Inventory of Canadian Agricultural Weeds

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Abstract

This publication is an inventory of and reference guide for Canadian weeds, primarily those of importance to agriculture. It includes plants that are weeds in a variety of agricultural contexts (field crops, rangelands, commodity trade, sylviculture, etc.). All common species are covered as well as uncommon ones that are actually or potentially important for biological or social reasons. There are entries for 872 species and 198 subspecific taxa, for which over 9000 common and scientific names are given, including the most common synonyms. For each species, and any recognized subspecific taxa, information is given on synonymy, common names, Canadian distribution (and including Alaska, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon), listings in weed control legislation, native versus introduced status, growth habit and/or life history, habitat, toxicity, and status in Canada. Other comments are sometimes included on taxonomy and/or agricultural issues. Review papers and other important references on taxonomy and ecology are cited as well as published distribution maps.

Introduction

The classification of a plant as a weed is not based on any intrinsic characteristic or biological feature, but depends on human values associated with a particular point of reference (e.g. Perrins *et al.* 1992). Thus a plant is considered a weed or not, depending on the circumstances in which it is growing and who is doing the classifying. For example, a crop species may be considered a weed when its presence among other crops is unwanted, or a horticultural plant may be considered a nuisance weed when growing in agricultural systems. A plant such as the rare and endangered poison sumach (*Rhus vernix* L.) is a valued medicinal plant on one hand, but a noxious threat to human health on the other. Generally, any plant is considered a weed when its growth interferes with human activities or welfare.

Changes in agricultural practices and techniques as well as commodity handling, transportation and storage systems and/or trading patterns will all affect the prevalence and dispersal of weeds. For these and other reasons the weed flora is never static, with some species rising in importance, others diminishing, and new species appearing. The dynamic nature of Canadian agricultural systems and the subjective definition of "weed" leads to difficulties in selecting which species should be considered for an inventory. Species included here meet at least one of the following criteria: plants which are common agricultural pests; plants which are increasing in range or prevalence in agricultural systems; ruderal plants which encroach on agricultural habitats or associated irrigation and transportation areas; plant pests of sylviculture; plants reported as poisonous to humans or livestock; plants serving as alternate or reservoir hosts for crop diseases; or, plants appearing in federal or provincial weed control legislation. A few plants have been included which, although rare in Canada, are deemed to be potential agricultural weeds should populations expand. Many crop plants may be considered weeds when they occur as volunteers in land planted to new crop species or as a component in poorly cleaned, low-grade seed. These taxa usually have not been included because they are generally well known.

The order of families and genera used in Crompton *et al.* (1988*b*) has been continued here and is largely the same as in the eighth edition of *Gray's Manual of Botany* (Fernald 1950), which follows the Englerian system (see also von Dalla Torre 1958). This has been done to facilitate use in conjunction with many commonly availably Canadian floras employing a similar classification scheme. Although this system of the higher ranks is considered quite dated today, there is no clear consensus among the several competing systems which have been proposed and continue to be developed (e.g.: Cronquist (1988) and Watson and Dallwitz (1992)).

Seven vascular plant families occurring in Canada may be referred to by alternate names under the rules of botanical nomenclature. The alternate names for these families, which are generally to be preferred, are given in square brackets. Accepted scientific names are given in bold at the beginning of each account and authority abbreviations for all botanical names follow Brummitt and Powell (1992). Common synonyms of scientific names are given, especially those used in the Canadian literature, but a complete list of synonyms has not been attempted. Synonyms enclosed in quotation marks are names which have appeared in the Canadian literature, but are incorrect in their spelling or taxonomic application. English and French common names accepted by Darbyshire *et al.* (2000) appear first in the respective lists and are indicated by an asterisk. Preferred common names are given first and others encountered in the Canadian literature are listed, although not all orthographic variants are given. Some names commonly used in other parts of the world are included with the country of origin in parentheses. The preferred orthography of English common names follows the guidelines of Robert Hamilton, which may be found in Canada Weed Committee (1969), Alex *et al.* (1980), Crompton *et al.* 1988*b*, Mulligan (1992) and Darbyshire *et al.* (2000).

The range given in the "Distribution" section is based on herbarium specimens or well documented literature sources and indicates where the species has been known to grow without deliberate cultivation. It is not an indication of abundance, nor necessarily present occurrence. Parentheses around a regional abbreviation indicates an uncertainty where either: occurrence has been reported in the literature, but an error is suspected and/or no supporting specimens have been seen; or, the plant has not been reported or collected in the region, but is almost certainly present. References under the "Maps" section give locations of published maps showing either the range of the species throughout Canada or throughout a major portion of the species' range. Exceptions to this are maps of European and Mediterranean species in Meusel *et al.* (1965, 1978) and Meusel and Jäger (1992) which give only the Old World range. These are included because they contain useful information on climatic conditions under which a species may be expected. Distribution information is supplemented with a statement on provenance and the native range of the species.

The heading of "Legislation" indicates regulations, provincial weed control acts or the Canada Seeds Act (Weed Seeds Order, 1986), under which plants are named. Different regulations may group weeds into various categories for control (e.g.: noxious, nuisance, restricted, etc.), and may be in force only under certain conditions or regions. No attempt has been made to elaborate complex subtleties of the regulations. Sometimes entire genera are listed, as for example "*Cuscuta* spp.", in which case the citation is under the genus heading and the individual species are not annotated. Weeds listed in various provincial regulations are frequently reviewed and often changed; a citation here simply indicates that some measure of control was placed on the species in 2002.

A brief description of life history, habitat and abundance is given for all species and toxicity is noted where appropriate. Notes and comments deemed of interest or use are sometimes added to a species account, particularly when there is taxonomic controversy. The references cited under various taxa are primarily taxonomical or autecological in nature, although sources indicating rare or endangered status, reported toxicity, phytogeography, or general ecology and biology are also included. References dealing solely with weed control or agronomic impact have been omitted.

Standard texts and floras which are useful sources of additional information and/or serve as identification aids include: Fernald (1950); Hitchcock (1951); Hitchcock *et al.* (1955-1969); Scoggan (1957, 1978-1979); Tutin *et al.* (1964-1993); Boivin (1966-1967), (1967-1981); Hultén (1968); Roland and Smith (1969); Secrétariat d'État (1974); Welsh (1974); Ferron and Cayouette (1975); Taylor and MacBryde (1977); Rouleau (1978); Looman and Best (1979); Dore and McNeill (1980); Porsild and Cody 1980; Hanf (1983); Moss (1983); Erskine (1985); Hultén and Fries (1986); Frankton and Mulligan (1987); Douglas *et al.* (1989-1994, 1998-2001); Gleason and Cronquist (1991); Alex (1992); Lambinon *et al.* (1992); Rouleau and Lamoureux (1992); *Flora of North America north of Mexico* (FNA 1993-2002); Jauzein (1995); Marie-Victorin (1997); Holmgren (1998); Newmaster *et al.* (1998); Roland and Zinck (1998); Bubar *et al.* (2000); Cody (2000); Crow and Hellquist (2000); and, Hinds (2000). The excellent popular guides by Fleurbec (1985-1993; Lamoureux 2002) are a useful source of information for many species covered here.

Abbreviations for geographic areas are: Canada, CA; Greenland, GR; Nunavut, NU; Northwest Territory NT; Yukon Territory, YK; Alaska, AK; Labrador, LB; Newfoundland, NF; Saint Pierre and Miquelon, SM; Prince Edward Island, PE; Nova Scotia, NS; New Brunswick, NB; Quebec, QC; Ontario, ON; Manitoba, MB; Saskatchewan, SK; Alberta, AB; British Columbia, BC; Australia, AU; France, FR; United Kingdom, UK; United States, US.

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This document is based on the publication by C.W. Crompton, J. McNeill, A.E. Stahevitch and W.A. Wojtas (1988), *Preliminary inventory of Canadian weeds*, which is now out of print and out of date. It is hoped that this expanded and updated version will be at least as useful as the earlier edition was. Many people have kindly assisted in various ways during the production, including Paul Cavers, Jacques Cayouette, William Cody, Cliff Crompton, Ardath Francis, Margo Murray, Zoe Ritchford, Suzanne Warwick and several anonymous reviewers. They have greatly assisted in improving the work and ferreting out errors. Special thanks to Marc Favreau, not only for his translation of the document into French, but also for his critical eye and many useful comments. Remaining flaws are all of the author's doing.

Flora

POLYPODIACEAE
fern family – Polypodiacées

Onoclea sensibilis **L.**
sensitive fern*, bead fern, polypod-brakes, sugar brake.
onoclée sensible*, fougère sensitive, orcanette sensible, onoclée délicate (FR).
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, old fields, shores, swamps, marshes, forests and ditches; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Cody and Britton 1989; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Cody and Britton 1989, map 90, p. 357; Fleurbec 1993, p. 90; FNA 1993*b*, p. 251.

Pteridium aquilinum **(L.) Kuhn subsp.** ***aquilinum***
Distribution: AK (LB) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB (SK) AB BC
Legislation: QC
Native.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, thickets, open forests and roadsides; poisonous to livestock.
Pteridium aquilinum subsp. *aquilinum* var. *aquilinum* occurs in Europe and the Mediterranean region. Other varieties of subsp. *aquilinum* occur in Asia. Subspecies *caudatum* (L.) Sadebeck (= *P. caudatum* (L.) Maxon) is a taxon predominantly of the southern hemisphere.
References: Tryon 1941; Lodge *et al.* 1968; Cody and Crompton 1975; Grime *et al.* 1988; Cody and Britton 1989; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 1999*a*.
Maps: Fleurbec 1993, p. 134.

Pteridium aquilinum **subsp.** ***aquilinum*** **var.** ***latiusculum*** **(Desv.) Underw.** ***ex*** **A. Heller**
eastern bracken*, American bracken, American brake, bracken, bracken fern, brake, hog brake, pasture brake, eastern brackenfern (US).
fougère-aigle de l'Est*, fougère à l'aigle, fougère-aigle commune, fougère d'aigle, fougère grand-aigle, fougère impériale, fougère-paille, grande fougère, polypode à feuilles recourbées, ptéride aigle, ptéride aigle-impériale, ptéridie aigle-impériale, ptéridie d'aigle, ptéridie latiuscule, ptéridium à ailes d'aigles, pteridium aquilin, ptéridium des aigles, ptéridium large, ptéris aigle-impériale.
Distribution: (LB) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB (SK) AB BC
Native.
Common.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 131, p. 141; Cody and Crompton 1975, fig. 3, p. 1063; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 34, p. 17; Cody and Britton 1989, map 71, p. 348; ; FNA 1993*b*, p. 204.

Pteridium aquilinum **subsp.** ***aquilinum*** **var.** ***pubescens*** **Underw.**
Pteridium aquilinum subsp. *lanuginosum* (Bong.) Hultén
western bracken*, bracken, brake, eagle fern, western brackenfern (US).
fougère-aigle de l'Ouest*, grande fougère, grande fougère de l'Ouest.
Distribution: AK AB BC
Native.
Common.

Maps: Hultén 1962, map 131, p. 141; Cody and Crompton 1975, fig. 3, p. 1063; Cody and Britton 1989, map 72, p. 348; FNA 1993*b*, p. 203.

Dennstaedtia punctilobula **(Michx.) T. Moore**
hay-scented fern*, boulder-fern, hayscented fern (US).
dennstaedtie à lobules ponctués*, dennstaedtia à lobules ponctués, dennstaedtie ponctilobulée, dicksonie velue, fougère d'odeur, fougère foin, fougère odorante.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, pastures, old fields, open forests and roadsides; common from Nova Scotia to Ontario.
References: Cody *et al.* 1977; Cody and Britton 1989; Bouchard *et al.* 1991.
Maps: Cody *et al.* 1977, fig. 2, p. 1162; Cody and Britton 1989, map 70, p. 347; Fleurbec 1993, p. 206; FNA 1993*b*, p. 199.

EQUISETACEAE
horsetail family – Équisétacées

Equisetum arvense **L.**
Equisetum calderi B. Boivin
field horsetail*, common horsetail, devil's-guts, horse pipes, mare's tail, meadow pine, scouring rush, snake grass.
prêle des champs*, herbe à écurer, prèle, prèle commune, prèle des champs, queue-de-cheval, queue de renard, queue-de-renard, queue de rat, queue-de-rat.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: QC
Native.
Perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, rangeland, old fields, shores, thickets, open forests, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common to abundant.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Holm *et al.* 1977; Cody and Wagner 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Cody and Britton 1989; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Mitich 1992*c*.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 19, p. 10; Cody and Britton 1989, map 40, p. 332; Fleurbec 1993, p. 328; FNA 1993*b*, p. 81; Lamoureux 2002, p. 250.

Equisetum arvense **var. *arvense***
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Equisetum arvense **var. *boreale*** **(Bong.) Ledeb.**
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Equisetum fluviatile **L.**
"*Equisetum fluviatile* var. *verticillatum* Döll"
water horsetail*, pipes, river horsetail, swamp horsetail.

prêle fluviatile*, pipes, prèle fluviatile.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet soils or emergent from shallow water, shores, swales, marshes, sloughs and ditches; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Grime *et al.* 1988; Cody and Britton 1989.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 96, p. 104; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 15, p. 8; Cody and Britton 1989, map 37, p. 331; Fleurbec 1993, p. 348; FNA 1993*b*, p. 80.

Equisetum hyemale **L. subsp.** ***affine*** **(Engelm.) Stone**
"*Equisetum hiemale*"
"*Equisetum hyemale* subsp. *affine* (Engelm.) Calder & Roy L. Taylor"
Equisetum hyemale var. *affine* (Engelm.) A.A. Eaton
Equisetum hyemale var. *californicum* Milde
Equisetum hyemale var. *elatum* (Engelm.) C.V. Morton
Equisetum hyemale var. *intermedium* A.A. Eaton
Equisetum hyemale var. *pseudohyemale* (Farw.) C.V. Morton
Equisetum hyemale var. *robustum* (A. Braun) A.A. Eaton
scouring-rush*, common scouring rush, horsetail, scouring rush, smooth scouring rush, rough horsetail (UK), scouringrush (US).
prêle d'hiver*, prêle, prêle des tourneurs, prèle d'hiver.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, shores, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common.
The typical form, *Equisetum hyemale* subsp. *hyemale*, is restricted to Eurasia.
References: Hauke 1963; Calder and Taylor 1965; Lodge *et al.* 1968; Cody and Britton 1989; Bouchard *et al.* 1991; Fleurbec 1993, p. 360.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 34; Cody and Britton 1989, map 43, p. 334; FNA 1993*b*, p. 83.

Equisetum palustre **L.**
Equisetum palustre var. *americanum* M.-Vict.
Equisetum palustre var. *simplicissimum* A. Braun *ex* Engelm.
marsh horsetail*, meadow horsetail, marsh-horsetail.
prêle des marais*, prèle des marais.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: QC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, marshes, shores, thickets, forests and ditches; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Grime *et al.* 1988; Cody and Britton 1989; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 89, p. 99; Hultén 1968, p. 37; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 16, p. 8; Cody and Britton 1989, map 38, p. 331; Fleurbec 1993, p. 356; FNA 1993*b*, p. 80.

Equisetum sylvaticum **L.**
woodland horsetail*, wood horsetail, sylvan horsetail (US).
prêle des bois*, prèle des bois.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; thickets, forest edges and forests; common.
References: Cody and Britton 1989.
Maps: Raup 1947, pl. 13; Meusel *et al.* 1965, map 7; Hultén 1968, p. 37; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 17, p. 9; Cody and Britton 1989, map 41, p. 333; Fleurbec 1993, p. 344; FNA 1993*b*, p. 81.

TAXACEAE
yew family – Taxacées

Taxus brevifolia **Nutt.**
western yew*, Pacific yew, yew.
if de l'Ouest*, if occidental.
Distribution: AK BC
Native.
Small tree or shrub; forests and forest edges; poisonous to humans and livestock; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 19; Hultén 1968, p. 59; FNA 1993*b*, p. 425; Farrar 1995, p. 124.

Taxus canadensis **Marshall**
Canada yew*, American yew, dwarf yew, ground hemlock, ground-hemlock, ground-spruce, yew.
if du Canada*, buis, buis de sapin, sapin traînard.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB
Native.
Shrub; mesic soils, thickets and forests; poisonous to humans and livestock; common.
Taxus baccata L. (English yew, if commun), is often planted and sometimes is found in fields, pastures and hedgerows around old habitations in eastern Canada.
Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps : Meusel 1943, fig. 33B; Atlas of Canada 1957, map 13, Sheet 38; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 19; Little 1971, map 86, 1-N; FNA 1993*b*, p. 8425.

PINACEAE
pine family – Pinacées

Pinus banksiana **Lamb.**
Pinus divaricata (Aiton) Dumort.

jack pine*, Banksian pine, gray pine, jack-pine, scrub pine, scrub-pine.
pin gris*, cyprès, pin chétif, pin de Banks, pin divariqué.
Distribution: NT NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Tree; pure or mixed stands, sandy to rocky soils, blueberry fields, pastures, forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common except in British Columbia.
The timber is a source of pulp and sometimes used in various types of construction.
References: Argus 1971, 1973; Hunt 1971; Voss 1972; Fowells 1975; Straley *et al.* 1985; Day and Catling 1991; Farrar 1995; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 60; Fowells 1975, p. 338; FNA 1993*b*, p. 394; Farrar 1995, p. 58.

***Pinus ponderosa* Douglas *ex* P. & C. Lawson**
Pinus ponderosa var. *scopulorum* Engelm. *in* S. Watson
ponderosa pine*, bull pine, western yellow pine, yellow pine.
pin ponderosa*, pin à bois lourd, pin lourd.
Distribution: BC
Native.
Tree; dry soils, interior valleys, rangeland and forests; reported as being poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Fowells 1975; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Farrar 1995.
Maps: Fowells 1965, p. 418; FNA 1993*b*, p. 391; Farrar 1995, p. 52.

***Juniperus communis* L.**
common juniper.
genévrier commun, genève, genièvre.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Shrub or small tree; dry rocky or sandy soils, pastures, old fields, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Many ornamental forms have been developed and widely planted. The typical variety, var. *communis*, is not a native of North America although is found occasionally as an old planting or unusual escape. The common North American variety, var. *depressa*, is often a serious problem in dry pastures of eastern Canada.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 22; Hultén 1968, p. 65; Fleurbec 1985, p. 198; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 82, p. 41.

***Juniperus communis* var. *depressa* Pursh**
Juniperus depressa (Pursh) Raf.
Juniperus communis subsp. *depressa* (Pursh) Franco
Juniperus canadensis Lodd. *ex* Burgsd.
ground juniper*.
genévrier commun*, genévrier nain, genévrier du Canada (FR).
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Low growing shrub; dry rocky or sandy soils, pastures, old fields, stabilized sand dunes, open forests, shores; common.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 82, p. 41; FNA 1993*b*, p. 415.

***Juniperus horizontalis* Moench**
Juniperus prostrata Pers.
Juniperus repens Nutt.
Juniperus hudsonica Forbes
Sabina horizontalis (Moench) Rydb.
creeping juniper*, creeping savin, shrubby red cedar.
genévrier horizontal*, savinier, sévigné.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK (LB) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Decumbent shrub; sometimes cultivated as a garden ornamental, rocky or sandy soils, old fields, bogs, shores and open areas; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 66; Fleurbec 1985, p. 206; FNA 1993*b*, p. 416.

***Juniperus virginiana* L.**
eastern red-cedar*, eastern juniper, red cedar, red juniper, red savin, eastern redcedar (US).
genévrier de Virginie*, cèdre rouge, genévrier rouge.
Distribution: ON QC
Native, sometimes planted as an ornamental.
Shrub or small tree; pastures, rocky slopes or barrens, thickets and open forests; locally common.
Populations in Canada are sometimes referred to under the name var. *crebra* Fernald & Griscom (= subsp. *crebra* (Fernald & Griscom) E. Murray).
References: Fowells 1975; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Fowells 1975, p. 212; FNA 1993*b*, p. 417; Farrar 1995, p. 20.

TYPHACEAE
cattail family – Typhacées

***Typha angustifolia* L.**
narrow-leaved cattail*, lesser bulrush (UK), narrowleaf cattail (US).
quenouille à feuilles étroites*, quenouille, massette, massette à feuilles étroites, petite massette, typha à feuilles étroites.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC
Perennial; shallow water or wet soils, shores, swamps, marshes, ditches, especially in disturbed areas; common.
Possibly a native of North America (see the discussion by Grace and Harrison 1986), but likely it has expanded its range into Canada from the south in historic times.
This species is expanding its range in North America. It hybridizes with *T. latifolia* to form the hybrid species, *Typha* ×*glauca* Godr. (blue cattail, quenouille glauque), which is prevalent in some areas, especially in the Great Lakes region (FNA 2000).
References: Hotchkiss and Dozier 1949; Grace and Harrison 1986; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 132, p. 141; Grace and Harrison 1986, fig. 2B, p. 368; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 385, p. 193; FNA 2000, p. 283.

Typha latifolia **L.**
cattail*, bulrush, cat's-tail, common cattail, reed-mace.
quenouille à feuilles larges*, quenouille, massette.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet soil or in water to about 1 metre deep, meadows, shores, swamps, marshes, fens, sloughs, and ditches; common.
References: Hotchkiss and Dozier 1949; Yeo 1964; Grace and Harrison 1986; Brayshaw 1985; Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 2000*a*.
Maps: Hotchkiss and Dozier 1949, p. 251; Hultén 1968, p. 66; Grace and Harrison 1986, 2A, p. 368; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 386, p. 193; FNA 2000, p. 282.

SPARGANIACEAE
bur-reed family – Sparganiacées

Sparganium **L.**
References: Cook and Nicholls 1986; Morong 1988; Brayshaw 1985.

Sparganium angustifolium **Michx.**
Sparganium emersum Rehmann
narrow-leaved bur-reed*, goose-grass, floating bur-reed (UK).
rubanier à feuilles étroites*, rubanier.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; quiet water, lakes, ponds, streams and rivers, rarely stranded; common.
More robust forms with keeled lower leaves are referred to as *S. emersum*.
References: Moss 1983.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 195, p. 215; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 23; Hultén 1968, p. 67; Hultén and Fries 1986, Map. 380, p. 190; Fleurbec 1987, p. 146; FNA 2000, p. 276.

Sparganium eurycarpum **Engelm.**
giant bur-reed*, broad-fruited bur-reed.
rubanier à gros fruits*.
Distribution: NT NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; shallow water in marshes, swamps, ditches, ponds, lakes and rivers; very common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 67; Fleurbec 1987, p. 216; FNA 2000, p. 275.

ZOSTERACEAE
pondweed family – Zostéracées

***Potamogeton* L.**
References: Ogden 1953; Brayshaw 1985; Faubert 2000.

***Potamogeton amplifolius* Tuck.**
large-leaved pondweed*, largeleaf pondweed (US).
potamot à grandes feuilles*, potamot à larges feuilles.
Distribution: NF NS NB QC ON MB SK BC
Native.
Perennial; lakes and rivers; common in the east.
Maps: Ogden 1943, map 5, p. 127; FNA 2000, p. 65.

***Potamogeton crispus* L.**
curly-leaved pondweed*, crisp pondweed, curled pondweed, curly pondweed, curlyleaf pondweed (US).
potamot crépu*, potamot crispé.
Distribution: (NS) QC ON SK AB BC
Introduced from Europe; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; uncommon except in Ontario.
References: Stuckey 1979; Catling and Dobson 1985; Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1962: map 128, p. 137; Catling and Dobson 1985, p. 660; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 101, p. 51; FNA 2000, p. 65.

***Potamogeton friesii* Rupr.**
Fries' pondweed*, flat-stalked pondweed (UK).
potamot de Fries*.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; calcarious or brackish water, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, ditches and marshes; common.
References: Fernald 1932.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 25; Porsild 1966, map 7, p. 67; Hultén 1968, p. 76; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 106, p. 53; FNA 2000, p. 56.

***Potamogeton gramineus* L.**
Potamogeton heterophyllus auct.
variable-leaved pondweed*, grass-leaved pondweed, grass-like pondweed, various-leaved pondweed (UK), variable pondweed (US).
potamot à feuilles de graminée*, potamot à feuilles de graminées, potamot graminoïde.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON M SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; still or slow moving water, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and marshes; common.
An extremely variable species with several intergrading varieties. Some authors recognize

varieties, and hybrids with several other species have been reported.
Maps: Ogden 1943, Maps 10, 11, 12, pp. 147-153; Hultén 1968, p. 73; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 115, p. 58; FNA 2000, p. 67.

***Potamogeton illinoensis* Morong**
Illinois pondweed*.
potamot d'Illinois*, potamot de l'Illinois.
Distribution: (NT) QC ON (MB) BC
Native.
Perennial; lakes and rivers; common in Ontario and Quebec.
Maps: Ogden 1943, map 13, p. 153; Hultén 1958, map 53, p. 73; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 24; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 116, p. 58; FNA 2000, p. 68.

***Potamogeton pectinatus* L.**
Stuckenia pectinata (L.) Börner
sago pondweed*, comb-like pondweed, fennel-leaved pondweed, pectinate pondweed, sago, fennel pondweed (UK), hair-weed (US).
potamot pectiné*.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; still or slow moving water, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, marshes and ditches; common.
One of the most common and fast-growing pondweeds.
References: Yeo 1965; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 25; Hultén 1968, p. 77; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 100, p. 50; FNA 2000, p. 71.

***Potamogeton praelongus* Wulfén**
white-stemmed pondweed*, long-stalked pondweed, white-stem pondweed, whitestem pondweed.
potamot à longs pédoncules*.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; cold lakes and slow moving water; common.
Maps: Ogden 1943, map 14, p. 175; Hultén 1962, map 80, p. 89; Hultén 1968, p. 73; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 117, p. 59; FNA 2000, p. 69.

***Potamogeton richardsonii* (A. Benn.) Rydb.**
Potamogeton perfoliatus var. *richardsonii* A. Benn.
Potamogeton perfoliatus subsp. *richardsonii* (A. Benn.) Hultén
Richardson's pondweed*, red-head pondweed, Richardson pondweed.
potamot de Richardson*.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; quiet and slow moving water, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; very common.

References: Spence and Dale 1978.
Maps: Ogden 1943, map 15, p. 175; Hultén 1962, map 172, p. 183; Hultén 1968, p. 74; FNA 2000, p. 69.

***Potamogeton vaginatus* Turcz.**
Potamogeton pectinatus var. *vaginatus* (Turcz.) Asch. & Graebn.
Potamogeton moniliformis H. St. John
Potamogeton vaginatus var. *canadensis* Hagström
Stuckenia vaginata (Turcz.) Holub
giant pondweed*, large-sheath pondweed, sheathed pondweed.
potamot engainé*.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK (LB) (NF) NS (PE) (NB) QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; common.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 25, p. 33; Hultén 1968, p. 78; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 99, p. 50; FNA 2000, p. 73.

***Potamogeton zosteriformis* Fernald**
Potamogeton zosterifolius subsp. *zosteriformis* (Fernald) Hultén
flat-stemmed pondweed*, flat-stem pondweed, flatstem pondweed, zostera-like pondweed.
potamot zostériforme*.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; quiet water, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; common from Nova Scotia to Manitoba.
Maps: Fernald 1932, map 2, p. 37; Hultén 1962, map 159, p. 169; Hultén 1968, p. 75; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 102, p. 51; FNA 2000, p. 61.

NAJADACEAE
naiad family – Naïadacées

***Najas flexilis* (Willd.) Rostk. & W.L.E. Schmidt**
Najas canadensis Michx.
bushy naiad*, slender naiad, slender naias.
naïade flexible*, naïas souple.
Distribution: NT NF NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; shallow fresh or brackish water, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and marshes; common in the east, uncommon west of Ontario.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 27; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 127, p. 64; FNA 2000, p. 79.

JUNCAGINACEAE
arrow-grass family – Juncaginacées

Triglochin maritimum **L.**
Triglochin elatum Nutt.
seaside arrow-grass*, arrow-grass, sea arrowgrass (UK), seaside arrowgrass (US).
troscart maritime*, faux jonc, herbe soelting.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: CA
Native.
Perennial; saline, brackish or fresh marshes and shores; poisonous to livestock; common.
This polymorphic species forms a species complex extending throughout the northern hemisphere. A segregate species, *Triglochin gaspense* Á. Löve & Lieth, occurs in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy areas (Ford and Ball 1988).
References: Davy and Bishop 1991; Ford and Ball 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 112, p. 121; Hultén 1968, p. 80; Fleurbec 1985, p. 109; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 97, p. 49; FNA 2000, p. 46.

Triglochin palustre **L.**
marsh arrow-grass*, slender arrow-grass, marsh arrowgrass (UK, US).
troscart des marais*.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet soils, shores, swales, marshes and fens; common.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 104, p. 113; Hultén 1968, p. 80; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 96, p. 48; FNA 2000, p. 46.

BUTOMACEAE
flowering rush family – Butomacées

Butomus umbellatus **L.**
flowering rush*, flowering-rush (UK).
butome à ombelle*, flûteau, jonc fleuri.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; shallow water, marshes, shores, ditches; abundant in the east and spreading in North America.
References: Core 1941; Gaiser 1949; Stuckey 1968; Brayshaw 1985; Fleurbec 1987, p. 174; White *et al.* 1993.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 29; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 3, p. 31; FNA 2000, p. 4.

HYDROCHARITACEAE
frogbit family – Hydrocharitacées

***Egeria densa* Planch.**
Anacharis densa (Planch.) M.-Vict.
Elodea densa (Planch.) Caspary
Elodea canadensis var. *gigantea hort. ex* Tricker & W. Miller *in* Bailey
Brazilian elodea, Brazilian water-weed, leafy elodea, ditch-moss (UK), dense waterweed (US), egeria (US).
élodée dense, élodée d'Argentine (FR).
Distribution: BC
Legislation: CA
Introduced: native of South America.
Perennial; lakes, ponds, ditches, slow moving water; rare in southwestern British Columbia.
A popular plant in the aquarium hobbyist trade. Established vegetatively, but does not seem to persist.
References: Catling and Wojtas 1986.
Maps: Reed 1970, p. 30.

***Elodea canadensis* Michx.**
Anacharis canadensis (Michx.) Planch.
Elodea planchonii Caspary
Philotria linearis Rydb.
Philotria canadensis (Michx.) Britton
Udora canadensis (Michx.) Nutt.
Anacharis canadensis var. *planchonii* (Caspary) M.-Vict.
Elodea brandegeae H. St. John
Elodea iowensis Wylie
Elodea linearis (Rydb.) H. St. John
elodea*, broad waterweed, Canadian pondweed, Canada water-weed, waterweed, common elodea (US).
élodée du Canada*, peste d'eau, peste des eaux.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK (AB) BC
Native.
Perennial; aquatic forming dense beds in still or slow-moving water, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and marshes; common.
References: Marie-Victorin 1931; Brayshaw 1985; Catling and Wojtas 1986; Grime *et al.* 1988; Spicer and Catling 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 94, p. 47; Fleurbec 1987, p. 72; Spicer and Catling 1988, fig. 2, p. 1039; FNA 2000, p. 33.

***Vallisneria americana* Michx.**
Vallisneria asiatica Michx.
Vallisneria spiralis var. *asiatica* (Michx.) Torr.
Vallisneria neotropicalis M.-Vict.

Vallisneria spiralis auct., non L.
tape-grass*, American eel-grass, coiled Vallisneria, eelweed, tapegrass, wild celery, American eelgrass (US).
vallisnérie d'Amérique*, céleri d'eau, herbe à la barbote, herbe aux anguilles, vallisnérie américaine.
Distribution: NS (PE) NB QC ON MB BC
Native.
Perennial; aquatic in still and slowly-moving water, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; common except on prairies.
References: Brayshaw 1985; Catling *et al.* 1994; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Fleurbec 1987, p. 68; Catling *et al.* 1994, fig. 2, p. 888; FNA 2000, p. 30.

Hydrocharis morsus-ranae **L.**
European frogbit*, frog-bit, frog's-bit, frogbit.
hydrocharide grenouillette*, morène aquatique, petit nénuphar.
Distribution: QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; floating aquatic in still and slowly moving water, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, marshes and ditches; common and increasing in abundance and range.
European frogbit has sometimes been confused with American frogbit (*Limnobium spongia* (Bosc) Rich. *ex* Steud.). The latter has not been found in Canada, although it is known from the south shore of Lake Ontario (Lowden 1992).
References: Dore 1954; Dore 1968*a*; Dore 1968*b*; Catling and Dore 1982; Cook and Lüönd 1982; Scribailo and Posluszny 1984, 1985; White *et al.* 1993; Catling and Porebski 1995; FNA 2000, p. 28.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 30; Catling and Dore 1982, fig. 2, p. 530; Cook and Lüönd 1982, map 1, p. 198; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 93, p. 47; Fleurbec 1987, p. 100; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 2, p. 26; Catling and Porebski 1995, fig. 2, p. 239.

GRAMINEAE [POACEAE]
grass family – Graminées (Poacées)

Puccinellia distans **(Jacq.) Parl.**
European alkali grass, lax puccinellia, reflexed saltmarsh grass, spreading goose grass, reflexed meadowgrass (UK), weeping alkaligrass (US).
puccinellie à fleurs distantes, puccinellie distante.
Distribution: (AK) YK (NF) SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; primarily saline habitats, turf, shores, sloughs, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Naturalized and rapidly spreading in areas where de-icing salt is used. It seems to intergrade with the western species *P. nuttalliana* (Schult.) Hitchc. (Nuttall's alkali grass, puccinellie de Nuttall).

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 165; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 252, p. 126.

***Glyceria maxima* (Hartm.) E. Holmb.**

Glyceria spectabilis Mert. & W.D.J. Koch

rough manna grass, English water grass, great manna grass, sweet manna grass, sweet reed grass, swampgrass (AU), water meadowgrass (AU), great watergrass (UK), reed sweet-grass (UK).

glycérie aquatique, brouille.

Distribution: NF QC ON BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows, shores, marshes, ponds and ditches; may be poisonous to livestock (cyanogenic); common only in southern Ontario.

The distribution maps of *G. maxima* by Hultén and Fries (1986; map 250, p. 125) and Meusels *et al.* (1965; p. 40) include the widespread North American species *G. grandis* S. Watson (= *G. maxima* subsp. *grandis* (S. Watson) Hultén, *G. maxima* var. *grandis* (S. Watson) Breitung) as part of a larger circumpolar species complex.

References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988.

***Poa annua* L.**

Poa annua var. *annua*

Poa annua var. *reptans* Hausskn.

annual blue grass*, annual bluegrass, annual meadow-grass, annual poa, low speargrass, six-weeks grass, six weeks grass, speargrass, winter grass (UK).

pâturin annuel*, canche naine, pâturin.

Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Europe.

Annual or perennial; cultivated fields, turf, gardens, pastures, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in Quebec and westward.

References: Marsh 1952; Bowden 1961; Wells 1974; Warwick 1979; Dore and McNeill 1980; Hutchinson and Seymour 1982; Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 1998*b*.

Maps: Warwick 1979, fig. 2, p. 1057; Hultén 1968, p. 145; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 210, p. 105.

***Poa bulbosa* L.**

bulbous blue grass*, blue grass, bulbous poa, bulbous spear grass, bulbous meadow-grass (UK).

pâturin bulbeux*.

Distribution: (AK) QC ON SK BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; lawns, pastures, meadows, rangeland, open forests and disturbed areas; common in southern British Columbia, occasional elsewhere.

In recent years this species has been increasingly seen as a weed of lawns and turf in eastern Canada (and the northeastern US). It has most likely been spread as a contaminant of turf seed mixtures. Since it is usually detected only when flowering, its presence in mown lawns may be more widespread than currently appreciated. The prevalent form in Canada is one in which the florets produce small leafy bulbils rather than seed. Bulbil producing plants are called subsp. *vivipara* (Koeler) Arcang.

Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 31; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 213, p. 107.

***Poa compressa* L.**
Canada blue grass*, Canadian bluegrass, flat-stemmed meadow-grass, wiregrass, flattened meadow-grass (UK).
pâturin comprimé*, pâturin du Canada.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; dry often sterile soils, blueberry fields, pastures, old fields, ditches and disturbed areas; common, especially in Quebec and Ontario.
This species is generally considered a weed. It sometimes grows abundantly on poor, dry or rocky soils where other grasses do poorly. It can be a useful forage on marginal or overgrazed land.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 140; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 223, p. 112.

***Dactylis glomerata* L.**
Dactylis glomerata var. *detonsa* Fr.
Dactylis glomerata var. *ciliata* Peterm.
orchard grass*, cocksfoot, dactyle, cock's-foot (UK), orchardgrass (US).
dactyle pelotonné*, chiendent à brosses, dactyle aggloméré, dactyle commun, foin-de-verger, foin rude, gramen pelotonné, herbe des vergers, pied-de-coq.
Distribution: GR AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON (MB) SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures (as a forage crop), old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, particularly in Ontario and Quebec.
References: Beddows 1959; Stebbins and Zohary 1959; Dore and McNeill 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 126.

***Vulpia bromoides* (L.) Gray**
Festuca bromoides L.
Festuca dertonensis (All.) Asch. & Graebn.
squirrel-tail vulpia*, barren fescue, barren vulpia, silvergrass (AU), squirreltail fescue (UK, US), brome sixweeksgrass (US).
vulpie faux-brome*.
Distribution: NT BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; mesic to dry outcrops, bluffs, dunes, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in southwestern British Columbia.
References: Lonard and Gould 1974.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 239, p. 120.

***Vulpia myuros* (L.) C.C. Gmel.**
Vulpia myuros var. *hirsuta* Hack.

Festuca myuros L.
rattail vulpia*, rattail fescue, six-weeks grass, six weeks grass, silvergrass (AU), ratstail fescue (UK), rat's-tail fescue (UK), rattail sixweeksgrass (US).
vulpie queue-de-rat*.
Distribution: YK ON SK BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; cultivated fields, turf, gardens, pastures, dunes, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in southwestern BC, scattered and local elsewhere.

***Vulpia octoflora* (Walter) Rydb.**
Festuca octoflora Walter
slender vulpia*, six weeks fescue, common sixweeksgrass (US).
vulpie octoflore*, fétuque octoflore.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; dry sterile soil, prairies, rangelands, open forests, shores and disturbed areas; easily overlooked due to size and very short growing season; locally common.
References: Lonard and Gould 1974; Dore and McNeill 1980; Packer and Bradley 1984.

***Vulpia octoflora* var. *glauca* (Nutt.) Fernald**
Vulpia octoflora var. *tenella* (Willd.) Fernald
Distribution: QC ON (MB) SK AB BC
Common.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980.

***Vulpia octoflora* var. *hirtella* (Piper) Henrard**
Distribution: BC
Common.

Vulpia octoflora* var. *octoflora
Distribution: BC
Common.

***Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.**
Festuca elatior L.
Festuca elatior var. *arundinacea* (Schreb.) Wimm.
Festuca elatior subsp. *arundinacea* (Schreb.) Čelak.
Lolium arundinaceum (Schreb.) Darbysh.
Schedonorus arundinaceus (Schreb.) Soreng & Terrell
tall fescue*, Alta fescue, reed fescue.
fétuque élevée*, faux-roseau (FR), fétuque faux roseau (FR).
Distribution: YK AK LB NF (SP) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated for forage, turf and soil stabilization, pastures, turf, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, increasing in abundance and distribution.
Tall fescue has long been confused with meadow fescue. It is planted widely in Canada as a forage, turf grass and soil stabilizer. A systemic and seed-borne endophytic fungus

(*Acremonium* sp.) is sometimes present in plants and result in livestock poisoning if eaten. Some turf varieties have been developed with the endophyte deliberately included and are promoted as being resistant to herbivory. See also the comments under *Lolium perenne*. In spite of the similarity to the fescues, perhaps this species and meadow fescue are better treated as part of the genus *Lolium*.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Aiken and Darbyshire 1990.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 237, p. 119; Aiken and Darbyshire 1990, map 2, p. 80.

***Festuca filiformis* Pourr.**
Festuca capillata Lam.
Festuca ovina var. *capillata* (Lam.) Alefeld
Festuca tenuifolia Sibth.
Festuca ovina var. *tenuifolia* (Sibth.) Roem. & Schult.
hair fescue*, fine-leaved sheep's fescue (UK).
fétuque chevelue*, fétuque filiforme (FR).
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; shores, old fields, lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the Atlantic provinces, local elsewhere.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Aiken and Darbyshire 1990.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 37; Aiken and Darbyshire 1990, map 7, p. 83.

***Festuca pratensis* Huds.**
Festuca elatior auct., non L.
Festuca elatior var. *pratensis* (Huds.) A. Gray
Festuca elatior subsp. *pratensis* (Huds.) Hack.
Lolium pratense (Huds.) Darbysh.
meadow fescue*.
fétuque des prés*.
Distribution: (YK) AK LB NF (SP) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated for forage, pastures, old fields, turf, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon, declining.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988; Aiken and Darbyshire 1990.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 236, p. 118; Aiken and Darbyshire 1990, map 15, p. 88.

***Festuca trachyphylla* (Hack.) Krajina**
Festuca stricta Host subsp. *trachyphylla* (Hack.) Patzke
Festuca longifolia auct., non Thuill.
Festuca brevipila Tracey
Festuca ovina auct., pro parte
Festuca ovina var. *duriuscula auct.*
hard fescue*, sheep fescue.
fétuque à feuilles rudes*, fétuque durette, fétuque dressée à feuilles scabres (FR).
Distribution: NT YK (AK) LB NF (SP) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Europe.

Perennial; dry open soil and rocky areas, pastures, old fields, lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas; common and increasing in abundance and distribution.

Often confused in Canada with *Festuca ovina* L. (sheep fescue, fétuque des moutons) and referred to under that name, under *F. ovina* L. var. *ovina*, or *F. ovina* var. *duriuscula* (L.) W.D.J. Koch.

This species is widely planted and escaped in Canada and elsewhere in temperate regions of the world. It is now frequently considered by European authors to be part of the *F. stricta* group of hexaploid fescues.

References: McNeill and Dore 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980; Aiken *et al.* 1985; Grime *et al* 1988; Aiken and Darbyshire 1990.

Maps: Aiken and Darbyshire 1990, map 22, p. 93.

Bromus commutatus **Schrad.**

hairy chess*, meadow brome.

brome variable*, brome confondu (FR).

Distribution: NT AK (NF) NS (NB) QC ON AB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, roadsides, disturbed areas; uncommon.

The common name "meadow brome" should be avoided for this weedy annual species as the same name is used for a perennial species, *Bromus riparius* Rehmann (= *B. biebersteinii auct.*), used in western North America as a forage crop.

References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Smith 1981; Pavlick 1995.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 179; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 275, p. 138; Pavlick 1995, p. 76.

Bromus hordeaceus **L.**

Bromus mollis L.

soft chess*, soft brome-grass, soft cheat, tender brome-grass, soft-brome (UK), soft brome (US).

brome mou*, brome doux, brome mollet.

Distribution: GR NT YK SM NS NB QC ON BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Plants introduced into Canada are referable to *Bromus hordeaceus* subsp. *hordeaceus* and subsp. *thominei* (Hardouin) Marie *in* Emb. & Marie (= subsp. "*thominii*" (Hardouin) Hyl.). Subspecies *hordeaceus* has often been applied in error to a distinct taxon of coastal dunes in Western Europe correctly called *Bromus hordeaceus* subsp. *thominei*.

References: Seymour 1966; Smith 1968; Dore and McNeill 1980; Smith 1981; Grime *et al.* 1988; Pavlick 1995.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 178; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 276, p. 138; Pavlick 1995, p. 80.

Bromus inermis **Leyss.**

Bromopsis inermis (Leyss.) Holub

Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

References: Wagnon 1952; Dore and McNeill 1980; Pavlick 1995; White *et al.* 1993.

Bromus inermis subsp. _inermis_
Bromus inermis var. *divaricatus* Rohlena
smooth brome*, awnless brome, awnless brome grass, Hungarian brome, Hungarian brome grass, smooth brome grass.
brome inerme*, brome de Hongrie (FR), brome sans arètes (FR).
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, prairies, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Wagnon 1952, fig. 35, p. 453; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 42; Hultén 1968, p. 174; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 268, p. 134; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 12, p. 75; Pavlick 1995, p. 34.

Bromus inermis subsp. _pumpellianus_ (Scribn.) Wagnon
Bromus pumpellianus Scribn.
Bromopsis pumpelliana (Scribn.) Holub
Bromopsis inermis subsp. *pumpelliana* (Scribn.) W.A. Weber
Bromus pumpellianus var. *tweedyi* Scribn. *ex* Beal
Bromus arcticus Shear *ex* Scribn. & Merr.
Bromus pumpellianus var. *arcticus* (Shear *ex* Scribn. & Merr.) Porsild
Bromopsis pumpelliana subsp. *arctica* (Shear *ex* Scribn. & Merr.) Á. Löve & D. Löve
Bromus inermis subsp. *pumpellianus* var. *purpurascens* (Hook.) Wagnon
Bromus pumpellianus subsp. *dicksonii* W.W. Mitch. & Wilton
Bromopsis dicksonii (W.W. Mitch. & Wilton) Á. Löve & D. Löve
Pumpelly's brome*, arctic brome, northern awnless brome, Pumpelly brome, Pumpelly's brome grass.
brome de Pumpelly*.
Distribution: NT YK AK ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; tundra, shores, gravelly or sandy slopes, roadsides and disturbed sites; common in the north.
Sometimes this subspecies, which is a native of northwest North America, is considered as a distinct species (e.g. Pavlick 1995).
Maps: Wagnon 1952, fig. 36, p. 453; Hultén 1968, p. 174; Pavlick 1995, p. 60.

Bromus japonicus Thunb. _ex_ Murray
Japanese brome*, Japanese brome grass, Japanese chess.
brome du Japon*, brome japonais.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional but reported as spreading.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Gilmartin *et al.* 1986; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Pavlick 1995.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 272, p. 136; Pavlick 1995, p. 82.

Bromus secalinus L.
cheat*, cheat chess, cheat grass, chess, chess brome, ryebrome, rye brome (UK).
brome des seigles*, brome sécalin, coquiole noire, séglin, seigle bâtard, brome faux seigle (FR), seiglin (FR).
Distribution: (GR) YK AK NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON (MB) AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.

At one time a serious weed of cereal crops, but now declining as an agricultural weed.
References: Pavlick 1995.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 178; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 273, p. 137; Pavlick 1995, p. 90.

***Bromus tectorum* L.**
downy brome*, cheat grass, downy brome grass, downy chess, early chess, drooping brome grass, drooping brome (UK), wall brome (UK), cheatgrass (US).
brome des toits*, brome des murs.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Introduced; native of southern Europe.
Annual or winter annual; dry areas, pastures, prairies, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; a troublesome weed in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia; seeds are reported as causing physical injury to livestock.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Dore and McNeill 1980; Mack 1981; Thill *et al.* 1984; Evans and Young 1984; Gilmartin *et al.* 1986; Upadhyaya *et al.* 1986; Novak and Mack 1993; Novak *et al.* 1993; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Pavlick 1995; Mitich 1999*b*; Mosley *et al.* 1999.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 172; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 269, p. 135; Upadhyaya *et al.* 1986, fig. 2, p. 694; Pavlick 1995, p. 126.

***Elytrigia repens* (L.) Desv. *ex* B.D. Jacks.**
"*Elytrigia repens* (L.) Nevski"
Agropyron repens (L.) P. Beauv.
Agropyron repens var. *subulatum* (Schreb.) Rchb.
Elymus repens (L.) Gould
quack grass*, couch-grass, couchgrass, quack, quick-grass, quitch-grass, scutch, twitch, twitch-grass, witch-grass, common couch (UK), quackgrass (US).
chiendent commun*, agropyre rampant, agropyron rampant, chiendent, chiendent des boutiques, chiendent ordinaire, chiendent rampant, froment rampant, grimon, herbe de charlatan, mèche de chandelle, petit chiendent, remords de conscience, teigne.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA MB QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; very common.
References: Palmer and Sagar 1963; Bowden 1965; Holm *et al.* 1977; Werner and Rioux 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Glick 1987; Mitich 1987*b*; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 183; Werner and Rioux 1977, fig. 2, p. 908; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 291, p. 146.

***Pascopyrum smithii* (Rydb.) Á. Löve**
Agropyron smithii Rydb.
Elymus smithii (Rydb.) Gould
Elytrigia smithii (Rydb.) Nevski

Agropyron smithii var. *molle* (Scribn. & J.G. Sm.) M.E. Jones
western wheat grass*, bluestem, go-back-grass, western wheatgrass.
agropyre de l'Ouest*.
Distribution: AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; introduced to Quebec and Ontario.
Perennial; saline or alkaline grasslands, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the Prairies Provinces, introduced and rare in Quebec and Ontario.
Maps: Raup 1930, map 27, p. 203; Hultén 1968, p. 183.

Lolium multiflorum **Lam.**
Lolium perenne var. *multiflorum* (Lam.) Parn.
Lolium perenne subsp. *multiflorum* (Lam.) Husn.
Lolium perenne var. *aristatum auct., non* Willd.
Italian rye grass*, Italian ryegrass.
ivraie multiflore*, ivraie d'Italie, ray-grass d'Italie, grand ray-grass (FR), ivraie à fleurs nombreuses (FR).
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or biennial; cultivated for forage and turf, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; persisting only in warmer regions, rare in the Prairie Provinces.
As Italian rye grass hybridizes freely with perennial rye grass, it is often treated as a subspecies or variety of that species.
References: Beddows 1973; Dore and McNeill 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 180; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 262, p. 131.

Lolium perenne **L.**
perennial rye grass*, common darnel, English ray grass, English rye grass, perennial ray grass, perennial ryegrass, ray grass.
ivraie vivace*, petit ray-grass, ray-grass anglais, ray-grass vivace.
Distribution: NT (YK) AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Short-lived perennial; cultivated for forage and turf and used as a soil stabilizer, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Livestock poisoning is caused when plants are infected with systemic endophytic fungi of the genus *Acremonium*. The fungus is spread across plant generations through its incorporation into the aleurone layer of seeds. Similar fungi are found in many other grasses and are prevalent in other species of *Lolium* as well as *Festuca arundinacea* (see also the comments under this species).
References: Beddows 1967; Dore and McNeill 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 41; Hultén 1968, p. 180; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 261, p. 131.

Lolium persicum **Boiss. & Hohen.** ***ex*** **Boiss.**
"*Lolium persicum* Boiss. & Hohen."
Lolium dorei B. Boivin var. *dorei*
Persian darnel*, darnel, rye grass.

ivraie de Perse*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB CA MB SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; widespread throughout the prairies and parklands; common.
References: Dore 1950; Terrell 1968; Reed 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980; Cayouette *et al.* 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Lolium temulentum **L.**
Lolium temulentum var. *macrochaeton* A. Braun
Lolium temulentum var. *leptochaeton* A. Braun
Lolium temulentum var. *arvense* Lilj.
darnel*, bearded darnel, bearded ray grass, poison darnel, poison ryegrass (US).
ivraie enivrante*, ivraie.
Distribution: YK AK NB QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; sporadic and uncommon.
Darnel is primarily a weed of wheat and flax, although it is only occasionally seen in Canada where it has been imported as a contaminant in seed commodities. The seeds are highly poisonous due to the presence of an endophytic fungus (*Endoconidium temulentum* Prill. & Del.).
References: Holm *et al.* 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 181; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 263, p. 132.

Hordeum brachyantherum **Nevski**
Hordeum jubatum var. *boreale* (Scribn. & J.G. Sm.) B. Boivin
"*Hordeum jubatum* var. *boreale* (Hitchc.) B. Boivin"
Hordeum jubatum subsp. *breviaristatum* Bowden
Critesion jubatum subsp. *breviaristatum* (Bowden) Á. Löve & D. Löve
meadow barley*.
orge des prés*.
Distribution: YK AK NF QC SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; prairies, shores, sloughs, salt marshes, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Argus and White 1978; Maher *et al.* 1979; Dore and McNeill 1980; Baum and Bailey 1990; Bothmer *et al.* 1991; Bouchard *et al.* 1991; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 191; Bothmer *et al.* 1991, p. 90.

Hordeum jubatum **L.**
Hordeum jubatum var. *caespitosum* (Scribn.) Hitchc.
Critesion jubatum (L.) Nevski
foxtail barley*, flicker-tail-grass, foxtail, skunk grass, squirrel-tail, squirrel-tail grass, squirreltail barley, wild barley.
orge queue-d'écureuil*, finette, orge à épis en crinière, orge agréable, orge sauvage, petit minou.

petit minou monte dans ma manche, queue d'écureuil, queue de poulain, queue-de-renard, saute au cul.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB QC
Native.
Perennial; prairies, pastures, rangeland, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported as causing mechanical injury to livestock; common.
Plants called *Hordeum jubatum* subsp. × *intermedium* Bowden are said to be hybrids between *Hordeum jubatum sensu stricto* and *Hordeum brachyantherum* Nevski (= *Hordeum jubatum* subsp. *breviaristatum* Bowden).
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Best *et al.* 1978; Dore and McNeill 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Baum and Bailey 1990; Bothmer *et al.* 1991.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 192; Best *et al.* 1978: fig. 2, p. 703; Bothmer *et al.* 1991, p. 60.

***Elymus elongatus* subsp. *ponticus* (Podp.) Melderis**
Agropyron elongatum auct., non (Host) P. Beauv.
Elytrigia elongata auct., non (Host) Nevski
Elytrigia pontica (Podp.) Holub
"*Thinopyrum ponticum* (Podp.) Barkworth & D. Dewey"
Lophopyrum ponticum (Podp.) Á. Löve
tall wheat grass*, tall wheatgrass.
agropyre élevé*, chiendent allongé.
Distribution: NS QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of western Asia.
Perennial; rocky slopes, saline flats, salt marshes, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
This plant was introduced as a forage and soil stabilizer for saline lands in the interior of the continent where it is now also becoming a weed of disturbed areas. It is also spreading along roadsides in Ontario and Quebec where de-icing salt is used and, in Nova Scotia, it is present in salt marshes, on dykes and along roadsides. A complex taxonomic and nomenclatural history is briefly summarized by Darbyshire 1997.

***Eremopyrum triticeum* (Gaertn.) Nevski**
Agropyron triticeum Gaertn.
annual wheat grass*.
agropyre faux-blé*.
Distribution: SK AB
Introduced; native of the southern USSR and adjacent parts of S.W. Asia.
Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Bowden 1965.

***Aegilops cylindrica* Host**
jointed goat grass*, jointed goat-grass, jointed goatgrass.
égilope cylindrique*.
Not known from Canada.

Legislation: BC
Native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; not established in Canada and probably will not persist except in southwestern British Columbia and southwestern Ontario.
References: Donald and Ogg 1991.
Maps: Reed 1970, p. 32.

***Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) P. Beauv. *ex* J. Presl & C. Presl**
"*Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) Mert. & W.D.J. Koch"
tall oatgrass*, common oatgrass, false oatgrass, French ryegrass (UK).
fenasse*, avoine élevée, avoine fromentale, fromental (FR), fromental élevé (FR).
Distribution: AK NF SM NS NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; formerly a cultivated pasture grass and sometimes as a garden ornamental, old fields, ditches, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon except in southwestern British Columbia and parts of southern Ontario, but with potential to become a problem weed.
References: Pfitzenmeyer 1962; Dore and McNeill 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 121; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 299, p. 150.

***Holcus lanatus* L.**
Nothoholcus lanatus (L.) Nash
velvet grass*, common velvet-grass, meadow softgrass, Yorkshire fog (UK), common velvetgrass (US).
houlque laineuse*, foin de mouton (FR).
Distribution: AK TN SM NS NB QC (ON) BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, roadsides and disturbed sites; common in southern Nova Scotia and British Columbia, uncommon elsewhere.
References: Beddows 1961; Dore and McNeill 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 45; Hultén 1968, p. 109; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 301, p. 151.

***Avena fatua* L.**
Avena fatua var. *vilis* (Wallr.) Hausskn.
wild oats*, common wild oat, spring wild oat, wild-oat (UK).
folle avoine*, avoine folle, avoine sauvage, avéron (FR).
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA MB QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; one of the most serious weeds of cultivated fields in the Prairie Provinces, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; seeds reported as causing physical injury to livestock; common.
References: Lindsay 1956; Baum 1968, 1969; Lodge *et al.* 1968; Holm *et al.* 1977; Sharma and Vanden Born 1978; Dore and McNeill 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Boyetchko 2002*a*.

Maps: Baum 1968, p. 1014; Hultén 1968, p. 119; Sharma and Vanden Born 1978, fig. 4, p. 146; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 296, p. 148.

***Aira caryophyllea* L.**
silver hair grass, silver hairgrass, silver hair-grass (UK).
canche caryophyllée.
Distribution: NS BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; old fields, pastures, lawns, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 50; Hultén 1968, p. 109; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 333, p. 167.

***Aira praecox* L.**
early hair grass, early hairgrass, early hair-grass (UK), small hair-grass (UK).
canche précoce.
Distribution: NS BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; old fields, pastures, meadows, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in southwestern British Columbia.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 50; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 332, p. 166.

***Danthonia spicata* (L.) P. Beauv. *ex* Roem. & Schult.**
Danthonia spicata var. *villosa* Peck
Danthonia spicata var. *pinetorum* Piper
Danthonia thermale Scribn.
Danthonia spicata var. *longipila* Scribn. & Merr. *in* Scribn.
Danthonia canadensis Baum & J. Findlay *in* J. Findlay & Baum, *pro parte*
Danthonia alleni auct., *non* Austin
poverty oat grass*, common wild oat grass, danthonia, junegrass, poverty grass, poverty oatgrass (US).
danthonie à épi*, herbe de pauvreté.
Distribution: GR NT YK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; sandy or rocky soils, old fields, blueberry fields, pastures, open forests and disturbed areas; common.
References: Darbyshire and Cayouette 1989.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 122; Darbyshire and Cayouette 1989, fig. 3, p. 1223.

***Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michx.) P. Beauv.**
Calamagrostis langsdorffii (Link) Hultén
Calamagrostis macouniana (Vasey) Vasey
Calamagrostis canadensis var. *macouniana* (Vasey) Stebbins
Calamagrostis canadensis var. *scabra* (J. Presl) Hitchc.
Calamagrostis canadensis var. *robusta* Vasey
blue-joint*, bluejoint, Canada blue joint, Canada reed grass, marsh reed grass.
calamagrostide du Canada*, calamagrostis du Canada, foin bleu, foin bleu du nord.

Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic or wet soils, pastures, old fields, meadows, shores, marshes, swamps, ditches and forest openings; common.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Mallett *et al.* 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 104; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 321, p. 161.

Calamagrostis epigejos **(L.) Roth**
chee reedgrass*, bush grass, chee reed grass, feathertop, wood small-reed, wood smallreed.
calamagrostide commune*, calamagrostide épigéios (FR), calamagrostis commune (FR), calamagrostis des lieux secs (FR), roseau des bois (FR), roseau des dunes (FR).
Distribution: ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; sometimes used as a garden ornamental or for soil stabilization, pastures, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Aiken *et al.* 1989.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 48; Dore and McNeill 1980, map 134, p. 281; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 319, p. 160.

Agrostis gigantea **Roth**
"*Agrostis alba* L."
"*Agrostis nigra* With."
Agrostis stolonifera var. *major* (Gaudin) Farw.
redtop*, red top, red-top, red top bentgrass, black bent (UK, US).
agrostide blanche*, agrostis blanc, foin follette, foin fou.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as forage, pastures, lawns, old fields, shores, ditches and disturbed areas; common.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 100; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 313, p. 157.

Agrostis scabra **Willd.**
Agrostis hyemalis var. *tenuis* (Tuck.) Gleason
"*Agrostis hiemalis* var. *tenuis* (Tuck.) Gleason"
rough hair grass*, fly-away grass, scabrous agrostis, tickle grass.
agrostide scabre*, agrostis à fleurs lâches, agrostis d'hiver, agrostis scabre, foin-des-fous, foin follette, foin fou, franc-foin à bouquets.
Distribution: GR (NU) NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; blueberry fields, meadows, prairies, open forests, forest edges, shores, roadsides, disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 102.

***Agrostis stolonifera* L.**
Agrostis alba var. *stolonifera* (L.) Sm.
Agrostis palustris Huds.
Agrostis stolonifera var. *palustris* (Huds.) Farw.
creeping bent grass*, creeping bent, fiorin (UK), carpet-bent (US).
agrostide stolonifère*, foin follette, foin fou, agrostis stolonifère, traînasse (FR).
Distribution: GR NU NT (YK) AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic or wet soils, blueberry fields, pastures, old fields, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 100; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 312, p. 156.

***Apera interrupta* (L.) P. Beauv.**
Agrostis interrupta L.
interrupted bent grass*, dense silky bent grass, dense silky-bent (UK).
agrostide interrompue*.
Distribution: QC ON SK BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; grasslands, lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon but possibly increasing.
References: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 49; McNeill 1980*a*, Cayouette *et al.* 1983; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 330, p. 165; Oldham *et al.* 1995.

***Apera spica-venti* (L.) P. Beauv.**
Agrostis spica-venti L.
silky bent grass*, loose silky-bent (UK), windgrass (US).
agrostide jouet-du-vent*, jouet-du-vent.
Distribution: ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; known from only one small area.
References: McNeill 1980*a*; Warwick *et al.* 1985.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 49; Warwick *et al.* 1985, fig. 2, p. 715; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 329, p. 165.

***Alopecurus aequalis* Sobol.**
Alopecurus aristatus Michx.
short-awned foxtail*, short awn foxtail, water foxtail, orange foxtail (UK).
vulpin à courtes arêtes*, vulpin fauve (FR).
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet places or shallow water, pastures, meadows, shores and ditches; common.
References: Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 100, p. 109; Hultén 1968, p. 91; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 351, p. 176.

Alopecurus geniculatus **L.**
water foxtail*, black grass, floating foxtail, marsh foxtail, kneed foxtail (UK).
vulpin géniculé*, vulpin genouillé.
Distribution: GR AK (LB) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON (MB) SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Short-lived perennial; pastures, lawns, ditches and roadsides; uncommon.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Oldham *et al.* 1995.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 203, p. 215; Hultén 1968, p. 92; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 352, p. 176.

Alopecurus myosuroides **Huds.**
black grass, black-grass, slender foxtail, black twitch (UK), large foxtail (UK), blackgrass (US).
vulpin des champs, folle farine, queue de rat, queue de renard (FR), vulpin agreste (FR).
Distribution: MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields and disturbed areas; reported as a seed contaminant at agricultural research stations in Saanichton and Brandon, but apparently not establishing or persisting in Canada.
References: Naylor 1972; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 54; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 353, p. 177.

Alopecurus pratensis **L.**
meadow foxtail*, French timothy, meadow-foxtail.
vulpin des prés*, vulpine.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated for forage and coarse turf, lawns, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
A similar Eurasian species, *Alopecurus arundinaceus* Poir. (creeping foxtail, reed foxtail, vulpin traçant), is becoming a popular forage, particularly in western Canada. As the use of this species as a forage and mitigation grass increases, it can be expected to be found as an adventive in fields, prairies, roadsides and disturbed areas.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 201, p. 213; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 54; Hultén 1968, p. 89; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 354, p. 177.

Distichlis spicata **(L.) Greene**
salt grass*, alkali grass, saltgrass, spike-grass.
distichlis dressé*, distichlis en épi.
Distribution: NT (AK) NS PE NB ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; common or abundant in salt marshes, sea shores and saline or alkaline prairie soils.
Two poorly distinguished varieties are sometimes recognized in Canada.
References: Beetle 1943.

Distichlis spicata* var. *spicata
Distichlis spicata var. *borealis* (J. Presl) Beetle
Distichlis maritima Raf.
Distichlis nodosa Raf.
seashore salt grass.
distichlis en épi.
Distribution: NS PE NB BC
Seashores, saltmarshes.
Maps: Steyermark 1940*a*, p. 23.

***Distichlis spicata* var. *stricta* (Torr.) Beetle**
Distichlis stricta (Torr.) Rydb.
Distichlis dentata Rydb.
desert salt grass, alkali grass, alkali-grass, desert saltgrass.
distichlis dressé.
Distribution: NT (AK) ON MB SK AB BC
Saline or alkaline soils of prairies and park lands; common in the Prairie Provinces, locally adventive along railway lines and roadsides in Ontario.

***Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. *ex* Steud.**
Phragmites communis Trin.
Phragmites communis var. *berlanderi* (Fourn.) Fernald
common reed*, cane grass, phragmites, reed, reed grass.
roseau commun*, phragmite commun, roseau, roseau à balais.
Distribution: NT NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native and introduced. Probably introduced to Newfoundland.
Perennial; fresh to alkaline or salt marshes, wet pastures, old fields, thickets, ditches and shores; common.
Populations of this grass are rapidly expanding in eastern Canada along roadways and other right-of-ways. This may be in part due to the introduction of competitive European genotypes (Saltonstall 2002) which may have been brought to North America for thatching.
References: Haslam 1972; Holm *et al.* 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980; Hocking *et al.* 1983; Straley *et al.* 1985; Grime *et al.* 1988; Day and Catling 1991; Gervais *et al.* 1993; McJannet *et al.* 1995, Saltonstall 2002.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 343, p. 172.

***Spartina gracilis* Trin.**
alkali cord grass*, alkali cordgrass (US).
spartine grêle*.
Distribution: NT MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; alkaline areas and sandy soils, prairies and sloughs; common in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.
References: Mobberley 1956; McJannet *et al.* 1995.

***Spartina pectinata* Link**
Spartina pectinata var. *suttiei* (Farw.) Fernald
prairie cord grass*, cord grass, fresh water cord-grass, slough grass, tall cord grass, prairie

cordgrass (US).
spartine pectinée*, chaume, herbe à liens.
Distribution: (NT) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; sandy to gravelly soils, prairies, marshes, sloughs, swales and shores; common.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Packer and Bradley 1984; Fleurbec 1985, p. 150; McJannet *et al.* 1995.

***Beckmannia syzigachne* (Steud.) Fernald**
Beckmannia erucaeformis auct., non Host
slough grass*, Beckmann's grass.
beckmannie à écailles unies*.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; introduced to Greenland.
Annual; wet fresh or saline soils, sloughs, ditches, marshes and shores; locally common.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 164, p. 173; Koyama and Kawano 1964, fig. 12, p. 876; Hultén 1968, p. 122; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 242, p. 121.

***Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) Vignolo *ex* F.T. Hubb.**
"*Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) Link"
"*Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) Vignolo"
"*Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) Mosher"
Eragrostis megastachya (Koeler) Link
stink grass*, greater love-grass, grey love-grass, skunk-grass, snake-grass, spreading love-grass, strong-scented love-grass, stink-grass, stinkgrass, stinking love-grass.
éragrostide fétide*, amourette, grande éragrostide.
Distribution: NS QC ON MB SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: McNeill and Dore 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980.

***Eragrostis minor* Host**
Eragrostis poaeoides P. Beauv. *ex* Roem. & Schult.
"*Eragrostis pooides* P. Beauv. *ex* Roem. & Schult."
"*Eragrostis poioides* P. Beauv. *ex* Roem. & Schult."
little love grass*, lesser love-grass, little lovegrass, poa-like love-grass, smaller stinkgrass, stinkgrass.
éragrostide faux-pâturin*, petite éragrostide.
Distribution: NS (PE) NB QC ON SK BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; sandy or gravelly soils, cultivated fields, shores, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in eastern Canada, uncommon in the west.
References: McNeill and Dore 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980.

Eragrostis pectinacea **(Michx.) Nees**
tufted love grass*, Carolina lovegrass, comb-like love-grass, pectinate lovegrass, tufted lovegrass.
éragrostide pectinée*.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON BC
Native.
Annual; sandy or gravelly soils, cultivated fields, gardens, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in eastern Canada, rare and probably introduced in BC
References: Koch 1974; Dore and McNeill 1980; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Koch 1974, fig. 8, p. 33.

Hierochloe odorata **(L.) P. Beauv.**
Hierochloe odorata subsp. *hirta* (Schrank) Tzvelev
"*Hierochloe odorata* subsp. *hirta* Schrank"
Hierochloe odorata subsp. *arctica* (C. Presl) Tzvelev
Hierochloe hirta (Schrank) Borbás subsp. *arctica* (C. Presl) G. Weim.
sweet grass*, common sweetgrass, holygrass, Indian grass, Indian sweet grass, Seneca-grass, vanilla-grass.
foin d'odeur*, herbe sainte, hiérochloé odorante.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic or wet sandy soils, pastures, meadows, shores, dunes, ditches and roadsides; common.
References: Weimarck 1971; Dore and McNeill 1980; Schouten and Veldkamp 1985.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 84; Fleurbec 1985, p. 180; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 345, p. 173.

Munroa squarrosa **(Nutt.) Torr.**
"*Monroa squarrosa*"
false buffalo grass*, false buffalograss (US).
munroa à feuilles squarreuses*.
Distribution: SK AB
Native.
Annual; dry grassland and sandy disturbed areas; very rare.
References: Argus and White 1978; Maher *et al.* 1979; Packer and Bradley 1984.

Sporobolus cryptandrus **(Torr.) A. Gray**
sand dropseed*, cryptandrous dropseed.
sporobole à fleurs cachées*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; sandy soils, prairies, beaches, dunes, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Two weakly distinguished subspecies are sometimes recognized.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.

Sporobolus cryptandrus* subsp. *cryptandrus
Distribution: SK AB BC
Common.

***Sporobolus cryptandrus* subsp. *fuscicolus* (Hook.) E.K. Jones and Fassett**
Sporobolus cryptandrus var. *fuscicolus* (Hook.) Pohl
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Uncommon.

***Muhlenbergia frondosa* (Poir.) Fernald**
wire stemmed muhly*, western muhly, wirestem muhly.
muhlenbergie feuillée*.
Distribution: NB QC ON (BC)
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet open habitats, cultivated fields, old fields, shores, forest clearings, ditches and disturbed areas; common in southern Ontario.
References: Pohl 1969; Dore and McNeill 1980.
Maps: Pohl 1969, map 6, p. 524.

***Muhlenbergia mexicana* (L.) Trin.**
Muhlenbergia foliosa (Roem. & Schult.) Trin.
Mexican muhly*, Mexican muhlenberg, muhlygrass.
muhlenbergie du Mexique*, muhlenbergie mexicaine.
Distribution: YK NS NB QC ON MB SK (AB) (BC)
Native.
Perennial; blueberry fields, old fields, pastures, ditches, swamps, shores, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Pohl 1969; Dore and McNeill 1980; Douglas *et al.* 1981.
Maps: Pohl 1969, map 3, p. 524.

***Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.**
Bermuda grass*, couch grass, couchgrass, scutch grass, bermudagrass (US).
chiendent pied-de-poule*, chiendent, pied de poule (FR).
Distribution: SM ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated in the southern United States; cultivated fields, lawns, pastures, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Holm *et al.* 1977; Mitich 1989*b*; Dore and McNeill 1980.

***Bouteloua gracilis* (Humb., Bonpl. & Kunth) Lag. *ex* Steud.**
Chondrosum gracile Humb., Bonpl. & Kunth
blue grama*, blue grama grass, grama.
boutelou gracieux*.
Distribution: (QC) MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; dry prairies, grasslands, open forests and sand dunes; common.

References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Straley *et al.* 1985.

Leersia oryzoides **(L.) Sw.**
rice cut grass*, cut grass, rice cut-grass, rice-cutgrass.
léersie faux-riz*, faux-riz.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet soils, pastures, meadows, shores, marshes and ditches; common, especially in Ontario.
References: Pyrah 1969; Dore and McNeill 1980; Straley *et al.* 1985; Rosa and Corbaneau 1986.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 246, p. 265; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 365, p. 183.

Digitaria **Haller f.**
Legislation: CA

Digitaria cognata **(Schult.) Pilger**
Panicum cognatum Schult.
Leptoloma cognatum (Schult.) Chase
fall witch grass, Carolina crabgrass (US), fall witchgrass (US).
digitaire parente, leptoloma.
Distribution: ON
Native.
Perennial, dry sandy soils, old fields, pastures, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon in southern Ontario.
References: Wipff and Hatch 1994.

Digitaria ischaemum **(Schreb.) Schreb. *ex* Muhl.**
smooth crab grass*, small crabgrass, smooth crabgrass, smooth finger-grass (UK), smooth summergrass (UK).
digitaire astringente*, digitaire, digitaire glabre, panic glabre, petite digitaire, petit panic sanguin digitaire ischème (FR), panic couché (FR).
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, pastures, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, particularly in Ontario and Quebec.
References: Henrard 1950; Dore and McNeill 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mitich 1988*a*.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 367, p. 184.

Digitaria sanguinalis **(L.) Scop.**
large crab grass*, crabgrass, large crab-grass, hairy crab grass, hairy finger-grass (UK), large crabgrass (US).
digitaire sanguine*, digitaire pourpre, panic pourpre, panic sanguin, manne terrestre (FR).
Distribution: NS (PE) QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: QC

Introduced; native of Europe.

Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, pastures, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

The Canadian populations are all referable to var. *sanguinalis*, although a form occurring in the United States with larger spikelets and more ciliate lemmas are sometimes recognized as var. *ciliaris* (Retz.) Parl.

References: Gould 1963; Henrard 1950; Holm *et al.* 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Webster 1987; Mitich 1988*a*.

***Eriochloa villosa* (Thunb.) Kunth**

woolly cup grass, Chinese cupgrass, hairy cupgrass, villose cupgrass, woolly cupgrass.

ériochloé velue, ériochloé laineuse, ériochloa velu.

Distribution: QC

Introduced; native of eastern Asia.

Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.

This large grass has become a problem weed in the mid-western United States. It has recently been detected in southwestern Quebec. The North American native species *E. contracta* Hitchc. (prairie cup grass, ériochloé contractée) has been introduced in extreme southwestern Ontario, but is unlikely to become a serious agricultural weed.

References: Shaw and Webster 1987; Allison and Darbyshire 2001.

***Panicum* L.**

Legislation: CA

***Panicum capillare* L.**

"*Panicum capillare* var. *occidentale* Rydb."
Panicum capillare var. *brevifolium* Vasey *ex* Rydb. & Shear
Panicum capillare var. *barbipulvinatum* (Nash) R.L. McGregor

witch grass*, capillary panic-grass, common witch grass, old witch grass, tickle grass, tumble grass, witchgrass (US).

panic capillaire*, monte au cul, mousseline, panic.

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: QC

Native.

Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, prairies, shores, forest clearings, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, particularly in Quebec, Ontario and southeastern Manitoba.

The species listed under the Canada Seeds Act as "*P. vulgaris* L." probably refers to this taxon. Plants with hairy inflorescence pulvini and larger spikelets are sometimes distinguished as var. *brevifolium* Vasey *ex* Rydb. & Shear. Although var. *brevifolium* occurs across Canada, it is the more common form in the west.

References: Fernald 1919; Dore and McNeill 1980; McGregor 1984*a*, 1984*b*; Straley *et al.* 1985; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Bouchard and Néron 1991; Darbyshire and Cayouette 1995.

***Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michx.**

Panicum dichotomiflorum var. *geniculatum* (A.W. Wood) Fernald
Panicum dichotomiflorum var. *puritanorum* Svenson

fall panicum*, fall panic grass, smooth witch grass.
panic d'automne*.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of the United States and the West Indies.
Annual; cultivated fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
Most plants of *Panicum dichotomiflorum* occurring in Canada represent relatively recent introductions from the United States, but some populations in southwestern Nova Scotia may be native. These are sometimes referred to var. *puritanorum*, but the distinctions between this variety and others said to occur in Canada (e.g. var. *dichotomiflorum* and var. *geniculatum*), require study.
References: Maher *et al.* 1978; Dore and McNeill 1980; Doyon *et al.* 1986.

***Panicum gattingeri* Nash *in* Small**
Panicum capillare var. *campestre* Gatt.
Panicum capillare var. *gattingeri* Nash *in* Britton & A. Br.
Gattinger's witch grass*, Gattinger panicum, Gattinger witch grass.
panic de Gattinger*.
Distribution: QC ON
Native.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields, shores, flood plains, marshes, swamps and roadsides; uncommon, but increasing in agricultural habitats.
Difficult to separate from and often confused with *P. capillare* and/or *P. tuckermanii*.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Bouchard and Néron 1991; Darbyshire and Cayouette 1995.

***Panicum miliaceum* L.**
proso millet*, broomcorn, broomcorn millet, common millet, hog millet, millet, millet panic grass, panic millet, panicum millet, proso, wild-proso millet (US).
panic millet*, mil (FR), millet commun (FR), millet rond (FR), panic faux millet (FR).
Distribution: NS NB PE QC ON MB SK (AB) BC
Legislation: ON (black-seeded biotype).
Introduced; native of Europe, Africa and Asia.
Annual; cultivated and weedy forms; cultivated fields, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon or locally common (black-seeded type).
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Bough *et al.* 1986; Warwick 1987.

***Panicum tuckermanii* Fernald**
Panicum philadelphicum var. *tuckermanii* (Fernald) Steyermark & Schmoll
Tuckerman's witch grass*, Tuckerman witch grass.
panic de Tuckerman*.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB
Native.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields, shores, flood plains, marshes, swamps, ditches and roadsides; common and increasing in agricultural habitats.

Difficult to separate from and often confused with *P. capillare* and or *P. gattingeri*.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980; Bouchard and Néron 1991; Darbyshire and Cayouette 1995.

***Panicum virgatum* L.**
Panicum virgatum var. *spissum* Linder
switch grass*, switchgrass (US).
panic raide*, millet effilé, millet vivace.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK
Native.
Perennial; sandy soils, prairies, open forests, dunes, shores and roadsides; locally common.
Sometimes cultivated as a seed, forage or biomass crop.
References: Linder 1922; Maher *et al.* 1979; Dore and McNeill 1980; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.

***Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) P. Beauv.**
"*Echinochloa crus-galli*" (L.) P. Beauv.
barnyard grass*, cockspur grass, common barnyard grass, water grass, cockspur (UK), barnyardgrass (US).
échinochloa pied-de-coq*, échinochloé crête de coq, ergot de coq, millet, millet patte de coq, oplismène, panic pied de coq, patte de poule, pied-de-coq, bourgon (FR), millard (FR).
Distribution: (AK) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK (AB) BC
Legislation: MB QC
Introduced; native of the Old World.
Annual; locally common.
This species is not as common in Canada as the weedy native species, *E. microstachya*, with which it is often confused.
References: Gould *et al.* 1972; Holm *et al.* 1977; Reed 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980; Barrett and Wilson 1983; Yabuno 1983; Maun and Barrett 1986; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mitich 1990*d*.
Maps: Maun and Barrett 1986, fig. 2, p. 744.

Echinochloa crusgalli* var. *crusgalli
Distribution: (AK) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK (AB) BC
Introduced; native of the Old World.
Cultivated fields, barnyards, gardens, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.

***Echinochloa crusgalli* var. *frumentacea* (Link) W.F. Wight**
Echinochloa frumentacea Link
"*Echinochloa frumentacea* (Roxb.) Link"
billion dollar grass, Japanese millet.
millet japonais, millet du Japon.
Distribution: NS QC ON (MB) (AB)
Introduced as a fodder plant and long cultivated in Asia as a food plant. It is also an ingredient of commercial bird seed, and a casual of gardens and disturbed areas where it does not usually persist.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980.

Echinochloa microstachya (Wiegand) Rydb.
Echinochloa muricata var. *microstachya* Wiegand
Echinochloa muricata var. *occidentalis* Wiegand
Echinochloa crusgalli var. *mitis* (Pursh) Peterm., *pro parte*
Echinochloa occidentalis auct.
Echinochloa pungens var. *microstachya* (Wiegand) Fernald & Griscom
Echinochloa pungens var. *wiegandii* Fassett
Echinochloa wiegandii (Fassett) Dore *in* McNeill & Dore
"*Echinochloa wiegandii* (Fassett) McNeill & Dore"
western barnyard grass*.
échinochloa de l'Ouest*.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK AB
Native.
Annual; cultivated fields, shores, marshes, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, particularly in southern Ontario and Quebec.
Plants with fewer trichomes on spikelets that are often less purplish are sometimes distinguished as *Echinochloa wiegandii* (*E. crusgalli* var. *mitis*, *E. occidentalis*, *E. pungens* var. *wiegandii*, *E. muricata* var. *occidentalis*). These native forms are very weedy in central Canada and in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Fassett 1949; Gould *et al.* 1972; McNeill and Dore 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980.

Echinochloa muricata (P. Beauv.) Fernald
Echinochloa pungens (Poir.) Rydb.
prickly barnyard grass*, barnyard grass, muricate barnyard-grass, rough barnyard grass, watergrass, prickly barnyardgrass (US).
échinochloa piquant*, échinochloa muriqué, pied-de-coq.
Distribution: NB QC ON
Native.
Annual; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, marshes, shores and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Fassett 1949; Fairbrothers 1956; Reeder 1956; Gould *et al.* 1972; Dore and McNeill 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Setaria ×ambigua (Guss.) Guss.
Setaria verticillata × *S. viridis*
Setaria verticillata var. *ambigua* (Guss.) Parl.
Setaria verticillata forma *ambigua* (Guss.) B. Boivin
Distribution: ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980.

Setaria faberi R.A.W. Herrm.
"*Setaria faberii*"
giant foxtail*, Chinese foxtail, Chinese millet, giant bristle grass.

sétaire géante*.
Distribution: QC ON
Introduced; native of the People's Republic of China.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon (locally common) but increasing in abundance and distribution.
References: Fairbrothers 1959; Pohl 1962; Dore and McNeill 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Warwick *et al.* 1987; Doyon *et al.* 1988.

***Setaria italica* (L.) P. Beauv.**
Setaria viridis cv. 'Italica'
foxtail millet*, foxtail, German millet, Hungarian grass, Hungarian millet, Italian millet, millet.
sétaire d'Italie*, mil, millet des oiseaux, sétaire italienne.
Distribution: (NS) (NB) QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of the Old World.
Annual; cultivated as a forage and cereal grass in warm temperate regions, rarely naturalized in disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Pohl 1962; Rominger 1962; Dore and McNeill 1980.

***Setaria pumila* (Poir.) Roem. & Schult.**
Setaria glauca auct., non (L.) P. Beauv.
"*Setaria lutescens* (Weigel) Hubb."
yellow foxtail*, bottle brush, bottle grass, bristle grass, bristly foxtail, foxtail, foxtail grass, pale pigeongrass, pearl millet, pigeon grass, white foxtail, wild millet, yellow bristlegrass, yellow bristle-grass (UK).
sétaire glauque*, foin sauvage, mil sauvage, sétaire jaunâtre, sétaire jaune, vulpin jaune.
Distribution: SM NS (PE) NB QC ON MB (SK) AB BC
Legislation: MB QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, old fields, pastures, shores, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
There has been considerable controversy over the correct name of this foxtail species. Unfortunately Linnaeus included 4 different grass species in his original descriptions and use of the name *Panicum glaucum*, from which the name *S. glauca* is derived. The name "*Panicum glaucum* L." has now been fixed in its application to refer to a completely different species of grass known as pearl millet (mil à chandelle), *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br. (=*P. americanum* (L.) Leeke). Therefore, the correct name for yellow foxtail is *Setaria pumila* (Poir.) Roem. & Schult.
References: Rominger 1962; McNeill and Dore 1977; Kerguélen 1977; Clayton 1979; Dore and McNeill 1980; Steel *et al.* 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Steel *et al.* 1983, fig. 3, p. 716; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 368, p. 184.

***Setaria verticillata* (L.) P. Beauv.**
bristly foxtail*, bur bristlegrass, verticillate foxtail, bur bristle grass (UK), whorled pigeongrass (UK).
sétaire verticillée*.

Distribution: NT QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia and Africa.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Rominger 1962; Holm *et al.* 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980; Steel *et al.* 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Steel *et al.* 1983, fig. 4, p. 717.

***Setaria viridis* (L.) P. Beauv.**
green foxtail*, bottle-grass, green bristle grass, wild millet, green pigeongrass (UK).
sétaire verte*, foin sauvage, mil sauvage, sétaire verdâtre.
Distribution: NT (AK) NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC MB QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas.
References: Pohl 1962; Rominger 1962; Alex *et al.* 1972; Holm *et al.* 1977; Dore and McNeill 1980; Douglas *et al.* 1985; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Boyetchko 2002*b*.
Maps: Douglas *et al.* 1985, fig. 2, p. 674; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 369, p. 185.

Setaria viridis* var. *viridis
Distribution: NT (AK) NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common, particularly in Quebec and westward.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980.

***Setaria viridis* var. *weinmanii* (Roem. & Schult.) Heuff.**
Setaria viridis var. *breviseta* (Döll) Hitchc.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON
Uncommon.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980.

***Cenchrus longispinus* (Hack. *in* Kneuck.) Fernald**
long-spined sandbur*, field sandbur, longspine sandbur (US).
cenchrus à épines longues*.
Distribution: QC ON
Native.
Annual; cultivated fields, sand beaches, dunes, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common near Lake Erie and southern Lake Huron.
The large burs have barbed spines which readily pierce and stick to clothing, leather and skin. Although probably native along the north shore of Lake Erie, the present day distribution in southern Ontario and at Quebec City (Cinq-Mars *et al.* 1971) is the result of human activities and transportation around the Great Lakes.
The taxonomy of the genus was confused prior to the monograph by DeLisle (1963), and many names have been used for the Canadian plants, including: *C. echinatus*, *C. tribuloides*, *C. carolinianus* and *C. pauciflorus*.
Maps: DeLisle 1963, fig. 10, p. 300; Dore and McNeill 1980, map 256, p. 497.

***Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench**
Sorghum vulgare Pers.

sorghum*, broom-corn, gooseneck sorgho, shattercane, wildcane.
sorgho commun*, mil, sorgho vulgaire, millet à balais (FR).
Distribution: (QC) ON MB AB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, field margins, roadsides and disturbed areas; foliage may cause nitrate poisoning; uncommon.
This grass is sometimes cultivated for poultry and bird feed.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980.

***Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.**
Johnson grass*, Aleppo milletgrass, Egyptian millet, johnsongrass.
sorgho d'Alep*, herbe de Cuba (FR).
Distribution: QC ON
Legislation: CA ON
Introduced; native of Europe and throughout the Mediterranean region.
Perennial; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; local but apparently spreading.
References: Garber 1950; Roberty 1960; McNeill 1976; Holm *et al.* 1977; Monaghan 1979; Alex *et al.* 1979; Dore and McNeill 1980; Warwick and Black 1983; Mitich 1987*a*.
Maps: Warwick and Black 1983, fig. 2-3, pp. 1002-1003.

***Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf *ex* Prain**
Sorghum vulgare var. *sudanense* (Piper) Hitchc.
Sudan grass*, broom corn, grass sorghum, sorghum, sudangrass.
sorgho du Soudan*, herbe du Soudan.
Distribution: QC ON
Introduced; native of the Sudan and adjacent parts of Africa.
Annual; cultivated fields and disturbed areas; foliage may cause nitrate poisoning; occasional.
Sometimes cultivated for forage or silage. Hybrids with other species of *Sorghum* have been produced for agricultural use.
References: Dore and McNeill 1980.

CYPERACEAE
sedge family – Cypéracées

***Cyperus esculentus* L.**
yellow nut sedge*, edible cyperus, galingale, nut-grass cyperus, yellow nut-grass, yellow nutsedge.
souchet comestible*, amande de terre, souchet rampant, souchet-sultan, souchet tracant, trasi.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK BC
Legislation: BC MB NS QC
Introduced; native of the Old World.
Perennial; damp sandy soil, cultivated fields, gardens, shores, ditches and disturbed areas; common in southern Ontario and Quebec.

References: Mulligan and Junkins 1976; Holm *et al.* 1977; De Vries 1991; Schippers *et al.* 1995. The first issue of Weed Technology (1987) published the contents of a symposium on *Cyperus esculentus* and *C. rotundus*.

Maps: Mulligan and Junkins 1976, fig. 3, p. 343; FNA 2002*a*, p. 168, 169.

***Cyperus rotundus* L.**

purple nut sedge*, nutgrass, nutsedge, purple nutsedge.

souchet rond*, herbe-à-oignon, souchet à tubercules, souchet d'Asie, souchet en forme d'olive.

Not yet known to be established in Canada, but considered to be a potentially noxious weed in southwestern British Columbia.

Legislation: BC

Native of southern Asia.

Perennial; cultivated fields, gardens and disturbed areas; probably will not persist in Canada with the exception of southwestern British Columbia.

References: Holm *et al.* 1977; Wills 1998. The first issue of Weed Technology (1987) published the contents of a symposium on *Cyperus esculentus* and *C. rotundus*.

Maps: Holm *et al.* 1977, fig. 2, p. 11; FNA 2002*a*, p. 169.

***Scirpus acutus* Muhl. *ex* Bigelow**

Schoenoplectus acutus (Muhl. *ex* Bigelow) Á. Löve & D. Löve

Scirpus lacustris subsp. *glaucus* (Sm.) Hartm.

Schoenoplectus lacustris subsp. *acutus* (Muhl. *ex* Bigelow) Á. Löve & D. Löve

hard-stemmed bulrush*, common tule, great bulrush, pointed bulrush, hardstem bulrush (US).

scirpe aigu*, scirpe des étangs.

Distribution: NU NT YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Perennial; marshes, wet shores and shallow water; common.

This taxon is part of an intergrading species complex that occurs across much of North America and in other parts of the world. Taxonomic and nomenclatural issues are contentious within the group. Scoggan (1978) considered it as a subspecies of *Scirpus lacustris* L. along with the other common species *Scirpus tabernaemontani* C.C. Gmel. (= *Scirpus validus* Vahl).

Maps: Hultén 1962, map 171, p. 183; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 390, p. 195; Fleurbec 1987, p. 328 (map of the species complex); FNA 2002*a*, p. 48, 49.

***Scirpus cyperinus* (L.) Kunth**

wool-grass*, common wool-grass, woolgrass bulrush (US).

scirpe souchet*.

Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Perennial; wet pastures, marshes, swamps, bogs, shores and ditches; common.

References: Schuyler 1964.

Maps: FNA 2002*a*, p. 20.

Scirpus cyperinus* var. *cyperinus

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB

Scirpus cyperinus var. brachypodus (Fernald) Gilly
Scirpus atrocinctus Fernald
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Variety *brachypodus* has a more northerly and westerly distribution than var. *cyperinus*. Some authors consider it a distinct species (*S. atrocinctus* Fernald), while others bestow no taxonomic recognition at all.

***Scirpus maritimus* L. var. *paludosus* (A. Nelson) Kükenthal**
Scirpus paludosus A. Nelson
Scirpus campestris var. *paludosus* (A. Nelson) Fernald
Bolboschoenus paludosus (A. Nelson) Soó
Bolboschoenus maritimus (L.) Palla subsp. *paludosus* (A. Nelson) Koyama
prairie bulrush*, bayonet grass.
scirpe palustre*, trianglé.
Distribution: NU NT AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MS SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; alkaline marshes, sloughs and shores; common in western Canada.
References: Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 169, p. 181; Hultén 1968, p. 208; Fleurbec 1985, p. 148; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 389, p. 195; FNA 2002*a*, p. 41.

***Scirpus nevadensis* S. Watson *in* King**
Amphiscirpus nevadensis (S. Watson *in* King) Oteng-Yeboah
Schoenoplectus nevadensis (S. Watson *in* King) Sojak
Nevada bulrush*.
scirpe du Nevada*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet prairies and parklands, marshes, sloughs and shores; common.
Maps: FNA 2002*a*, p. 28.

***Scirpus pungens* Vahl**
Schoenoplectus pungens (Vahl) Palla
"*Scirpus americanus* Pers."
"*Schoenoplectus americanus* (Pers.) Volkart *ex* Schinz & R. Keller"
American bulrush*, three-square bulrush, common threesquare (US).
scirpe d'Amérique*.
Distribution: AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; marshes, shores and ditches; common across southern Canada, disjunct populations in the north.
This species was long known under the mis-applied name *Scirpus americanus* Pers. This name actually applies to a closely related species (previously known as *S. olneyi* A. Gray) which is restricted in Canada to Nova Scotia.
References: Koyama 1963.
Maps: Koyama 1963, fig. 2, p. 1114; Hultén 1968, p. 207; FNA 2002*a*, p. 51.

ARACEAE
arum family – Aracées

***Calla palustris* L.**
wild calla*, water arum.
calla des marais*, choucalle des marais (FR).
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet shores, marshes, swamps and bogs; poisonous; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 80; Hultén 1968, p. 281; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 371, p. 186.

***Symplocarpus foetidus* (L.) Salisb. *ex* Nutt.**
eastern skunk cabbage*, skunk cabbage.
chou puant*, belluaine, symplocarpe chou-puant, symplocarpe fétide, tabac du diable.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; swamps, wet forests, thickets, open bogs and swales; poisonous; locally common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: FNA 2000, p. 132; Lamoureux 2002, p. 198.

***Acorus americanus* (Raf.) Raf.**
Acorus calamus var. *americanus* (Raf.) H. Wulff.
Acorus calamus auct., non L.
American sweetflag*.
acore d'Amérique*, belle-angélique d'Amérique.
Distribution: NT AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; shallow water and shores in ditches, marshes, swamps, rivers, ponds and lakes; common.
Native populations of sweetflag, *A. americanus*, are diploid and fertile. Populations of plants introduced from Eurasia, *A. calamus*, are triploid and sterile.
References: Packer and Ringius 1984; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 280; Packer and Ringius 1984, fig. 3, p. 2250; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 370, p. 185 (Canadian range); FNA 2000, p. 126.

***Acorus calamus* L.**
European sweetflag*, calamus, flagroot, sweetflag, sweet flag.
acore roseau*, acorus aromatique, acorus roseau, belle-angélique, radote, roseau odorant.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; shallow water, shores, marshes, swamps, ditches, rivers, ponds and lakes; locally common.
Native populations of sweetflag, *A. americanus*, are diploid and fertile. Populations of plants introduced from Eurasia, *A. calamus*, are triploid and sterile.

References: Packer and Ringius 1984.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 280; Packer and Ringius 1984, fig. 4, p. 2250; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 370, p. 185 (Eurasia); FNA 2000, p. 126.

LEMNACEAE
duckweed family – Lemnacées

References: Daubs 1965.

Lemna minor **L.**
Lemna turionifera Landolt
common duckweed*, duckweed, lesser duckweed.
lenticule mineure*, lentille d'eau, merde de grenouille.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON (MB) SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; slow moving or stagnant water, marshes, swamps, ponds, lakes, rivers and ditches; common.
The taxon *L. turionifera* is sometimes distinguished as a separate species from *L. minor* based on the production of over-wintering turions.
References: Brayshaw 1985; Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1962, map 121, p. 130; Daubs 1965, p. 71; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 81; Hultén 1968, p. 282; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 375, p. 188; Fleurbec 1987, p. 104; FNA 2000, p. 148.

JUNCACEAE
rush family – Joncacées

Juncus balticus **Willd.**
Juncus arcticus subsp. *balticus* (Willd.) Hyl.
Juncus arcticus var. *balticus* (Willd.) Trautv.
Baltic rush*.
jonc de la Baltique*.
Distribution: (GR) NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet pastures, marshes and shores; common.
Baltic rush, with arctic rush (*J. arcticus* Willd.), occurs as a large species complex throughout the northern hemisphere as well as South America. Many poorly defined segregates are sometimes recognized.
Maps: FNA 2000, p. 216.

Juncus balticus **var. *alaskanus* (Hultén) Porsild**
Juncus arcticus subsp. *alaskanus* Hultén
Distribution: NU NT YK AK BC
Common.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 286; Porsild and Cody 1980, map 339, p. 202; FNA 2000, p. 216.

Juncus balticus var. _haenkei_ (E. Mey.) Buchenau
Juncus arcticus subsp. *sitchensis* Engelm.
Juncus balticus subsp. *sitchensis* (Engelm.) Hultén
Distribution: AK BC
Local.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 285.

Juncus balticus var. _littoralis_ Engelm.
Juncus balticus subsp. *littoralis* (Engelm.) Hultén
Juncus arcticus subsp. *balticus* (Willd.) Hyl.
Juncus arcticus var. *balticus* (Willd.) Trautv.
Juncus arcticus subsp. *ater* (Rydb.) Hultén
Baltic rush.
jonc de la Baltique.
Distribution: (GR) NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; shores and wetlands; common.
This is the most common variety found in North America.
Maps: Porsild and Cody 1980, map 340, p. 202.

Juncus balticus var. _stenocarpus_ Buchenau & Fernald
Distribution: LB QC (ON)
Local.

Juncus bufonius L.
toad rush*, toad-rush.
jonc des crapauds*.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, pastures, meadows, shores, bogs, ditches, roadsides and disturbed sites; common.
A very widespread and variable species; known from all continents (except Antarctica). Several very weakly distinguished varieties have been recognized within the species.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 295; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 183, p. 92; FNA 2000, p. 224.

Juncus effusus L.
soft rush*, bog rush, camel's straw, candle rush, common rush, hard rush, loose-flowered rush, taper rush.
jonc épars*, jonc à fleurs éparses, jonc à fleurs étalées, jonc à lier, jonc à mèche, jonc commun, jonc des jardiniers, jonc épais, petit jonc creux, têtes de femmes, jonc diffus (FR).
Distribution: NF SM NS NB QC ON BC
Native.
Perennial; wet pastures, meadows, shores, marshes and ditches; common in eastern Canada.
Plants in eastern Canada are sometimes referred to var. *solutus* Fernald & Wiegand (= subsp. *solutus* (Fernald & Wiegand) Hämet-Ahti) and those along the Pacific coast to var. *pacificus* Fernald & Wiegand.

References: Richards and Clapham 1941.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 8; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 195, p. 98; Fleurbec 1987, p. 324; FNA 2000, p. 214.

LILIACEAE
lily family – Liliacées

***Zigadenus elegans* Pursh**
"*Zygadenus elegans*"
smooth camas*, alkali-grass, elegant death-camas, elegant zygadenus, white camas, yellowish zigadenus, mountain deathcamas (US).
zigadène élégant*, zigadène jaunâtre.
Distribution: NT YK AK NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: CA
Native.
Perennial; damp meadows, prairies, open forests, shores, bogs and fens; poisonous to humans and livestock; common in the west, local in eastern Canada.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Hinds 1983; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: FNA 2002*b*, p. 86.

Zigadenus elegans* subsp. *elegans
Distribution: NT YK AK MB SK AB BC
Maps: Porsild 195l, fig. 6, p. 143; Hultén 1968, p. 305.
smooth camas*, alkali-grass, elegant death-camas, elegant zygadenus, white camas, yellowish zigadenus, mountain deathcamas (US).
zigadène élégant*, zigadène jaunâtre.

***Zigadenus elegans* subsp. *glaucus* (Nutt.) Hultén**
Zigadenus glaucus (Nutt.) Nutt.
"*Zygadenus glaucus* Nutt."
white camas*, glaucous anticlea.
zigadène glauque*.
Distribution: NB QC ON
Maps: Fleurbec 1985, p. 79.

***Zigadenus venenosus* S. Watson**
meadow camas*, death camas, meadow deathcamas (US).
zigadène vénéneux*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows and rocky ledges; poisonous to humans and livestock.
References: Kupchan *et al.* 196l; Lodge *et al.* 1968.

***Zigadenus venenosus* var. *gramineus* (Rydb.) Walsh *ex* Peck**
Zigadenus gramineus Rydb.
"*Zygadenus gramineus*"
"*Zygadenus venenosus* var. *gramineus*"
death camas*, grass-leaved death-camas, grassy death camas, hog's potato, hog's potatoes, poison-camas, grassy deathcamas (US).
zigadène graminoïde*, zigadène vénéneux.
Distribution: BC
Legislation: CA
Uncommon.
Sometimes treated as a separate species, var. *gramineus* tends to replace var. *venenosus* in the interior of British Columbia.
References: Kupchan *et al.* 1961; Lodge *et al.* 1968; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: FNA 2002*b*, p. 84.

Zigadenus venenosus* var. *venenosus
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
meadow camas*, death camas, meadow deathcamas (US).
zigadène vénéneux*.
Common, particularly in British Columbia.
References: Kupchan *et al.* 1961.
Maps: FNA 2002*b*, p. 84.

***Veratrum viride* Aiton**
false hellebore*, American hellebore, Indian poke, itch weed.
vérâtre vert*, ellébore, hellébore blanc, hellébore, varaire, tabac du diable, varaire vert, veratrum vert.
Distribution: YK AK LB (NS) NB QC (ON) AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, pastures, meadows, swamps, thickets and roadsides; poisonous to humans and livestock; locally common.
Reports of the Eurasian *V. album* L. (false white hellebore, vérâtre blanc) in Canada appear to be based on its occurrence in Alaska, rather than on confusion with *V. viride*.
References: Boivin 1948; Kupchan *et al.* 1961; Mulligan and Munro 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 306; Mulligan and Munro 1987, fig. 2, p. 781; FNA 2002*b*, p. 74, 75.

***Veratrum viride* subsp. *eschscholtzii* (A. Gray) Á. Löve & D. Löve**
Veratrum eschscholtzii A. Gray
Veratrum eschscholtzii var. *incriminatum* B. Boivin
Veratrum viride var. *eschscholtzii* (A. Gray) Breitung
showy false hellebore*.
vérâtre d'Eschscholtz*.
Distribution: YK AK AB BC
Common, especially in British Columbia.
References: Boivin 1948; Kupchan *et al.* 1961; Mulligan and Munro 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 306; Porsild 1966, map 42, p. 72; FNA 2002*b*, p. 75.

Veratrum viride* subsp. *viride
false hellebore*, American white hellebore, green false hellebore, Indian poke, itch weed, white hellebore (US), green false-hellebore (US).

vératre vert*, ellébore, hellébore, hellébore blanc, tabac du diable, varaire, varaire vert, veratrum vert.
Distribution: LB (NS) NB QC (ON)
Locally common.
References: Boivin 1948; Kupchan *et al.* 1961; Mulligan and Munro 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 306; FNA 2002*b*, p. 74.

***Allium* L.**
Moore 1954-1955.

***Allium cernuum* Roth**
nodding onion*, wild onion.
ail penché*.
Distribution: ON (MB) SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; meadows, prairies, parklands, open forests and roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: FNA 2002*b*, p. 247.

***Allium textile* A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.**
Allium geyeri var. *textile* (A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.) B. Boivin
Allium reticulatum Nutt., *non* J. Presl & C. Presl
prairie onion*, wild onion.
ail tissu*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Perennial; dry grasslands, rocky slopes; common.
Maps: Owenby and Aase 1955, map 22, p. 95; FNA 2002*b*, p.243.

***Allium vineale* L.**
wild garlic*, crow garlic, field garlic, field-garlic, scallions, wild onion.
ail des vignes*, aillet (FR).
Distribution: QC, ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; lawns, old fields, vineyards, forest edges, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally commun.
References: Richens 1947; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 94; FNA 2002*b*, p. 237.

***Asparagus officinalis* L.**
asparagus*, garden asparagus, wild asparagus.
asperge*, asperge officinale, asperge commune (FR).
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB (SK) AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; light soils in old fields, fencerows, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; possibly toxic to livestock; uncommon.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 158, p. 79.

***Smilax herbacea* L.**
Smilax herbacea var. *pulverulenta auct.*
Smilax pulverulenta auct.
carrionflower*, Jacob's-ladder.
smilax herbacé*, raison de couleuvre, salsepareille herbacée.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK
Native.
Perennial; alluvial thickets, meadows and forests.

Smilax herbacea* var. *herbacea
Distribution: NB QC ON (MB) SK
Occasional to common, but rare in Saskatchewan.
Maps: FNA 2002*b*, p. 473.

***Smilax herbacea* var. *lasioneuron* (Hook.) DC.**
"*Smilax herbacea* var. *lasioneuron* (Small) Rydb."
Smilax lasioneuron Hook.
Distribution: ON MB SK
Common, especially in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
This variety is sometimes treated as a separate species.
Maps: FNA 2002*b*, p. 474.

IRIDACEAE
Iris family – Iridacées

***Iris pseudacorus* L.**
common yellow iris, sword-flag, water flag, yellow flag, yellow iris, yellow iris of Europe, water-flag (UK), Rocky Mountain iris (US), yellowflag iris (US).
iris jaune, flambé d'eau (FR), iris des marais (FR), iris faux-acore (FR).
Distribution: (NF) NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; wet soils, pastures, old fields, marshes, shores and ditches; poisonous, may cause contact dermatitis; local.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1065, p. 102; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 160, p. 80.

***Iris versicolor* L.**
blue flag*, blue iris, boats, flag, larger blue flag, poison flag, wild blue flag, wild iris, purple iris (UK), blueflag iris (US).
iris versicolore*, clajeux, fleur-de-lis, fleur-de-lys, glaïeul des marais, iris sauvage.
Distribution: NU LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; meadows, marshes and shores; poisonous to livestock, may cause contact dermatitis; common.
Variable in flower colour; plants with entirely white flowers have been referred to as forma *murrayana* Fernald and those with only the inner perianth segments and styles white as

forma *albocaerulea* J. Rousseau.
References: Anderson 1936; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: FNA*b*, p. 390; Lamoureux 2002, p. 248.

ORCHIDACEAE
orchid family – Orchidacées

***Epipactis helleborine* (L.) Crantz.**
helleborine*, hellebore-like epactis, large-leaved epactis, broad-leaved helleborine (UK).
épipactis petit-hellébore*, épipactis à feuilles larges.
Distribution: NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; gardens, thickets, forests and disturbed areas; common.
References: Doyon and Cayouette 1966; Soper and Murray 1985; Brunton 1986; Dore 1986.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 543, p. 272; FNA 2002*b*, p. 586.

SALICACEAE
willow family – Salicacées

***Populus alba* L.**
white poplar*, silver poplar, silver-leaved poplar.
peuplier blanc*.
Distribution: (NF) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB (BC)
Introduced; native of Europe.
Small tree; widely cultivated for shelter-belts, landscaping and urban planting, pastures, old fields and thickets; common.
Spreading primarily by suckers. Staminate plants are apparently absent from commercial cultivars, although spontaneous hybridization with our native species, *P. tremuloides* and *P. grandidentata*, has been reported.

***Populus balsamifera* L.**
balsam poplar*, balsam-poplar, hackmatack, cottonwood, black poplar, taccamahac.
peuplier baumier*, baumier, liard, peuplier, peuplier balsamifère, peuplier noir.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Tree; fencerows, old fields, sylviculture areas, shores, thickets, forest openings and disturbed areas; widespread.
References: Fowells 1975.
Maps: Fowells 1975, p. 497; Farrar 1995, p. 340.

Populus balsamifera **subsp.** ***balsamifera***
Populus balsamifera var. *subcordata* Hyl.
balsam poplar*, eastern balsam poplar, heartleaf balsam poplar.
peuplier baumier*, peuplier baumier à feuilles cordées.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common.
References: Fowells 1975.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 331; Fowells 1975, p. 497; Farrar 1995, p. 340.

Populus balsamifera **subsp.** ***trichocarpa*** **(Torr. & A. Gray** ***ex*** **Hook.) Brayshaw**
Populus trichocarpa Torr. & A. Gray *ex* Hook.
black cottonwood*, northern black cottonwood, western balsam poplar.
peuplier de l'Ouest*, peuplier à fruit velu, peuplier baumier de l'Ouest, peuplier occidental.
Distribution: YK AK AB BC
Locally common.
References: Fowells 1975.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 332; Fowells 1975, p. 508; Farrar 1995, p. 338.

Populus tremuloides **Michx.**
Populus tremuloides var. *aurea* (Tidestr.) Daniels
Populus tremuloides var. *magnifica* M.-Vict.
Populus tremuloides var. *vancouveriana* (Trel. *ex* Tidestr.) Sarg.
aspen poplar*, American aspen, aspen, quaking asp, quaking aspen, quiver-leaf, trembling asp, trembling aspen.
peuplier faux-tremble*, tremble, tremble d'Amérique.
Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Tree; pastures, rangeland, old fields, sylviculture areas, prairies, parklands, shores, thickets and forests; common.
References: Fowells 1975.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 112; Hultén 1968, p. 332; Fowells 1975, p. 524; Farrar 1995, p. 346.

MYRICACEAE
wax-myrtle family – Myricacées

Myrica gale **L.**
Myrica gale var. *subglabra* (Chev.) Fernald
Myrica gale var. *tomentosa* DC.
Gale palustris (Lam.) Chev.
sweet gale*, bog myrtle, gold-withy, meadow fern.
myrique baumier*, bois-sent-bon, herbe à cheval, myrica galé, myrique galé, piment royal, galé (FR), piment aquatique (FR).
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Shrub; mesic to wet habitats, blueberry and cranberry fields, shores, marshes, swamps and

ditches; common.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 199, p. 219; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 117; Hultén 1968, p. 364; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 618, p. 309; Fleurbec 1987, p. 302.

***Myrica pensylvanica* Loisel.**
Myrica caroliniensis auct.
bayberry*, candleberry, northern bayberry (US).
myrique de Pennsylvanie*, cirier de Pennsylvanie.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; dry to wet sterile soils, blueberry and cranberry fields, old fields, shores, thickets and roadsides; common in the Maritime Provinces, occasional elsewhere.
References: Hall 1975; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Bouchard *et al.* 1991.
Maps: Hall 1975, fig. l, p. 165; Fleurbec 1985, p. 187.

***Comptonia peregrina* (L.) Coult.**
Myrica asplenifolia L.
Myrica asplenifolia var. *tomentosa* (Chev.) Gleason
Myrica peregrina (L.) Kuntze
sweet-fern*, sweet fern, sweetfern.
comptonie voyageuse*, bois-chaud, bois de savane, comptonie, comptonie à feuilles d'asplénie, fougère odorante, myrice, myrice à feuilles d'asplénie.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Small shrub; blueberry fields, pastures, forest openings, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Hall *et al.* 1976.
Maps: Hall *et al.* 1976, fig. 3, p. 150.

CORYLACEAE
hazel family – Corylacées

***Corylus cornuta* Marshall**
beaked hazelnut*, beaked filbert, beaked hazel.
noisetier à long bec*, coudrier à long bec, noisetier à bec, noisetier long-bec.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Small tree or shrub; tree nurseries, fencerows, hedgerows, thickets and forests; common.
A common under-story plant of forests. The form growing west of the Cascade Mountains in southwestern British Columbia is usually referred to as a distinct subspecies, subsp. *californica* (A. DC.) E. Murray (= *C. californica* (A. DC.) Rose).
Maps: FNA 1997, 3:538; Lamoureux 2002, p. 184.

BETULACEAE
birch family – Bétulacées

***Betula neoalaskana* Sarg.**

Betula papyrifera var. *neoalaskana* (Sarg.) Marshall
Betula papyrifera subsp. *humilis* (Regel) Hultén
Betula resinifera Britton

western white birch*, Alaska birch, Alaska paper birch, Alaska white birch, paper birch, resin birch, western paper birch.

bouleau d'Alaska*, bouleau de l'Alaska, bouleau occidental.

Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Tree; poorly drained soils, tree nurseries, sylviculture areas, bogs, thickets and forests; common.

Sometimes considered as part of the paper birch complex, but it is more closely related to *B. populifolia* than *B. papyrifera*.

Maps: Farrar 1995, p. 292; FNA 1997, p. 527.

***Betula papyrifera* Marshall**

Betula cordifolia Regel
Betula papyrifera var. *cordifolia* (Regel) Fernald
Betula papyrifera var. *commutata* (Regel) Fernald
Betula papyrifera var. *elobata* (Fernald) Sarg.
Betula papyrifera var. *macrostachya* Fernald
Betula minor (Tuck.) Fernald
Betula papyrifera var. *pensilis* Fernald
Betula papyrifera var. *subcordata* (Rydb.) Sarg.

paper birch*, birch, canoe birch, canoe-birch, paper-birch, white birch.

bouleau à papier*, bouleau, bouleau à canot, bouleau blanc.

Distribution: NT YK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Tree; an important timber source (pulpwood and veneer), hedgerows, fencerows, pastures, tree nurseries, sylviculture areas, old fields, thickets and forests; common.

Two eastern birches, *B. cordifolia* (= *B. papyrifera* var. *cordifolia*) and *B. minor* are often distinguished as separate species. The heart-leaved birch, bouleau à feuilles cordées, (*B. papyrifera* var. *cordifolia*) is represented by diploid and tetraploid races, while dwarf birch, bouleau mineur, (*B. minor*) is probably a hybrid between *B. papyrifera* and *B. glandulosa* Michx.

References: Fowells 1975.

Maps: Fowells 1975, p. 93 [including *B. neoalaskana*]; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 619, p. 310; Farrar 1995, p. 284; FNA 1997, p. 522.

***Betula populifolia* Marshall**

gray birch*, fire birch, fire-birch, grey birch, old-field-birch, oldfield-birch, white birch, wire birch.

bouleau gris*, bouleau à feuilles de peuplier, bouleau rouge.

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Tree; tree nurseries, blueberry fields, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, sylviculture areas, thickets, old fields and thickets; common.
References: Catling and Spicer 1988.
Maps: Farrar 1995, p. 288; FNA 1997, p. 526.

***Alnus incana* (L.) Moench**
gray alder, grey alder, hoary alder, rough alder, tag alder, white alder.
aulne, aulne blanc, aulne blanchâtre, aulne commun, aulne gris, aulne hâtif, aune rugueux, vergne, verne.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Native.
Tree; mesic to wet soils, pastures, sylviculture areas, shores, swamps, marshes and ditches.
Alnus incana subsp. *incana* is native of Europe and adjacent parts of Asia. Alders, like the pea family have a symbiotic relationship with nitrogen-fixing bacteria and so may be beneficial in some circumstances.
References: Furlow 1979.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 370; Lamoureux 2002, p. 186.

***Alnus incana* subsp. *rugosa* (Du Roi) R.T. Clausen**
Alnus rugosa (Du Roi) Spreng.
"*Alnus rugosa* (Ehrh.) Spreng."
Alnus rugosa var. *americana* (Regel) Fernald
speckled alder*.
aulne rugueux*, aulne blanc, aulne commun, vergne, verne.
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK
Weedy in tree nurseries and wet pastures; most common in Ontario and Quebec.
References: Farrar 1995.
Maps: Hultén 1971, map 126, p. 135; Furlow 1979, fig. 48, p. 173; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 625, p. 313; Fleurbec 1987, p. 294; Farrar 1995, p. 300; FNA 1997, p. 513.

***Alnus incana* subsp. *tenuifolia* (Nutt.) Breitung**
Alnus rugosa var. *occidentalis* (Dippel) C.L. Hitchc.
Alnus tenuifolia Nutt.
mountain alder*, thinleaf alder.
aulne à feuilles minces*, aulne de montagne.
Distribution: NT YK AK MB SK AB BC
Uncommon.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 370; Hultén 1971, map 126, p. 136; Furlow 1979, fig. 50, p. 181; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 625, p. 313; Farrar 1995, p. 300; FNA 1997, p. 513.

***Alnus viridis* (Villars) A. DC. *in* Lam. & DC.**
green alder.
aulne vert, aulne crispé, aulne tardif.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM PE NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Shrub or occasionally a small tree; wet to moist soils, pastures, sylviculture areas.

Subspecies *viridis* occurs in Eurasia.
References: Furlow 1979.
Maps: Lamoureux 2002, p. 188.

Alnus viridis **subsp. *crispa* (Aiton) Turrill**
Alnus crispa (Aiton) Pursh
Alnus crispa var. *elongata* Raup
Alnus crispa var. *mollis* Fernald
Alnus mollis (Fernald) Fernald
Alnus viridis (Chaix) DC. var. *sinuata sensu* B. Boivin
American green alder*, alder, green alder, mountain alder.
aulne crispé*, aulne, aulne vert, bois à rames.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB
Common, except in Alberta.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 119; Furlow 1979, fig. 58, p. 207; Hultén 1968, p. 368; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 623, p. 312; FNA 1997, p. 513.

Alnus viridis **subsp. *fruticosa* (Rupr.) Nyman**
Alnus fruticosa Rupr.
Siberian alder*.
aulne de Sibérie*.
Distribution: NT YK AK SK AB BC
Common.
Maps: FNA 1997, p. 515.

Alnus viridis **subsp. *sinuata* (Regel) Á. Löve & D. Löve**
Alnus crispa subsp. *sinuata* (Regel) Hultén
Alnus crispa var. *laciniata* Hultén
Alnus sinuata (Regel) Rydb.
Alnus viridis (Chaix) DC. var. *sinuata* Regel
Sitka alder*.
aulne de Sitka*.
Distribution: YK AK AB BC
Common in British Columbia.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 119; Furlow 1979, fig. 60, p. 214; Hultén 1968, p. 369; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 623, p. 312; Farrar 1995, p. 302; FNA 1997, p. 515.

FAGACEAE
beech family – Fagacées

Quercus **L.**
Due to varying concentrations of tannins in the leaves and acorns, all of the oak species are toxic to some extent to both livestock and humans.

Quercus macrocarpa **Michx.**
Quercus mandanensis Rydb.
bur oak*, blue oak, mossycup oak, oak.

chêne à gros fruits*, chêne, chêne à gros glands, chêne blanc.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK
Native.
Tree; wet or dry soils, prairies, old fields, swamps, shores, forests; poisonous; common.
References: Fowells 1975; Farrar 1995.
Maps: Fowells 1975, p. 563; Farrar 1995, p. 258.

***Quercus rubra* L.**
Quercus rubra var. *borealis* (Michx. f.) Farw.
Quercus borealis Michx. f.
red oak*, common red oak, northern red oak, eastern red oak (US), gray oak (US), mountain red oak (US).
chêne rouge*.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Tree; dry soils, blueberry fields, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows and forests; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Fowells 1975; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Farrar 1995.
Maps: Fowells 1975, p. 588; Farrar 1995, p. 248.

***Quercus velutina* Lam.**
black oak*, quercitron, smooth-bark oak, yellow oak, yellow-barked oak, yellowbark oak.
chêne noir*.
Distribution: ON
Native.
Tree; well drained soils on slopes, shores, open forests; poisonous to livestock; locally common in southern Ontario.
References: Fowells 1975; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Farrar 1995.
Maps: Fowells 1975, p. 558; Farrar 1995, p. 250.

CANNABACEAE
hemp family – Cannabacées

***Cannabis sativa* L.**
marijuana*, hemp.
chanvre*, chanvre commun, chanvre cultivé, marihuana, marijuana, vrai chanvre.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON SK AB BC
Legislation: CA QC SK
Introduced; native of the Old World
Annual; cultivated fields, farm yards, roadsides, railway lines and disturbed areas; uncommon.
As a plant cultivated for the illicit drug trade it may be found planted or spontaneously growing almost anywhere in southern Canada. Varieties used for fibre production are being more commonly cultivated and will, in future, be increasingly found escaped. Wild types escaped

from early fibre production and processing activities have established as weeds in southern Ontario and Quebec. Infestations of these small-seeded and shattering forms, referred to as *C. sativa* var. *spontanea* Vavilov, are uncommon.

References: Small and Cronquist 1976; Small 1979*a*; Small 1979*b*; FNA 1997, p. 383; Small et al. 2003.

Maps: Small et al. 2003, fig. 5, p. 225.

***Humulus lupulus* L.**

common hop*, hops.

houblon*, houblon commun.

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native and introduced

Perennial; fencerows, shores, alluvial thickets and disturbed areas; uncommon.

Although some populations may be native, most are likely the result of escape from cultivation.

Several varieties are sometimes recognized. The cultivated var. *lupulus* is European in origin and escapes to ruderal and native habitats. Three native varieties have been reported for North America, var. *neomexicanus* A. Nelson & Cockerell, var. *pubescens* Small and var. *lupuloides* Small. Several forms of *Humulus japonicus* Siebold & Zucc., including a variegated type, are cultivated and sometimes escape to disturbed habitats.

References: Small 1978.

Maps: Small 1978, pp. 14-15; FNA 1997, p. 386.

URTICACEAE
nettle family – Urticacées

***Urtica* L.**

Legislation: NS QC

***Urtica dioica* L.**

stinging nettle, common nettle (UK).

ortie, grande ortie, ortie dioïque, ortie élevée, ortie piquante.

Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: MB

Native and introduced.

Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, hedgerows, shores, marshes, thickets, forest edges, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; plants with stinging hairs; common.

References: Greig-Smith 1948; Bassett *et al.* 1977; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Mitich 1992*d*.

Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1977, fig. 3, p. 494; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 635, p. 318.

Urtica dioica* subsp. *dioica

European stinging nettle*.

ortie dioïque*, ortie dioïque d'Europe.

Distribution: GR AK NF NS PE NB QC ON BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Very rare in British Columbia and Alaska.
The European subsp. *dioica* is dioecious while our native subspecies are primarily monoecious.
Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1974, p. 513; Bassett *et al.* 1977, fig. 3, p. 494; Woodland *et al.* 1982, fig. 1, p. 284; FNA 1997, p. 402.

***Urtica dioica* subsp. *gracilis* (Aiton) Selander**
Urtica gracilis Aiton
Urtica dioica subsp. *gracilis* var. *californica* (Greene) C.L. Hitchc.
Urtica dioica subsp. *gracilis* var. *lyalli* (S. Watson) C.L. Hitchc.
Urtica dioica var. *procera* (Muhl. *ex* Willd.) Wedd.
Urtica procera Muhl. *ex* Willd.
American stinging-nettle*, Lyall's American stinging nettle, slender nettle, slim American stinging nettle, tall nettle, tall wild nettle.
ortie élevée*, ortie dioïque d'Amérique.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 370; Bassett *et al.* 1974, p. 515; Bassett *et al.* 1977, fig. 3, p. 494; Woodland *et al.* 1982, fig. 2, p. 284; FNA 1997, p. 402.

***Urtica urens* L.**
dog nettle*, burning nettle, English nettle, small nettle (UK).
ortie brûlante*.
Distribution: GR YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; a weed of gardens, nurseries and disturbed areas; plants with stinging hairs; rare, usually not persisting.
References: Greig-Smith 1948; Woodland *et al.* 1976; Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 371; Woodland *et al.* 1976, fig. 5, p. 382; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 637, p. 319; FNA 1997, p. 404.

***Laportea canadensis* (L.) Wedd.**
"*Laportea canadensis* (L.) Gaudich."
Canada nettle*, wood nettle.
laportéa du Canada*, ortie des bois, ortie du Canada, laportéa canadien (FR).
Distribution: NS NB QC ON ON MB SK
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, thickets and forests; plants with stinging hairs; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: FNA 1997, p. 406.

***Parietaria pensylvanica* Muhl. *ex* Willd.**
Pennsylvania pellitory*, American pellitory.
pariétaire de Pennsylvanie*, parietaria de Pennsylvanie.
Distribution: YK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; mesic soils, shores, forests and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981.

SANTALACEAE
sandalwood family – Santalacées

***Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt.**
bastard toadflax*, toad flax, toadflax.
comandre à ombelle*, comandra à ombelle.
Distribution: NT YK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; open areas, rocky or sandy soils, old fields, prairies and forest openings; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 372.

> ***Comandra umbellata* subsp. *umbellata***
> *Comandra richardsiana* Fernald
> bastard toadflax*, Richards' comandra, toad flax, toadflax.
> comandre à ombelle*, comandra à ombelle, comandre de Richards.
> Distribution: NT YK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
> Perennial; dry or rocky soils in open forests and forest openings; common.
> Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 372.
>
> ***Comandra umbellata* subsp. *pallida* (A. DC.) Piehl**
> *Comandra pallida* A. DC.
> *Comandra umbellata* var. *pallida* (A. DC.) M.E. Jones
> *Comandra umbellata* var. *angustifolia* (A. DC.) Torr.
> pale comandra*.
> comandre pâle*.
> Distribution: NT YK MB SK AB BC
> Perennial; dry prairies; common.
> References: Douglas *et al.* 1981.
> Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 372.

***Geocaulon lividum* (Richardson) Fernald**
Comandra livida Richardson
northern comandra*, northern red-fruited comandra.
comandre livide*.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet areas, swamps, bogs, forests and railway lines; common.
References: Maher *et al.* 1978.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 373; Packer 1971, fig. 1, p. 134.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE
birthwort family – Aristolochiacées

***Asarum canadense* L.**
wild ginger*, Canada wild ginger, Indian ginger.
asaret du Canada*, asaret gingembre, asarette, gingembre sauvage.

Distribution: NB QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; deciduous and mixed forests; poisonous; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Lamoureux 2002, p. 204.

POLYGONACEAE

buckwheat family – Polygonacées

Mitchell and Dean 1978.

***Rumex* L.**
Legislation: CA (all species except *R. maritimus* and *R. acetosella*)
References: Mitchell and Dean 1978; Dawson 1979.

***Rumex acetosa* L.**
garden sorrel*, garden-sorrel, green sorrel, meadow-sorrel, sally chives, sorrel, sour dock, sourdock, sweetleaf, common sorrel (UK).
grande oseille*, oseille commune, oseille cultivée, oseille des jardins, oseille sauvage, patience grande oseille, rumex oseille, surette, vinette (FR).
Distribution: GR (NT) (YK) AK LB NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; old fields, railway lines and disturbed areas; may cause poisoning in livestock; locally common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 127; Hultén 1968, p. 377; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 660, p. 330.

***Rumex acetosella* L.**
Rumex acetosella var. *pyrenaeus* (Pourr.) Timb.-Lagr.
sheep sorrel*, common sorrel, cow sorrel, field sorrel, horse sorrel, mountain sorrel, red sorrel, redweed, sheep-sorrel, sorrel, sour weed, sourgrass, sheep's sorrel (UK).
petite oseille*, oseille, oseille des brebis, oseille des champs, patience petite oseille, petite oseille de brebis, petite oseille sauvage, rumex petite oseille, rumex petite-oseille, sucrette, surette, vignette, vinette sauvage (FR).
Distribution: GR YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; sandy to gravelly soils, pastures, meadows, hay fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Löve 1983; Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 127; Hultén 1968, p. 375-376; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 658, p. 329.

***Rumex arifolius* All.**
Rumex acetosa subsp. *alpestris* (Scop.) Á. Löve

Rumex acetosa subsp. *arifolius* (All.) Blytt & Dahl
common sorrel*.
oseille à feuilles de gouet*.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK (AB) BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, meadows in mountain areas; uncommon.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981; McJannet *et al.* 1995.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 377; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 661, p. 331.

Rumex crispus **L.**
curled dock*, curly dock, curly-leaf dock, sour dock, yellow dock.
patience crépue*, herbe à cochons, oseille crépue, parelle sauvage, patience, patience sauvage, reguette, rumex crépu, parelle (FR).
Distribution: AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, hay fields, old fields, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common from Nova Scotia westward to Manitoba and in British Columbia.
Hybrids with *R. obtusifolius* are reported from Ontario and British Columbia (Dawson 1979).
References: Cavers and Harper 1964; Holm *et al.* 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Cavers and Harper 1964, fig. 5b, p. 757; Hultén 1968, p. 378; Dawson 1979, map 9, p. 257; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 667, p. 334.

Rumex longifolius **DC.**
Rumex domesticus Hartm.
long-leaved dock*, garden dock, northern dock (UK), longleaf dock (US).
patience à feuilles longues*, doche, patience, rumex à longues feuilles.
Distribution: GR YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, abandoned gardens, railway lines and disturbed areas; common in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.
References: Sarkar 1958; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 379; Dawson 1979, map 10, p. 268; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 665, p. 333.

Rumex maritimus **L.**
maritime dock, golden dock (UK).
patience maritime, rumex maritime.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK NS NB PE QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced and native.
Annual or biennial; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, shores, marshes, sloughs and ditches.

Rumex maritimus **var. *fueginus*** **(Phil.) Dusén**
Rumex maritimus subsp. *fueginus* (Phil.) Hultén
golden dock*.
patience maritime*, "rumex fausse-persicaire", rumex maritime.

Distribution: NU NT YK AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Common in Saskatchewan and Alberta.
References: Day and Catling 1991.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 382 (mapped as *R. maritimus* subsp. *maritimus*); Dawson 1979, map 18, p. 335; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 672, p. 336.

***Rumex maritimus* var. *persicarioides* (L.) Mitch.**
Rumex persicarioides L.
seashore dock*, golden dock.
patience fausse-persicaire*, rumex fausse-persicaire.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC
Native.
Locally common.
References: Maher *et al.* 1978; Hinds 1983.
Maps: Dawson 1979, map 18, p. 335.

***Rumex obtusifolius* L.**
Rumex obtusifolius var. *sylvestris auct.*
broad-leaved dock*, bitter dock, blunt-leaved dock, burnt dock, red-veined dock, celery seed (UK), broadleaf dock (US).
patience à feuilles obtuses*, patience, patience à feuilles larges, patience à feuille obtuse, patience rouge, patience sauvage, rumex à feuilles obtuses, rumex sanguin.
Distribution: GR AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, hay fields, shores, railway lines and disturbed areas; occasional.
References: Cavers and Harper 1964; Holm *et al.* 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Cavers and Harper 1964, fig. 5a, p. 757; Hultén 1968, p. 378; Dawson 1979, map 14, p. 304; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 670, p. 335.

***Rumex occidentalis* S. Watson**
western dock*, windowed dock.
patience occidentale*, rumex à fenêtres, rumex occidental.
Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK LB NF SM QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet areas, pastures, meadows, shores, bogs, marshes, sloughs and ditches.
Maps: Porsild 1966, map 53, p. 73; Dawson 1979, map 5, p. 229.

***Rumex occidentalis* var. *labradoricus* (Rech. f.) Lepage**
Rumex fenestratus Greene
Rumex occidentalis var. *procerus* (Greene) J.T. Howell
Rumex aquaticus var. *fenestratus* (Greene) Dorn
Distribution: AK LB NF SM QC ON BC
Occasional.

Rumex occidentalis* var. *occidentalis
Distribution: (NU) NT YK LB NF QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common in the Northwest Territories and the Prairie Provinces.

Rumex orbiculatus **A. Gray**
Rumex britannica auct., non L.
water dock*, great water-dock, pale dock, yellow dock.
patience orbiculaire*, patience orbiculée, rumex britannique, rumex orbiculaire.
Distribution: NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; wet pastures, meadows, shores, marshes and ditches; common.
Maps: Dawson 1979, map 13, p. 293.

Rumex pseudonatronatus **(Borbás) Murb.**
Rumex fennicus Murb.
field dock*.
patience de Finlande*, doche, patience, rumex de Finlande.
Distribution: YK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; most common in Saskatchewan and Alberta.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Dawson 1979, map 11, p. 273.

Rumex stenophyllus **Ledeb.**
serrate-valved dock*, narrowleaf dock (US).
patience à feuilles étroites*, rumex à feuilles étroites.
Distribution: ON QC MB SK AB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, railway lines and disturbed areas.
References: Sarkar 1958; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Dawson 1979, map 19, p. 345.

Rumex thyrsiflorus **Fingerh.**
Rumex acetosa subsp. *thyrsiflorus* (Fingerh.) Hayek
narrow-leaved garden sorel*.
oseille thyrsiflore*, grande oseille thyrsiflore.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; old fields, railway lines and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Löve and Löve 1957
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 127.

Rumex triangulivalvis **(Danser) Rech. f.**
Rumex mexicanus Meissn.
Rumex mexicanus var. *angustifolius* (Meissn.) B. Boivin
Rumex mexicanus var. *sibiricus* (Hultén) B. Boivin
Rumex mexicanus var. *triangulivalvis* (Danser) Lepage
Rumex salicifolius Weinmm. subsp. *triangulivalvis* Danser

Rumex salicifolius Weinmm. var. *mexicanus* (Meissn.) C.L. Hitchc.
willow-leaved dock*, narrow-leaved dock, Mexican dock (US).
patience du Mexique*, rumex mexicain.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; rich soils, cultivated fields and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Sarkar 1958; Maher *et al.* 1978; Douglas *et al.* 1981.
Maps: Sarkar 1958, fig. 19 (dots *R. triangulivalvis*), p. 960 and fig. 26 (dots *R. sibiricus*), p. 969.

***Rumex venosus* Pursh**
veined dock*, winged dock, sour greens, wild begonia, wild hydrangea, veiny dock (US).
patience veinée*, rumex veiné.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; wet sandy soils, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; most abundant in Saskatchewan.
References: Sarker 1958; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Sarker 1958, fig. 16, p. 956.

***Polygonum* L.**
References: Mitchell and Dean 1978; Wolf and McNeill 1986; Mitich 1998*c*.

***Polygonum achoreum* S.F. Blake**
Polygonum erectum, pro parte
striate knotweed*, leathery knotweed.
renouée coriace*.
Distribution: NT YK AK NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; shores, saline marshes and disturbed areas; common.
References: Löve and Löve 1956; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 391.

***Polygonum amphibium* L. subsp. *laevimarginatum* Hultén**
water smartweed*, amphibious bistort, amphibious knot-weed, amphibious knotweed, lakeweed, redshank, swamp smartweed, water-smartweed.
renouée amphibie*, renouée écarlate.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; a variety of aquatic habitats, dry lake beds and dunes.
North American populations are referable to subsp. *laevimarginatum* Hultén while subsp. *amphibium* is restricted to Eurasia (Hultén 1971). Several intergrading varieties are sometimes recognized.
References: Mitchell 1968, 1976; Mitchell and Dean 1978; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 130; Hultén 1968, p. 387; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 652, p. 326; Fleurbec 1987, p. 120.

***Polygonum amphibium* subsp. *laevimarginatum* var. *emersum* Michx.**
Polygonum coccineum Muhl. *ex* Willd.
Polygonum coccineum var. *pratincola* (Greene) Stanf.
Polygonum coccineum var. *rigidulum* (J.L. Sheld.) Stanf.
Persicaria amphibia var. *emersa* (Michx.) Hickman
swamp smartweed, water-smartweed.
renouée écarlate.
Distribution: NT NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common, except in British Columbia.
References: Mitchell and Dean 1978; McJannet *et al.* 1995.
Maps: Fleurbec 1987, p. 124.

***Polygonum amphibium* subsp. *laevimarginatum* var. *stipulaceum* Coleman**
"*Polygonum amphibium* subsp. *laevimarginatum* var. *stipulaceum* (Coleman) Fernald"
Polygonum natans Eaton
Persicaria amphibia var. *stipulacea* (Coleman) Hara
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common, weedy in pastures and field margins.
References: Mitchell and Dean 1978.

***Polygonum arenastrum* Boreau**
"*Polygonum arenastrum* Jord."
oval-leaved knotweed*, doorweed, knotgrass.
renouée à petits fruits*, renouée à petites feuilles.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; disturbed or packed soils, sidewalks, paths, yards, parking lots, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: McNeill 1981*b*, Wolf and McNeill 1986.

***Polygonum aviculare* L.**
Polygonum aviculare var. *neglectum* Besser
prostrate knotweed*, common knotweed, door-weed, doorweed, fringed wild buckwheat, ironweed, knot-weed, knotgrass, knotweed, wireweed, yard knotweed.
renouée des oiseaux*, achée, aviculaire, centinode, herbe des Saints-Innocents, herbe à cochons, herbe-à-coqueluche, herbe-à-crapaud, herbe au panaris, persicaire des oiseaux, renouée, renouée aviculaire, traînasse.
Distribution: (GR) NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Löve and Löve 1956; Styles 1962; Reed 1977; Wolf and McNeill 1986; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 390; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 645, p. 323.

***Polygonum bistortoides* Pursh**
Bistorta bistortoides (Pursh) Small
western bistort*.

bistorte d'Amérique*.
Distribution: SK AB
Native.
Perennial; cultivated fields, marshes, swamps and shores; occasional.
References: Dahl 1962.

Polygonum cilinode Michx.
Tiniaria cilinodis (Michx.) Small
Bilderdykia cilinodis (Michx.) Greene
Reynoutria cilinodis (Michx.) Shinners
Fallopia cilinodis (Michx.) Holub
fringed wild buckwheat*, bindweed, blackfringe knotweed, fringed bindweed.
renouée à noeuds ciliés*, renouée cilinode, renouée liseron, renouée noire fangée.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB
Legislation: QC
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, old fields, fencerows, thickets, forest openings, rocky slopes, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

Polygonum convolvulus L.
Bilderdykia convolvulus (L.) Dumort.
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve
Helxine convolvulus (L.) Raf.
Reynoutria convolvulus (L.) Shinners
Tiniaria convolvulus (L.) Webb & Moq. *in* Webb & Berthel.
wild buckwheat*, bindweed, black bindweed, climbing bindweed, corn bindweed, ivy bindweed, knot bindweed, black-bindweed (UK).
renouée liseron*, chevrier, faux liseron, faux-liseron, liseron noir, renouée chevrier, vrille, vrillée bâtarde, vrillée sauvage.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields, fencerows, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common (increasing because of herbicide tolerance).
References: Löve and Löve 1956; Holm *et al.* 1977; Hume *et al.* 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 384; Hume *et al.* 1983, fig. 2, p. 962; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 655, p. 328.

Polygonum cuspidatum Sieb. & Zucc.
Reynoutria japonica Houtt.
Fallopia japonica (Houtt.) Ronse Decr.
Japanese knotweed*, fleeceflower, horse-buckwheat, Japanese fleeceflower, Mexican bamboo.
renouée du Japon*, bambou, canne, Jérusalem, jonc canadien, jonc de Saint-Joseph, renouée japonaise, Sainte-Anne, sarrasin des Indes, persicaire cuspidée (FR), renouée de Siebold

(FR).
Distribution: (AK) NF NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Asia.
Perennial; old fields, hedgerows, shores, forest edges, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common, increasing in abundance and distribution.
References: Löve and Löve 1956; Ferron 1965; Grime *et al.* 1988; Beerling *et al.* 1994; Seiger 1997.

Polygonum erectum **L.**
erect knotweed*.
renouée dressée*.
Distribution: AK NF NB QC ON MB (SK) (AB) BC
Native.
Annual; old fields, thickets, forest openings, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Löve and Löve 1956; Straley *et al.* 1985.

Polygonum hydropiper **L.**
Polygonum hydropiper var. *projectum* Stanf.
Persicaria hydropiper (L.) Opiz
marshpepper smartweed*, common smartweed, smartweed, water pepper, water-pepper.
renouée poivre-d'eau*, curage, persicaire brûlante, poivre d'eau, renouée poivrée.
Distribution: (AK) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Legislation: QC
Native (?) and introduced from Eurasia.
Annual; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, pastures, marshes, shores, ditches; common.
References: Löve and Löve 1956; Timson 1966; Staniforth and Bergeron 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 649, p. 325.

Polygonum hydropiperoides **Michx.**
Polygonum hydropiperoides var. *digitatum* Fernald
Polygonum hydropiperoides var. *psilostachyum* H. St. John
Persicaria hydropiperoides (Michx.) Small
mild smartweed*, false water pepper, marshpepper smartweed, mild water pepper, swamp smartweed, water-pepper, water smartweed.
renouée faux-poivre-d'eau*.
Distribution: (AK) NS NB QC ON BC
Native.
Perennial; wet soils, pastures, marshes, shores and ditches; common and increasing in abundance and distribution.
References: McDonald 1980; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 388.

Polygonum lapathifolium **L.**

Polygonum lapathifolium var. *ovatum* A.Br.
Polygonum lapathifolium var. *prostratum* Wimm.
Polygonum pensylvanicum subsp. *oneillii* (Brenckle) Hultén
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.) Gray

pale smartweed*, bulbous persicaria, dock-leaved knotweed, smartweed, willow-weed, pale persicaria (UK).

persicaire pâle*, persicaire à feuilles de patience, persicaire élevée, persicaire pied rouge, petite renouée rose, renouée à feuilles de patience, renouée à feuilles d'oseille, renouée incarnate, renouée noueuse, renouée pâle.

Distribution: GR (NU) NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: MB QC

Native (possibly adventive Eurasian genotypes are also present).

Annual; mesic to wet soils, pastures, marshes, shores, ditches and disturbed areas; common.

References: Simmonds 1945; Staniforth and Cavers 1979; Douglas *et al.* 1981; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Staniforth and Bergeron 1990; Consaul *et al.* 1991; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 1998*c*.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 387 & 389; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 651, p. 326.

Polygonum pensylvanicum **L.**

Polygonum pensylvanicum var. *eglandulosum* J.C. Myers
Polygonum pensylvanicum var. *geniunum* Fernald
Polygonum pensylvanicum var. *laevigatum* Fernald
Persicaria pensylvanica (L.) Small

Pennsylvania smartweed*, Pennsylvania knotweed, pinkweed, glandular persicary (US), purple head (US), swamp persicary (US).

renouée de Pennsylvanie*, persicaire glanduleuse.

Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB

Legislation: QC

Native (a rare adventive in Manitoba).

Annual; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, shores, ditches and disturbed areas; common.

References: Staniforth and Cavers 1979; Staniforth and Bergeron 1990.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 387.

Polygonum persicaria **L.**

Polygonum persicaria var. *ruderale* (Salisb.) Meissn.
Persicaria maculata (Raf.) Á. Löve & D. Löve

lady's-thumb*, blackheart, heart's-ease, heartweed, lady's thumb, lady's-thumb smartweed, persicaria, redshank, spotted knotweed, spotted smartweed, willow weed, ladysthumb (US).

renouée persicaire*, fer à cheval, herbes grasses, persicaire, persicaire pied rouge, pied rouge, pilingre, renouée, sabots de la Vierge, persicaire douce (FR).

Distribution: GR (YK) AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB MB QC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; cultivated fields, shores, forest openings, ditches, railway lines and disturbed areas;

common.
References: Simmonds 1945; Staniforth and Cavers 1979; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Staniforth and Bergeron 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 650, p. 325.

Polygonum prolificum **(Small) B.L. Rob.**
Polygonum ramosissimum var. *prolificum* Small
proliferous knotweed*.
renouée prolifique*.
Distribution: YK NS QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; brackish shores and marshes; occasional, reported as weedy in British Columbia.
References: Hinds 1983; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 390.

Polygonum ramosissimum **Michx.**
Polygonum exsertum Small
yellow-flowered knotweed*, bushy knotweed.
renouée à fleurs jaunes*, renouée très rameuse.
Distribution: (YK) (AK) NS PE NB QC ON (MB) SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; sandy and light soils, shores, railway lines and disturbed areas; common.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

Polygonum sachalinense **F.W. Schmidt** ***ex*** **Maxim.**
Reynoutria sachalinensis (F.W. Schmidt *ex* Maxim.) Nakai *in* Mori
Fallopia sachalinensis (F.W. Schmidt ex Maxim.) Ronse Decr.
Pleuropterus sachalinensis (F.W. Schmidt *ex* Maxim.) Moldenke
Tiniaria sachalinensis (F.W. Schmidt *ex* Maxim.) Janch.
giant knotweed*, elephant ear, sachaline, Sachaline knotweed.
renouée de Sakhaline*, persicaire de Sachaline, renouée d'île Sachalin, sachaline.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of eastern Asia.
Perennial; cultivated in gardens, old fields, hedgerows, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon and local.

Polygonum sagittatum **L.**
Tracaulon sagittatum (L.) Small
arrow-leaved smartweed*, arrow-leaved tearthumb, tearthumb.
renouée sagittée*, gratte-cul.
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB
Legislation: QC
Native.
Annual; fresh and brackish marshes, swamps, shores, wet meadows and ditches; common.
The small retrorse siliceous prickles on the stem of this decumbent herb are sharp and easily cut

the skin.

Polygonum scabrum Moench
Polygonum lapathifolium auct., pro parte
Polygonum lapathifolium var. *incanum* (F.W. Schmidt) W.D.J. Koch
Polygonum lapathifolium var. *salicifolium* Sibth.
green smartweed*, dock-leafed knotweed, pale-flowered persicaria.
renouée scabre*, renouée grêle rosée.
Distribution: NT (YK) AK LB NF SM NS (PE) (NB) QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, shores and disturbed areas; common.
References: Staniforth and Cavers 1979; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Staniforth and Bergeron 1990.

Polygonum scandens L.
Fallopia scandens (L.) J. Holub
climbing false buckwheat*, climbing bindweed, false buckwheat, hedge smartweed (US).
renouée grimpante*.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, shores, thickets, open forests, ditches, railway lines and roadsides; occasional.
References: Maher *et al.* 1979; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 656, p. 328.

Fagopyrum esculentum Moench
Fagopyrum sagittatum Gilib.
Polygonum fagopyrum L.
buckwheat*.
sarrasin commun*, blé noir, renouée sarrasin, sarrasin.
Distribution: YK NF NS PE NB QC ON (MB) SK
Introduced; native of Asia.
Annual; cultivated and sometimes persisting, cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional to common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Fagopyrum tataricum (L.) Gaertn.
Polygonum tataricum L.
Tartary buckwheat*, buckwheat, India-wheat, kangre buckwheat, Tatary buckwheat.
sarrasin de Tartarie*, fagrée, renouée de Tartarie, sarrasin de Tatarie.
Distribution: NF NS NB QC ON (MB) SK AB
Legislation: AB BC MB SK
Introduced; native of Asia.
Annual; cultivated and sometimes persisting, cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas ;

locally common, particularly in the central prairies.
References: Sharma 1986; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Sharma 1986, fig. 2, p. 385.

CHENOPODIACEAE
goosefoot family – Chénopodiacées

***Chenopodium* L.**
Wahl 1954; Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*.

***Chenopodium album* L.**
Chenopodium album var. *lanceolatum* (Muhl.) Coss. & Germ.
Chenopodium album var. *stevensii* Aellen
lamb's-quarters*, common lamb's-quarters, fat-hen, lamb's quarters, pigweed, white goosefoot, common lambsquarters (US).
chénopode blanc*, amarante commune, ansérine, ansérine blanche, ansérine verte, chou gras, farineuse, herbes grasses, poulette grasse.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields, pastures, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Williams 1963; Holm *et al.* 1977; Bassett and Crompton 1978*a*; Bouchard *et al.* 1978; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mitich 1988*d*; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Williams 1963, fig. 2, p. 713; Hultén 1968, p. 395; Bassett and Crompton 1978*a*, fig. 4, p. 1066; Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*, fig. 25, p. 603; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 687, p. 344.

***Chenopodium berlandieri* var. *zschackei* (Murr) Murr *ex* Asch.**
Chenopodium album auct., pro parte
Chenopodium berlandieri auct., non Moq.
Chenopodium berlandieri var. *farinosum* (Ludwig) Aellen
Chenopodium berlandieri subsp. *zschackeanum* (Murr) Zobel
net-seeded lamb's-quarters*, stinking goosefoot.
chénopode du Zschacke*, chénopode de Berlandier.
Distribution: NT YK AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; open disturbed areas; common, especially in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
Chenopodium berlandieri Moq. has its centre of diversity in the southern United States and Mexico where a number of infraspecific taxa including var. *berlandieri*, are often recognized.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 395; Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*, fig. 27, p. 604.

***Chenopodium botrys* L.**
Jerusalem-oak goosefoot*, feather-geranium, Jerusalem oak.
chénopode botrys*, chénopode en grappe (FR), herbe à printemps (FR).
Distribution: NS NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Bassett and Crompton 1982.
Maps: Bassett and Crompton 1982, fig. 1, p. 591; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 674, p. 337.

***Chenopodium capitatum* (L.) Ambrosi**
"*Chenopodium capitatum* Asch."
Blitum capitatum L.
strawberry-blite*, Indian paint, strawberry goosefoot, blite goosefoot (US).
chénopode capité*, blette.
Distribution: NT YK AK NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields, hedgerows, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 393; Bassett and Crompton 1982, fig. 4, p. 594; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 677, p. 339.

***Chenopodium glaucum* L.**
oak-leaved goosefoot*, oakleaf goosefoot, saline goosefoot.
chénopode glauque*, ansérine glauque, patte d'oie glauque.
Distribution: (NU) NT AK LB (NF) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: QC
Native and introduced.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields, pastures, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; occasional to common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Bouchard *et al.* 1978.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 394; Hultén 1971, map 133, p. 143; Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*, fig. 5, p. 595.

Chenopodium glaucum* subsp. *glaucum
Distribution: LB (NF) PE NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Most common in Ontario and Quebec.
Maps: Hultén 1971, map 133, p. 143; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 678, p. 339.

***Chenopodium glaucum* subsp. *salinum* (Standl.) Aellen**
Chenopodium glaucum var. *pulchrum* Aellen
Chenopodium glaucum var. *salinum* (Standl.) B. Boivin
Chenopodium salinum Standl.
Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Common in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

References: Douglas *et al.* 1981.
Maps: Hultén 1971, map 133, p. 143; Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*, fig. 6, p. 595; Hultén and Fries 1986, p. 339.

Chenopodium pratericola **Rydb.**
Chenopodium pratericola var. *leptophylloides* (Murr) Aellen
Chenopodium dessicatum var. *leptophylloides* (Murr) H.A. Wahl
Chenopodium leptophyllum auct., non (Moq.) Nutt. *ex* S. Watson
slim-leaved lamb's-quarters*, narrow-leaved goosefoot, desert goosefoot (US), slimleaf lambsquarters (US).
chénopode des prés*, chénopode mince.
Distribution: YK ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; dry sandy soils, prairies, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
This species is commonly confused and/or lumped with *C. dessicatum* A. Nelson (= *C. pratericola* subsp. *desiccatum* (A. Nelson) Aellen) and/or *C. leptophyllum* (Nutt. *ex* Moq.) Nutt. *ex* S. Watson. These two native species are uncommon as agricultural weeds, being found mostly in relatively undisturbed habitats in western Canada (Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*).
References: Crawford 1975; Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*.
Maps: Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*, fig. 8, p. 596.

Chenopodium rubrum **L.**
red goosefoot*, coastblite, fat hen, french spinach.
chénopode rouge*, ansérine rouge, chénopode comprimé.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; saline and alkaline soils, cultivated fields, pastures, shores, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common from Manitoba westward.
References: Williams 1969; Grime *et al.* 1988; McJannet *et al.* 1995.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 394; Williams 1969, fig. 2, p. 833; Hultén 1971, map 295, p. 305; Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*, fig. 7, p. 595; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 679, p. 340.

Chenopodium simplex **(Torr.) Raf.**
Chenopodium gigantospermum Aellen
"*Chenopodium hybridum* L."
Chenopodium hybridum auct., pro parte
Chenopodium hybridum var. *gigantospermum* (Aellen) Rouleau
Chenopodium hybridum subsp. *gigantospermum* (Aellen) Hultén
maple-leaved goosefoot*, sowbane, mapleleaf goosefoot (US).
chénopode simple*, chénopode hybride, pied d'oie.
Distribution: NT (YK) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; pastures, thickets, open forests, shores, ditches, disturbed areas; common in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

References: Hinds 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 393; Bassett and Crompton 1982*a*, fig. 20 p. 601; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 681, p. 341.

Chenopodium strictum **Roth**

Chenopodium album subsp. *striatum* (Krasan) Murr

Chenopodium strictum var. *glaucophyllum* (Aellen) Wahl

Chenopodium strictum subsp. *glaucophyllum* (Aellen) Aellen & Just

late-flowering goosefoot*.

chénopode strié*, chénopode comprimé.

Distribution: PE QC ON MB SK BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; dry, sandy habitats; common, especially in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

References: Gervais 1979; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: Bassett and Crompton 1982, fig. 26, p. 604.

Atriplex **L.**

References: Bassett *et al.* 1983.

Atriplex argentea **Nutt.**

silvery atriplex*, silver saltbush, silverscale saltbush.

arroche argentée*.

Distribution: MB SK AB BC

Native.

Annual; saline prairies and flats, fallow fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; very common in the southern prairies.

References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1983, fig. 20, p. 55.

Atriplex hortensis **L.**

Atriplex hortensis var. *atrosanguinea* Hort.

Atriplex hortensis cv. 'Atrosanguinea'

garden atriplex*, French spinach, garden crach, garden-orach, Hungarian spinach, mountain spinach, orach, orache, garden orache (UK).

arroche des jardins*, arroche, arroche-épinard, bonne-dame, bonne dame (FR).

Distribution: NT AK QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; cultivated for ornament and as a pot herb, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.

References: Frankton and Bassett 1968; Bassett *et al.* 1983.

Maps: Frankton and Bassett 1968, fig. 5, p. 1313; Hultén 1968, p. 399; Bassett *et al.* 1983, fig. 3, p. 22; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 689, p. 345.

Atriplex micrantha **C.A. Mey.**

Atriplex heterosperma Bunge

Russian atriplex*.
arroche de Russie*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon, locally common in south-central British Columbia.
References: Frankton and Bassett 1968; Reed 1977.
Maps: Frankton and Bassett 1968, fig. 5, p. 1313; Bassett *et al.* 1983, fig. 4, p. 24

Atriplex nuttallii **S. Watson**
salt-sage atriplex*, moundscale, Nuttall's atriplex.
arroche de Nuttall*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; saline and alkaline soils, prairies and parklands; uncommon.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1983, fig. 23, p. 61.

Atriplex oblongifolia **Waldst. & Kit.**
oblong-leaved atriplex*, oblong-leaved orache.
arroche à feuilles oblongues*, arroche à feuilles longues.
Distribution: ON AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Frankton and Bassett 1968.
Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1983, fig. 5, p. 26

Atriplex patula **L.**
Atriplex patula var. *bracteata* Westerl.
spreading atriplex*, common orach, orach, orache, spreading orach, spearscale, common orache (UK).
arroche étalée*, arroche des champs.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; saline, brackish or rich soils, cultivated fields, fencerows, shores, sloughs, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the east, occasional in the west.
References: Taschereau 1972; Bassett and Munro 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 398; Bassett *et al.* 1983, fig. 6, p. 28; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 694, p. 347; Bassett and Munro 1987, fig. 1, p. 1070.

Atriplex prostrata **Boucher *ex* DC.**
Atriplex hastata auct.
Atriplex patula subsp. *hastata sensu* Hall & Clements, *pro parte*
Atriplex patula var. *hastata auct.*, *pro parte*
Atriplex triangularis Willd.

halberd-leaved atriplex*, halberdleaf orach, hastate atriplex, lance-leaved orach, spear-leaved orache.

arroche hastée*, arroche, arroche à feuilles en hallebarde, belle dame, bonne dame.

Distribution: (NF) (SM) NS PE NB QC MB SK AB BC

Native.

Annual; often alkaline soils, cultivated fields (eastern Canada), shores, marshes, sloughs and disturbed areas; common in the Prairie Provinces.

References: Taschereau 1972; Bassett and Munro 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.

Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1983, fig. 12, p. 41; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 695, p. 348; Bassett and Munro 1987, fig. 2 p. 1072.

***Atriplex rosea* L.**

red atriplex*, red orach, red orache, tumbling orach.

arroche rosée*, arroche rouge.

Distribution: NS ON AB BC

Introduced; native of the Old World.

Annual; railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; locally common and increasing in Alberta and British Columbia.

References: Bassett and Munro 1987.

Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1983, fig. 16, p. 48; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 691, p. 346; Bassett and Munro 1987, fig. 3, p. 1073.

***Atriplex subspicata* (Nutt.) Rydb.**

Atriplex patula var. *hastata auct., pro parte minore*

Atriplex patula subsp. *hastata sensu* Hall & Clements, *pro parte minore*

Atriplex patula var. *littoralis auct., pro parte*

saline atriplex*, saline orache.

arroche des sables*.

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Annual; wet soils, sloughs, marshes and shores; common in the Prairie Provinces.

References: Taschereau 1972; McJannet *et al.* 1995.

Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1983, fig. 10, p. 36

***Monolepis nuttalliana* (Schult.) Greene**

"*Monolepis nuttaliana* (Roem. & Schult.) Greene"

spear-leaved goosefoot*, common povertyweed, Nuttall's monolepis, povertyweed, Nuttall povertyweed (US).

ansérine hastée*.

Distribution: NT YK AK QC (ON) MB SK AB BC

Native.

Annual; saline and alkaline soils, roadsides and disturbed areas; most common from Manitoba westward.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 396.

Suckleya suckleyana (Torr.) Rydb.
poison suckleya*.
suckleya*.
Distribution: SK AB
Native.
Annual; cultivated fields, prairies, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Argus and White 1978; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Axyris amaranthoides L.
Russian pigweed*, Russian-pigweed, upright axyris.
ansérine de Russie*, axyride amaranthoïde, chou-gras de Russie.
Distribution: NT (NS) PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Bassia hyssopifolia (Pall.) Volkens _in_ Engl. & Prantl
"*Bassia hyssopifolia* (Pall.) Kuntze"
five-hooked bassia*, fivehook bassia (US).
bassia à feuilles d'hysope*.
Distribution: SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; alkaline soils, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common in British Columbia, uncommon elsewhere.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Cycloloma atriplicifolium (Spreng.) Coult.
Kochia atriplicifolia Spreng.
winged pigweed*, tumbleweed, wing pigweed.
cycloloma à feuilles d'arroche*.
Distribution: QC ON MB (SK) BC
Native; adventive in eastern Ontario, western Quebec and British Columbia.
Annual; sandy soil, cultivated fields, shores, dunes, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon to rare.

Kochia scoparia (L.) Schrad.
Kochia scoparia forma *trichophila* Schinz & Thell.
kochia*, belvedere, burning bush, mock cypress, red belvedere, summer cypress, summer-cypress.
kochia à balais*, cyprès d'été, petits pins, petits soldats, ansérine à balais (FR), belvédère (FR).
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: BC MB

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; cultivated fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock when it comprises over 50% of their ration; common from Ontario west to Alberta.

References: Cinq-Mars and Van den Hende 1969; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

***Corispermum hyssopifolium* L.**

common bugseed*, bugseed, hyssopleaf tickseed (US).

corisperme à feuilles d'hysope*, corispermum à feuilles d'hysope.

Distribution: NT AK QC ON MB SK AB BC

Probably introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; sandy soils, shores, dunes and disturbed areas.

References: Maihle and Blackwell 1978.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 400.

***Corispermum hyssopifolium* var. *emarginatum* (Rydb.) B. Boivin**

Corispermum orientale Lam. var. *emarginatum* (Rydb.) J.F. Macbr.

villose bugseed*.

corisperme émarginé*, corispermum émarginé.

Distribution: NT QC ON MB SK AB (BC)

Uncommon.

Corispermum hyssopifolium* var. *hyssopifolium

Distribution: NT AK QC ON MB SK AB

Uncommon.

***Corispermum hyssopifolium* var. *rubricaule* Hook.**

Corispermum nitidum auct., *non* Kit. *ex* Schult.

shiny bugseed*.

corisperme à tige rouge*.

Distribution: ON MB SK (AB) BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; sandy, open soils; uncommon.

References: Packer and Bradley 1984.

***Sarcobatus vermiculatus* (Hook.) Torr.**

greasewood*, black greasewood.

sarcobate vermiculé*.

Distribution: SK AB BC

Legislation: CA

Native.

Perennial; dry saline to alkaline soils, pastures and prairies; causes dermatitis in humans and is poisonous to livestock; locally common.

References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

***Salicornia rubra* A. Nelson**

Salicornia europaea var. *prona* (Lunell) B. Boivin

Salicornia europaea subsp. *rubra* (A. Nelson) Breitung

red samphire*, chickenclaws, glasswort, samphire, sand-fire.
salicorne rouge*, corail, passe-pierre.
Distribution: NT YK AK MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; saline shores and sloughs; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 401; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 702, p. 351.

***Suaeda calceoliformis* (Hook.) Moq.**
Suaeda depressa auct., non (Pursh) S. Watson
Suaeda maritima (L.) Dumort. var. *americana* (Pers.) B. Boivin
western sea-blite*, seepweed.
suéda couché*.
Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; prairies, sloughs and saline or alkaline shores; common.
References: Hopkins and Blackwell 1977; Bassett and Crompton 1978*b*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 402; Bassett and Crompton 1978*b*, fig. 10, p. 585.

***Salsola kali* subsp. *ruthenica* (Iljin) Soó**
Salsola pestifer A. Nelson
Salsola kali auct.
Salsola iberica Sennen & Pau
Salsola kali var. *tenuifolia* Tausch
Salsola tragus L.
Salsola kali subsp. *tragus* (L.) Nyman
Russian thistle*, Russian cactus, Russian tumbleweed, saltwort, spineless saltwort (UK).
soude roulante*, chardon de Russie, herbe roulante, herbe roulante de Russie, soude commune, soude de Russie.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC MB ON SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; sandy soils, cultivated fields, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, particularly in parts of the Prairie Provinces.
The taxonomy of *Salsola* is controversial. Recent European treatments consider the North American material to be part of the *S. kali* complex and treat it as a subspecies.
References: Beatley 1973; Crompton and Bassett 1985; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mosyakin 1996.

***Halogeton glomeratus* (M. Bieb.) C.A. Mey.**
halogeton*, wienerleaf (US).
halogeton*.
Legislation: CA
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; rangelands and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; not yet reported for Canada.

AMARANTHACEAE
amaranth family – Amarantacées

Amaranthus **L.**

Most species of *Amaranthus* are known or suspected to cause poisoning in livestock (e.g.: Brown 1974; Dodd 1976; Gonzalez 1983; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Salles *et al.* 1991)

Amaranthus albus **L.**

tumble pigweed*, tumbleweed.

amarante blanche*, amarante grecque, fleur de jalousie, herbe-à-cochon, herbe roulante, herbe roulante de l'Ouest.

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON (MB) SK AB BC

Legislation: MB

Native.

Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Amaranthus blitoides **S. Watson**

Amaranthus graecizans auct.

prostrate pigweed*, matweed, prostrate amaranth, related amaranth, tumbleweed, giant amaranth (US).

amarante fausse-blite*, amarante basse, amarante charnue, amarante couchée, amarante étalée, amarante parente.

Distribution: AK QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced throughout most of its Canadian range; native of central and western United States and possibly in parts of western Canada.

Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; rare.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 403.

Amaranthus hybridus **L.**

smooth pigweed*, green amaranth, pigweed, pilewort, prince's feather, wild beet.

amarante hybride*, brède de Malabar.

Distribution: QC ON MB

Introduced; native of tropical and subtropical America.

Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; uncommon or locally common.

References: Holm *et al.* 1977; Weaver and McWilliams 1980; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Maps: Weaver and McWilliams 1980, fig. 5, p. 1222.

Amaranthus palmeri **S. Watson**

Palmer's pigweed*.

amarante de Palmer*.

Distribution: ON

Introduced; native of southern United States and Mexico.

Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional and local.
Maps: Sauer 1955, fig. 8, p. 33.

***Amaranthus powellii* S. Watson**
Amaranthus retroflexus var. *powellii* (S. Watson) B. Boivin
green pigweed*, Powell amaranth (US), Powell's amaranth (US).
amarante de Powell*.
Distribution: PE QC ON SK AB BC
Introduced; native of tropical America.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Weaver and McWilliams 1980; Cayouette *et al.* 1983; Doyon *et al.* 1986; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Weaver and McWilliams 1980, fig. 4, p. 1221.

***Amaranthus retroflexus* L.**
redroot pigweed*, green amaranth, pigweed, red-root, red-root pigweed, redroot, rough pigweed, wild beet, common amaranth (UK).
amarante à racine rouge*, amarante, amarante épiée, amarante pied rouge, amarante réfléchie, amarante repliée, amarante rétroflexe, amarante verte, canne, chou gras, herbe grasse, herbes grasses.
Distribution: NT AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB QC
Introduced; native of tropical America.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Weaver and McWilliams 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 1997*a*.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 135; Hultén 1968, p. 403; Weaver and McWilliams 1980, fig. 3, p. 1220; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 705, p. 353.

***Amaranthus tuberculatus* (Moq.) J.D. Sauer**
Acnida tuberculata Moq.
"*Amaranthus altissimus* Riddell"
"*Acnida altissima* (Riddell) Moq. ex Standl."
tall water-hemp, rough-fruit amaranth, tall waterhemp, tuberculate water-hemp, tuberous amaranth, water-hemp.
acnide tuberculée.
Distribution: QC ON (MB)
Native; possibly adventive in the east.
Annual; mesic soils, shores, flood plains, swamps, marshes, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
This species is rapidly becoming a serious agricultural weed in the mid-western and northeastern United States and may be anticipated as an agricultural weed in southern Ontario and Quebec. Populations tolerant to various classes of herbicides have been found in the United States, some of which are cross resistant to multiple classes. A very similar species, *A. rudis*

Sauer (common water-hemp, amarante rugueuse), is often found with *A. tuberculatus* in agricultural fields, but had not been reported in Canada until its recent discovery in Ontario.
References: Sauer 1955.
Maps: Sauer 1955, fig. 5, p. 23.

NYCTAGINACEAE
four-o'clock family – Nyctaginacées

***Mirabilis hirsuta* (Pursh) MacMill.**
Oxybaphus hirsutus (Pursh) Sweet
hairy four-o'clock*, hairy umbrella-wort, hairy umbrellawort, umbrellawort.
nyctage hirsute*.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Native of the Prairie Provinces, introduced elsewhere.
Perennial; dry sandy to gravelly areas, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common in the Prairie Provinces, rare elsewhere.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

***Mirabilis linearis* (Pursh) Heimerl**
Oxybaphus linearis (Pursh) B.L. Rob.
Mirabilis hirsuta var. *linearis* (Pursh) B. Boivin
narrow-leaved four-o'clock*, linear-leaved umbrellawort, narrowleaf four-o'clock (US).
nyctage à feuilles linéaires*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Perennial; dry sandy to gravelly slopes; rare.

***Mirabilis nyctaginea* (Michx.) MacMill.**
Oxybaphus nyctagineus (Michx.) Sweet
wild four-o'clock*, heart-leaved umbrella-wort, heart-leaved umbrellawort.
nyctage parasol*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; introduced in Quebec, Ontario and south-central British Columbia.
Perennial; dry open sandy to gravelly areas, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common in the Prairie Provinces, uncommon elsewhere.

PHYTOLACCACEAE
pokeweed family – Phytolaccacées

***Phytolacca americana* L.**
pokeweed*, inkberry, pigeonberry, poke, pokeberry, scoke, common pokeweed (US), poke salet

(US).
phytolaque d'Amérique*, garget, casque de Jupiter (FR), phytolaque à 10 étamines (FR), raisin d'Amérique (FR).
Distribution: QC ON
Legislation: ON
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, shores, thickets, open forests and ditches; poisonous to livestock; occasional.
References: Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Mitich 1994*d*; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.

AIZOACEAE
carpet-weed family – Aïzoacées

***Mollugo verticillata* L.**
carpetweed*, carpet weed, carpet-weed, common carpetweed.
mollugine verticillée*, mollugine, mollugo verticillé.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of tropical America.
Annual; cultivated fields, shores, ditches and disturbed areas; occasional.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985.

PORTULACACEAE
purslane family – Portulacacées

***Portulaca oleracea* L.**
purslane*, common portulaca, common purslane, pursley, pusley, pussley, wild portulaca.
pourpier potager*, porcelaine, pourpier, pourpier commun, pourpier doré, pourpier gras, pourpier sauvage.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of western Asia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, shores, railway lines and disturbed areas; common.
References: Miyanishi and Cavers 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mitich 1997*b*.
Maps: Miyanishi and Cavers 1980, fig. 3, p. 956; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 706, p. 353.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE
pink family – Caryophyllacées

Cerastium **L.**
Legislation: CA

Cerastium arvense **L.**
Cerastium arvense var. *arvense*
Cerastium arvense var. *villosum* (Muhl.) Hollick & Britton
Cerastium arvense var. *viscidulum* Gremlin
field chickweed*, field-chickweed, meadow chickweed, whiteweed, field mouse-ear (UK).
céraiste des champs*, mouron à oreille de souris, mouron d'alouette, mouron des champs à oreille de souris.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Native and introduced.
Perennial; gardens, turf, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, especially in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Ugborogho 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 124; Hultén 1968, p. 425; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 741, p. 371; Lamoureux 2002, p. 112.

Cerastium fontanum **Baumg. subsp.** ***vulgare*** **(Hartm.) Greuter & Burdet**
Cerastium fontanum Baumg. subsp. *triviale* (Link) Jalas
Cerastium holosteoides Fr.
Cerastium vulgatum auct.
Cerastium vulgatum var. *holosteoides* (Fr.) Wahlenb.
"*Cerastium vulgatum* var. *holosteoides* Fr."
Cerastium viscosum auct., pro parte
mouse-eared chickweed*, common chickweed, common mouse-ear chickweed, larger mouse-ear chickweed, chickweed, mouse-ear chickweed, mouseear chickweed (US).
céraiste vulgaire*, céraiste commun, mouron à oreille de souris.
Distribution: GR YK AK (LB) PE NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, lawns, pastures, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, except in the Prairie Provinces.
Other subspecies, including subsp. *fontanum*, are native and non-weedy in various parts of Europe; subsp. *scandicum* H. Gartner, a native of northern Europe, extends westward to Greenland.
References: Hylander 1945; Jalas 1963; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 425; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 747, p. 374.

Cerastium glomeratum **Thuill.**
Cerastium viscosum auct., non L.

sticky chickweed*, mouse-ear chickweed, sticky cerastium.
céraiste visqueux*.
Distribution: NF SM BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.

***Cerastium nutans* Raf.**
long-stalked chickweed*, nodding chickweed.
céraiste penché*.
Distribution: NT YK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native.
Annual; disturbed areas; common, especially in Ontario westward.
References: Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.

***Stellaria graminea* L.**
grass-leaved stitchwort*, common stitchwort, lesser starwort, lesser stitchwort, stitchwort, little starwort (US).
stellaire à feuilles de graminée*, mouron des champs, stellaire, stellaire des graminées, stellaire graminoïde.
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, hay fields, gardens, lawns, pastures, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 731, p. 366.

***Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.**
"*Stellaria media* (L.) Cirillo"
chickweed*, common chickweed, common starwort.
stellaire moyenne*, céraiste, cresson, herbe à Bolduc, morgeline, morgeline d'été, mouron, mouron blanc, mouron commun, mouron des oiseaux, stellaire, stellaire intermédiaire.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB CA MB QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual, winter annual or short-lived perennial; cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Holm *et al.* 1977; Turkington *et al.* 1980; Sobey 1981; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 412; Turkington *et al.* 1980, fig. 3, p. 985; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 724, p. 362.

***Sagina procumbens* L.**
Sagina procumbens var. *compacta* Lange
bird's-eye pearlwort*, bird's eye pearlwort, birdseye, pearlwort, procumbent pearlwort, birdseye pearlwort (US).
sagine couchée*, lance d'eau, sagine courbée.

Distribution: GR AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, pastures, shores, seepages, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in Nova Scotia and Quebec.
References: Crow 1978; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 106, p. 125 (aggregate species); Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 164; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 762, p. 381.

Arenaria serpyllifolia **L.**
thyme-leaved sandwort*, sand weed, sandwort, thymeleaf sandwort (US).
sabline à feuilles de serpolet*.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, gardens, hay fields, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 712, p. 356.

Spergula arvensis **L.**
Spergula arvensis var. *sativa* (Boenn.) Mert. & W.D.J. Koch
"*Spergula arvensis* var. *sativa* (Boenn.) Rchb."
"*Spergula arvensis* var. *sativa* (Boenn.) W.D.J. Koch"
corn spurry*, common corn spurrey, corn-spurrey, corn-spurry, devil's-gut, pickpurse, povertyweed, sandweed, spurry, starwort, stickwort, corn spurrey (UK).
spargoute des champs*, fourrage-de-disette, grippe, herbaneux, herbe à Bolduc, herbe de poudre, spargoute, spergule, spergule des champs, spergule ordinaire.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON (MB) SK AB BC
Legislation: AB QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common only in Quebec eastward and in southwestern British Columbia.
References: New 1961; Holm *et al.* 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 438; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 770, p. 385.

Scleranthus annuus **L.**
knawel*, annual knawel, German knotgrass.
scléranthe annuel*, granelle, granelle annuelle, herbe aux alouettes, scléranthe annuelle.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON SK AB BC
Legislation: AB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or short-lived perennial; cultivated fields, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.

Agrostemma githago **L.**
purple cockle*, common corn cockle, corn campion, corn cockle, corn rose, corncockle (UK).

nielle*, agrostemme, agrostemme à savon, agrostemme githago, agrostemme nielle, attrape-mouche de nuit, couronne des blés, fleur de coucou, gasse, gerzeau, lychnide laciniée, lychnide nielle, nielle des champs, nielle des blés.
Distribution: AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC
Legislation: SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields (rarely), roadsides and disturbed areas; the seeds are toxic; uncommon.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Firbank 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 439; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 779, p. 390.

***Lychnis flos-cuculi* L.**
Silene flos-cuculi (L.) Clairv.
ragged robin*, cuckoo-flower, meadow campion (US).
lychnide fleur-de-coucou*, fleur-de-coucou, lamprette, lychnide laciniée, oeillet des prés, fleur de coucou (FR), silène fleur de coucou (FR), véronique des jardins (FR).
Distribution: NF NS NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon, except in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.
References: Doyon 1991.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 139; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 775, p. 388; Doyon 1991, fig. 1, p. 18.

***Silene antirrhina* L.**
sleepy catchfly*.
silène muflier*.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; sandy soils, cultivated fields, prairies, rock outcrops, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

***Silene csereii* Baumg.**
"*Silene cserei*"
biennial campion*, campion, smooth catchfly.
silène bisannuel*.
Distribution: QC ON MB (SK) AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Introduced; native of Europe.
Biennial; cultivated fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; abundant from Manitoba to Alberta.
References: Chowdhuri 1957; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

***Silene latifolia* Poir.**
Silene latifolia Poir. subsp. *alba* (Mill.) Greuter & Burdet

Silene alba (Mill.) E.H.L. Krause
Melandrium album (Mill.) Garcke
Lychnis alba Mill.
Lychnis ×loveae B. Boivin
Silene pratensis (Raf.) Godr. & Gren.

white cockle*, bladder campion, evening lychnis, white campion, wide-leaved bladder catchfly.

lychnide blanche*, campion blanc, campion nocturne, floquet, lychnide coquelourde, lychnide dioïque, lychnide du soir, lychnis blanc, lychnite, oeillet de Dieu, passe-fleur, silène à larges feuilles, compagnon blanc (FR).

Distribution: AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB BC CA MB NS SK

Introduced; native of Eurasia and North Africa.

Biennial or short-lived perennial; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, orchards, fencerows, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, most abundant in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, increasing in Alberta.

It is unfortunate that this common weed, long known as *Lychnis alba*, has undergone so many confusing name changes in recent years.

References: Baker 1947; McNeill 1977, 1978; McNeill and Prentice 1981; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: McNeill 1977, fig. 9, p. 1107.

***Silene noctiflora* L.**
Melandrium noctiflorum (L.) Fr.

night-flowering catchfly*, night-flowering campion, sticky cockle, nightflowering catchfly (US).

silène noctiflore*, attrape-mouche, attrape-mouche de nuit, fleur de nuit, lychide blanche, silène de nuit, silène fleur-de-nuit, silène nocturne.

Distribution: YK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB BC CA MB SK

Introduced; native of Europe.

Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon, or locally common.

References: Chowhurdi 1957; McNeill 1980*b*; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: McNeill 1980*b*, fig. 2, p. 1247; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 794, p. 397.

***Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke**
Silene cucubalus Wibel

bladder campion*, bladder-campion, cow-bell, maiden's-tears, rattleweed.

silène enflé*, behen blanc, carnillet, cornillet, pétards, péterolle, péteux, pois, silène à large feuilles, silène cucubale, silène enflée, silène gonflée, silène vésiculeux.

Distribution: YK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB CA MB QC SK

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; cultivated fields, gardens, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; very common in eastern Canada.

References: Chowdhuri, 1957; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Peschken *et al.* 2002.

Gypsophila paniculata **L.**
baby's-breath*, baby's breath, babysbreath (US).
gypsophile paniculée*, oeillet d'amour, gypsophile en panicule (FR).
Distribution: NT NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, prairies, old fields, fencerows, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon in the east, common in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Darwent 1975.
Maps: Darwent 1975, fig. 2, p. 1052; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 800, p. 400.

Saponaria officinalis **L.**
bouncingbet*, bouncing bet, bouncing-bet, bruise-wort, soapwort.
saponaire officinale*, herbe à foulon, herbe à savon, saponaire, saponaire commune, savonière, savonnière.
Distribution: (NF) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; most abundant in Ontario.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mitich 1990*a*.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 802, p. 401.

Vaccaria hispanica **(Mill.) Rauschert**
Vaccaria pyramidata Medik.
Vaccaria segetalis Garcke
"*Vaccaria segetalis* (Neck.) Garcke"
"*Vaccaria segetalis* (Neck.) Garcke *ex* Asch."
Saponaria vaccaria L.
cow cockle*, china cockle, cow-basil, cow-cockle, cow soapwort, cowherb, Spanish cowherb, cowcockle (US).
saponaire des vaches*, gypsophile des vaches, saponaire vaccaire, vaccaire.
Distribution: YK AK NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB CA MB SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 448.

CERATOPHYLLACEAE
hornwort family – Cératophyllacées

Ceratophyllum **L.**
References: Fassett 1953

***Ceratophyllum demersum* L.**
common coontail*, coontail, hornwort, rigid hornwort (UK).
cornifle nageante*, cornifle nageant, cornifle submergé, cératophylle submergé (FR).
Distribution: NT YK AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; quiet water, marshes, swamps, ponds, lakes, streams, rivers and ditches; common.
References: Les 1986.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 451; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 817, p. 409; Les 1986, fig. 1, p. 499; FNA 1997, p. 83.

NYMPHAEACEAE
water lily family – Nymphéacées

***Cabomba caroliniana* A. Gray**
Cabomba pulcherrima (Harper) Fassett
fanwort, cabomba, Carolina water-shield, purple fanwort.
cabomba de Caroline.
Distribution: ON
Introduced; native of southeastern United States and northern South America.
Perennial aquatic; lakes, ponds, bays, ditches, slow rivers; rare in south-central Ontario.
This is a very popular plant in the aquarium hobbyist trade with large amounts being imported into Canada. It is known to have established and spread vegetatively for a number of years in Lake Kasshabog, Ontario, as well as in some northern states.
References: Sanders 1979; Mackey and Swarbrick 1997.
Maps: FNA 1997, p. 79.

RANUNCULACEAE
crowfoot family – Renonculacées

References: Mitchell and Dean 1982.

***Ranunculus* L.**
References: Benson 1948, 1954.

***Ranunculus abortivus* L.**
small-flowered buttercup*, kidneyleaf buttercup, small-flowered crowfoot, smooth-leaved buttercup, smooth-leaved crowfoot, smallflower buttercup (US).
renoncule abortive*, renoncule avortée.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Biennial or short lived perennial; mesic to wet soils, shores, sloughs, meadows, subalpine meadows and forests; common.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 479; FNA 1997, p. 115; Lamoureux 2002, p. 162.

Ranunculus acris **L.**

Ranunculus acris var. *latisectus* Beck

tall buttercup*, blister-plant, buttercup, common buttercup, meadow buttercup, tall crowfoot, tall field buttercup.

renoncule âcre*, bassinet, boucet jaune, bouton-d'or, clair bassin, codron, fleur-de-beurre, grande renoncule, grenouillette, herbe à la tache, jaune, jauneau, marguerite, moutarde, patte-de-loup, renoncule, renoncule âcre du Canada, renoncule des prés.

Distribution: GR NT AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB QC

Introduced; native of Europe.

Perennial; mesic soils, pastures, hay fields, old fields, thickets, open forests, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

References: Harper 1957; Reed 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 485; FNA 1997, p. 95.

Ranunculus bulbosus **L.**

bulbous buttercup*.

renoncule bulbeuse*.

Distribution: NF NS (PE) (NB) (QC) ON (BC)

Introduced; native of Europe.

Perennial; sandy soils, lawns, pastures, meadows, old fields and disturbed areas; reported as poisonous to livestock; uncommon.

References: Harper 1957; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 163; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 845, p. 423; FNA 1997, p. 103.

Ranunculus repens **L.**

Ranunculus repens var. *erectus* DC.

Ranunculus repens var. *glabratus* DC.

Ranunculus repens var. *villosus* Lamotte

creeping buttercup*, buttercup, creeping crowfoot.

renoncule rampante*, bassin d'or, bassinet, pied-de-poule, renoncule couchée.

Distribution: GR YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON AB BC

Legislation: QC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; mesic soils, pastures, old fields, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

References: Harper 1957; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Lovett Doust *et al.* 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 481; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 842, p. 421; Lovett Doust *et al.* 1990, fig. 6, p. 1132; FNA 1997, p. 103.

Ranunculus sceleratus **L.**

Hecatonia scelerata (L.) Fourr.

Ranunculus sceleratus var. *multifidus* Nutt.

Ranunculus sceleratus subsp. *multifidus* (Nutt.) Hultén
celery-leaved buttercup*, blisterwort, cursed crowfoot.
renoncule scélérate*, herbe de feu, mort aux vaches.
Distribution: NT YK AK (LB) NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual to short-lived perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, old fields, shores and ditches; poisonous to livestock; uncommon.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 479; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 857, p. 429; FNA 1997, p. 124.

***Ranunculus trichophyllus* Chaix**
Ranunculus aquatilis var. *diffusus* With.
Ranunculus aquatilis var. *capillaceus auct.*
white water buttercup*, hair-like water-crowfoot, thread-leaved watercrowfoot, water-crowfoot, white water-buttercup, white waterbuttercup (US).
renoncule aquatique*, herbe aux écrevisses, renoncule à feuilles capillaires, renoncule capillaire.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; fresh, brackish or calcareous ponds, lakes, ditches and slow streams or rivers.
References: Cook 1966; Douglas *et al.* 1981.
Maps: Meusel, *et al.* 1965, p. 163; Hultén 1968, p. 469; Hultén and Fries 1986, Map, 874, p. 437; FNA 1997, p. 132.

***Ranunculus trichophyllus* subsp. *eradicatus* (Laest.) C.D.K. Cook**
Ranunculus aquatilis var. *codyanus* (B. Boivin) B. Boivin
"*Ranunculus aquatilis* var. *codyanus* B. Boivin"
Ranunculus aquatilis var. *eradicatus* (Laest.) W.B. Drew
Ranunculus confervoides (Fr.) Fr.
Ranunculus trichophyllus subsp. *lutulentus* (Perr. & Songon) Vierh.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB QC ON MB BC
Uncommon.
References: Cook 1966.
Maps: Cook 1966, fig. 21, p. 140; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 874, p. 437.

Ranunculus trichophyllus* subsp. *trichophyllus
Ranunculus aquatilis var. *calvescens* (W.B. Drew) Benson
Ranunculus aquatilis var. *lalondei* Benson
Distribution: LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Uncommon.
References: Cook 1966; Bouchard *et al.* 1983.
Maps: Cook 1966: fig. 20, p. 133; Hultén 1968, p. 469.

***Anemone patens* var. *multifida* Pritz.**
Anemone patens var. *wolfgangiana* (Besser) K. Koch
Pulsatilla patens subsp. *multifida* (Pritz.) Zämelis
Anemone patens var. *nuttalliana* (DC.) A. Gray
"*Pulsatilla ludoviciana* (Nutt.) Heller"
prairie-crocus*, crocus anemone, lion's-beard, pasque-flower, pasqueflower, prairie-croccus.

prairie-smoke, hartshorn-plant (US).
pulsatille multifide*, anémone pulsatille, pulsatille, pulsatille de Pâques, anémone des prairies.
Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, prairies, grasslands, barrens, open slopes and over-grazed rangeland; poisonous to livestock; rare in Ontario, common in the Prairie Provinces.
The prairie–crocus is the floral emblem of Manitoba. Our plants are poorly distinguished from the typical variety, *A. patens* L. var. *patens*, which occurs in Eurasia.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 466; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 161; FNA 1997, p. 143.

Caltha palustris **L.**
Caltha palustris var. *radicans* (T.F. Forst.) Beck
"*Caltha palustris* var. *radicans* (T.F. Forst.) Hartm."
Caltha palustris subsp. *arctica* (R. Br.) Hultén
marsh-marigold*, American cowslip, cowslip, king-cup, marsh marigold, May-blob, May blobs, meadow bouts, meadow-gowan, palsywort, soldiers-buttons, water-dragon, water goggles, marshmarigold (US).
populage des marais*, bouton d'or, calthe des marais, clair bassin, corbeille d'or, giron, chaudière d'enfer, populage, populage des marécages, souci d'eau, souci des marais.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; shallow water, swamps, marshes, wet meadows, ditches and wet forests; poisonous to humans and livestock, may cause dermatitis; common, except in British Columbia.
References: Maher *et al.* 1978; Grime *et al.* 1988; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 155; Hultén 1968, p. 453 & 454; Hultén and Fries 1986, Maps 822-823, p. 411-412; FNA 1997, p. 188; Lamoureux 2002, p. 168.

Aquilegia canadensis **L.**
Aquilegia flaviflora Torr.
Aquilegia canadensis var. *flaviflora* Britton
Aquilegia coccinea Small
Aquilegia canadensis var. *coccinea* (Small) Muntz
Canada columbine, rock-bells, wild columbine.
ancolie du Canada, colombine, gants de Notre-Dame, glands.
Distribution: (NF) (NS) NB QC ON MB SK
Native.
Perennial; pastures, hedgerows, old fields and forests; poisonous to humans and livestock; common (possibly extirpated in New Brunswick).
Maps: Lamoureux 2002, p. 210.

Aquilegia vulgaris **L.**
garden columbine, culverwort, European columbine, columbine (UK).
ancolie vulgaire, gants de Notre-Dame, ancolie des jardins (FR), colombine (FR).
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, old fields, meadows, fencerows, forest edges, roadsides and disturbed areas; may be toxic to livestock; uncommon.

Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 155; Hultén and Fries 1986, Maps 878, p. 439; FNA 1997, p. 251.

Delphinium **L.**

Most species of *Delphinium* are reported to be poisonous to humans and livestock.

References: Ewan 1945.

Delphinium bicolor **Nutt.**

low larkspur*, Montana delphinium, little larkspur (US), flathead larkspur (US).

pied-d'alouette bicolore*, pied d'alouette bicolore.

Distribution: SK AB BC

Legislation: CA

Native.

Perennial; meadows, grasslands, thickets and streambanks; poisonous to livestock (cattle); locally common, especially in Alberta.

References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Looman 1975; Straley *et al.* 1985; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

Maps: FNA 1997, p. 228.

Delphinium glaucum **S. Watson**

Delphinium brownii Rydb.

tall larkspur*, Brown's larkspur, duncecap larkspur, giant larkspur, glaucous delphinium, glaucous larkspur, mountain larkspur, larkspur, western larkspur.

pied-d'alouette glauque*, pied d'alouette, pied d'alouette glauque.

Distribution: NT YK AK ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: CA

Native; sometimes escaping garden cultivation and establishing eastward.

Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, meadows, thickets, open forests and alpine tundra; poisonous to livestock; uncommon.

References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Maher *et al.* 1979; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 459; FNA 1997, p. 203.

Delphinium menziesii **DC.**

Menzies' larkspur*, northern dwarf larkspur.

pied-d'alouette de Menzies*, pied d'alouette de Menzies.

Distribution: BC

Native.

Perennial; grasslands, meadows and open forests; poisonous to livestock; uncommon to common.

References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Maps: FNA 1997, p. 235.

BERBERIDACEAE
barberry family – Berbéridacées

***Podophyllum peltatum* L.**
May-apple*, Indian-apple, mandrake, may apple, wild jalap.
podophylle pelté*, pomme de mai, podophylle à feuilles peltées (FR).
Distribution: NS QC ON
Native.
Perennial; pastures, thickets and deciduous forests; poisonous to livestock; generally uncommon.
References: Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: FNA 1997, p. 288.

***Caulophyllum thalictroides* (L.) Michx.**
Caulophyllum thalictroides var. *giganteum* Farw.
Caulophyllum giganteum (Farw.) Loconte & W.H. Blackw.
blue cohosh*, papoose-root, squaw-root (US).
caulophylle faux-pigamon*, caulophylle, cohosh bleu, graines à chapelet, léontice faux-pigamon.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; deciduous and mixed forests; poisonous; common.
Two forms of blue cohosh are sometimes distinguished as separate species. The earlier flowering *C. giganteum* (purple-flowered blue cohosh, giant blue cohosh (US), caulophylle géant) has larger flower parts and leaflets. Both taxa may occur together in the same forest habitat although there is some separation in the overall geographic range.
References: Dore 1964; Loconte and Blackwell 1985; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Dore 1964, Map 1, p. 87; Loconte and Blackwell 1985, fig. 2, p. 467; FNA 1997, p. 275; Lamoureux 2002, p. 206.

***Berberis* L.**
Barbery (sic) is listed as a noxious weed in Saskatchewan. It is not clear which species, if any, other than the common barberry this listing applies to.

***Berberis thunbergii* DC.**
Japanese barberry*.
épine-vinette du Japon*, vinettier de Thunberg.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Asia.
Small shrub; cultivated as ornamental plantings and hedges, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, thickets and open forests; uncommon.
References: Ahrendt 1961; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: FNA 1997, p. 279.

***Berberis vulgaris* L.**
common barberry*, barberry, European barberry.
épine-vinette commune*, berbéride, berbéride vulgaire, berbéris vulgaire, épine-vinette,

verbéris, épine-vinette d'Europe, vinettier.
Distribution: NF NS (PE) NB QC ON MB BC
Legislation: MB ON QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Shrub; pastures, fencerows, hedgerows, old fields, thickets and open forests; common.
Eradication has been unsuccessfully attempted in some areas because this shrub is the alternative host for the fungus which causes stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* Pers.) of wheat and other cereals.
References: Ahrendt 1961; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 886, p. 443; FNA 1997, p. 278.

***Mahonia aquifolium* (Pursh) Nutt.**
Berberis aquifolium Pursh
Odostemon aquifolium (Pursh) Rydb.
Oregon-grape*, holly, mahonia, Oregon grape, tall Oregon-grape, hollyleaved barberry (US).
mahonia à feuilles de houx*, houx.
Distribution: QC ON AB BC
Native in the west; planted and escaping in the east.
Small shrub; well drained soils, forests; common.
The genus *Mahonia* is often combined with *Berberis* because of the many species which show different combinations of characters attributed to the different genera. The genus is maintained separately here because it is often distinguished on the basis of resistance to *Puccinia* (but see McCain and Hennen 1982).
Maps: FNA 1997, p. 284.

***Mahonia repens* (Lindl.) G. Don**
Berberis repens Lindl.
Berberis aquifolium var. *repens* (Lindl.) Scoggan
Berberis aquifolium forma *repens* (Lindl.) B. Boivin
Berberis aquifolium subsp. *repens* (Lindl.) Brayshaw
Odostemon repens (Lindl.) Cockerell
creeping Oregon-grape*, creeping mahonia, creeping Oregon grape, creeping barberry (US).
mahonia rampant*.
Distribution: AB BC
Native.
Small shrub; well drained soils, open forests; common.
This is a very similar taxon to the previous one, often being considered as a subspecies or variety. It occurs in the interior of British Columbia and is distinguished by its fewer, more finely spined, leaflets and smaller, more prostrate form.
Maps: FNA 1997, p. 284.

MENISPERMACEAE
moonseed family – Ménispermacées

***Menispermum canadense* L.**
moonseed*, yellow parilla (US).
ménisperme du Canada*, raisin de couleuvre.
Distribution: QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial vine; shores, thickets and forests; poisonous; locally common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: FNA 1997, p. 298.

PAPAVERACEAE
poppy family – Papavéracées

***Chelidonium majus* L.**
greater celandine*, celandine, swallow wort, tetterwort, wartweed, rock poppy (US).
grande chélidoine*, chélidoine, chélidoine commune, chélidoine éclaire, chélidoine herbe aux verrues, chélidoine majeure, éclair, éclaire, felougne, grande-éclair, grande éclaire, herbe à cors, herbe aux verrues, herbe de l'hirondelle.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; mesic soils, gardens, shores, thickets, open forests and disturbed areas; toxic and may cause dermatitis; locally common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 892, p. 446; FNA 1997, p. 302; Lamoureux 2002, p. 166.

***Dicentra canadensis* (Goldie) Walp.**
squirrel-corn*, bleeding-heart, squirrel corn, turkey corn.
dicentre du Canada*, dicentre capuchon-rose, coeurs-saignants, coeurs-saignants-des-bois, diclytra du Canada (FR).
Distribution: QC ON
Native.
Perennial; deciduous or mixed forests; possibly poisonous to livestock and causing dermatitis in humans; locally common to occasional.
References: Stern 1961; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: FNA 1997, p. 345; Lamoureux 2002, p. 56.

***Dicentra cucullaria* (L.) Bernh.**
Dutchman's-breeches*, breeches-flower.
dicentre à capuchon*, coeurs-saignants-des-bois, cucullée, culottes de Hollandais, dicentre capuchon-jaune, dicentre cucullée, dicentre en capuchon, diclytra à capuchon (FR).
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB

Native.

Perennial; deciduous or mixed forests; poisonous to livestock and reported as causing dermatitis in humans; locally common to occasional.

References: Stern 1961; White and Johnson 1980; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Day and Catling 1991.

Maps: FNA 1997, p. 346; Lamoureux 2002, p. 54.

***Dicentra formosa* (Haw.) Walp.**

"*Dicentra formosa* (Andr.) Walp."

western bleedingheart*, bleeding-heart, Pacific bleedingheart.

dicentre à belles fleurs*, diclytra à belles fleurs.

Distribution: BC

Native.

Perennial; mesic forests; poisonous to livestock, causes dermatitis in humans; uncommon to occasional.

References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Maps: FNA 1997, p. 344.

***Corydalis aurea* Willd.**

golden corydalis*.

corydale dorée*, corydalis doré, corydalle doré (FR).

Distribution: NT YK AK QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Annual or biennial; rock outcrops, sand or gravel soils, shores and disturbed areas; reported as poisonous to sheep; uncommon.

References: Owenby 1947; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.

Maps: Owenby 1947, map 11, p. 232; Hultén 1968, p. 495; FNA 1997, p. 355.

***Corydalis sempervirens* (L.) Pers.**

Corydalis glauca Pursh

pale corydalis, harlequin flower, pink corydalis, rock-harlequin, Roman wormwood.

corydale toujours verte, corydalis glauque, corydalis pâle, corydalis rose, corydalis toujours verte, corydalle toujours verte.

Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Annual or biennial; rock outcrops, sand or gravel soils, pastures, hedgerows, old fields, shores, open forests, disturbed areas; reported as poisonous to sheep and goats; common.

References: Owenby 1947.

Maps: Owenby 1947, map 4, p. 212; Hultén 1968, p. 496; FNA 1997, p. 352; Lamoureux 2002, p. 212.

***Fumaria officinalis* L.**

fumitory*, common fumitory, earth-smoke, drug fumitory (UK).

fumeterre officinale*, bec d'alouette, fiel de terre, fumeterre, fumeterre officinal, herbe à la jaunisse.

Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens and disturbed areas; poisonous to humans and livestock; uncommon.
References: Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 1997*d*.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 900, p. 450; FNA 1997, p. 356.

CAPPARIDACEAE
caper family – Capparidacées

Cleome serrulata **Pursh**
pink beeplant*, bee plant, bee spiderflower, pink bee-plant, Rocky Mountain bee-plant, Rocky Mountain beeplant, spider-flower, stinking clover.
cléome denté*, cléome à feuilles dentelées.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; sandy soils, prairies, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, particularly in the Prairie Provinces.

CRUCIFERAE [BRASSICACEAE]
mustard family – Crucifères (Brassicacées)

References: Rollins 1981; Sabourin *et al.* 1992; Rollins 1993.

Draba **L.**
References: Mulligan 1976.

Draba nemorosa **L.**
"*Draba nemoralis*"
Draba lutea Gilib.
Draba nemorosa var. *leiocarpa* Lindblom
Draba dictyota Greene
wood whitlow-grass*, wood draba, yellow whitlow-grass, wood whitlowgrass (US).
drave des bois*.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK (LB) QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; probably adventive in the eastern part of the Canadian range.
Annual or winter annual; dry open ground, cultivated fields, old fields, pastures, meadows, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the west.
References: Mulligan 1975.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, map 185; Hultén 1968, p. 537; Mulligan 1975, fig. 7, p. 750; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 964, p. 482.

Thlaspi arvense **L.**

stinkweed*, bastard-cress, common penny-cress, fanweed, field penny cress, field penny-cress, field pennycress, field thlaspi, Frenchweed, mithridate-mustard, pennycress.

tabouret des champs*, ail sauvage, cennes, cents, herbe aux écus, herbe-aux-écus, herbe violette, monayère, monnoyère, tabouret, thlaspi, thlaspi des champs.

Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB CA MB QC SK

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, gardens, old fields, pastures, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common.

References: Best and McIntyre 1975; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Mitich 1996*c*; Holm *et al.* 1996; Warwick *et al.* 2002.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 499; Best and McIntyre 1975, fig. 3, p. 283; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 974, p. 487; Warwick *et al.* 2002, fig. 2, p. 808.

Thlaspi perfoliatum **L.**

clasping-leaved pennycress*, Cotswold pennycress (UK), perfoliate penny-cress (UK), thoroughwort pennycress (US).

tabouret perfolié*.

Distribution: QC ON

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, old fields and disturbed areas; rare.

Lepidium **L.**

References: Mulligan 1961.

Lepidium campestre **(L.) R. Br. *in* W.T. Aiton**

field pepper-grass*, cow cress, cow-cress, field cress, field-cress, field pepperweed, pepperwort, field pepperwort (UK).

lépidie des champs*, cresson des champs, passerage, passerage des champs, passerage sauvage, nasitort (FR).

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: CA

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual, winter annual or biennial; cultivated fields, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common especially in Ontario and Quebec.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: Mulligan 1961, fig. 12, p. 82; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 977, p. 489.

Lepidium densiflorum **Schrad.**

common pepper-grass*, apetalous peppergrass, common peppergrass, greenflower pepperweed, green-flowered peppergrass, miners cress, pepper-grass, peppergrass, prairie pepper-grass.

lépidie densiflore*, passerage, passerage à fleurs denses, passerage apétale, passerage densiflore, passerage lépidie.

Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas.
A highly polymorphic species.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Mulligan 1961, fig. 13, p. 85; Hultén 1968, p. 497; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 979, p. 490.

Lepidium densiflorum* var. *densiflorum
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common.
Maps: Mulligan 1961, fig. 13, p. 85.

***Lepidium densiflorum* var. *elongatum* (Rydb.) Thell.**
Distribution: YK AK (SK) AB BC
Uncommon.
Maps: Mulligan 1961, fig. 13, p. 85.

***Lepidium densiflorum* var. *macrocarpum* G.A. Mulligan**
Distribution: (YK) MB SK AB BC
Uncommon.
Maps: Mulligan 1961, fig. 13, p. 85.

***Lepidium densiflorum* var. *pubicarpum* (A. Nelson) Thell.**
Distribution: BC
Uncommon.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Mulligan 1961, fig. 13, p. 85.

***Lepidium latifolium* L.**
Cardaria latifolia (L.) Spach.
perennial pepper-grass*, broadleaved pepperwort, perennial pepperweed, poor man's pepper, tall whitetop, dittander (UK).
lépidie à feuilles larges*, grande passerage, passerage à larges feuilles, passerage grande.
Distribution: QC AB BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; shores, rangeland, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Young *et al.* 1997; Blank and Young 1997.
Maps: Mulligan 1961, fig. 12, p. 82; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 981, p. 491.

***Lepidium perfoliatum* L.**
clasping-leaved pepper-grass*, shield cress, clasping pepperweed (US), yellowflower pepperweed (US).
lépidie perfoliée*, passerage perfoliée (FR).
Distribution: QC ON SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or perennial; cultivated fields, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: Mulligan 1961, fig. 12, p. 82.

***Lepidium virginicum* L.**

poor-man's peppergrass*, pepper-grass, poor man's pepper, poor-man's-pepper, poor man's pepper-grass, Virginia peppercress, Virginia pepperweed.

lépidie de Virginie*, cresson sauvage, cresson savane, lépidie, passerage, passerage de Virginie, passerage sauvage.

Distribution: AK NF NS PE NB QC ON BC

Native.

Annual or biennial; dry soils, cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: Mulligan 1961, fig. 12, p. 82; Hultén 1968, p. 498; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 978, p. 489.

***Lepidium virginicum* var. *medium* (Greene) C.L. Hitchc.**

Distribution: BC

***Lepidium virginicum* var. *menziesii* (DC.) C.L. Hitchc.**

Distribution: BC

***Lepidium virginicum* var. *pubescens* (Greene) C.L. Hitchc.**

Distribution: BC

Lepidium virginicum* var. *virginicum

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON

***Cardaria* Desv.**

Legislation: AB BC CA SK

***Cardaria draba* (L.) Desv.**

Lepidium draba L.

heart-podded hoary cress*, heart-pod, hoary cress, hoary pepperwort, perennial peppergrass, white-top, white-weed.

cranson dravier*, passerage drave (FR).

Distribution: NS QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, ditches, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common.

References: Mulligan and Frankton 1962; Scurfield 1962; Mulligan and Findlay 1974; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Holm *et al.* 1996.

Maps: Mulligan and Frankton 1962, fig. 8, p. 1423; Mulligan and Findlay 1974, fig. 5, p. 154; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 982, p. 491.

Cardaria draba* subsp. *draba

Distribution: NS QC ON MB SK AB BC

Occurs throughout the range and is the common form outside the Prairie Provinces.

***Cardaria draba* subsp. *chalepensis* (L.) O.E. Schulz**
"*Cardaria draba* subsp. *chalapensis* (L.) O.E. Schulz"
Cardaria chalepensis (L.) Hand.-Mazz.
Cardaria draba var. *repens* (Schrenk) O.E. Schulz
lens-podded hoary cress*, chalapa hoary cress, heart-pod, hoary cress, lens-podded whitetop (US).
cranson rampant*.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Common in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
References: Mulligan and Frankton 1962; Mulligan and Findley 1974; Reed 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Sheley and Stivers 1999.
Maps: Mulligan and Findlay 1974, fig. 6, p. 154; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 982, p. 491.

***Cardaria pubescens* (C.A. Mey.) Jarm.**
Hymenophysa pubescens C.A. Mey.
"*Cardaria pubescens* (C.A. Mey.) Rollins"
Cardaria pubescens var. *elongata* Rollins
globe-podded hoary cress*, globe-pod, hoary cress, hairy whitetop (US), whitetop (US).
cranson velu*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in Saskatchewan and Alberta.
References: Mulligan and Frankton 1962; Mulligan and Finlay 1974; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Sheley and Stivers 1999.
Maps: Mulligan and Frankton 1962, fig. 10, p. 1423; Mulligan and Findlay 1974, fig. 7, p. 154.

***Coronopus didymus* (L.) J.E. Sm.**
Carara didyma (L.) Britton
lesser swine cress*, bitter cress, lesser wart-cress, swine cress, swine-cress, swine wartcress, swine watercress, twin cress, wart cress.
corne-de-cerf didyme*, coronope didyme, coronope pinnatifide, senebière didyme.
Distribution: NF SM NS NB QC ON AB BC
Introduced; native of South America.
Annual, winter annual or biennial; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 984, p. 492.

***Isatis tinctoria* L.**
dyer's woad, asp-of-jerusalem, woad.
pastel des teinturiers, gaudevouède (FR), guède (FR), pastel (FR).
Distribution: (NF) QC ON BC
Introduced; native of western and central Asia.
Biennial or short-lived perennial; pastures, old fields, prairies, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional and scattered, rarely cultivated on a small scale.
Dyer's woad was an ancient source of the fabric dye indigo (Guarino *et al.* 2000). Its commercial production and use has been abandoned with the development of synthetic dyes.

References: McConnell *et al.* 1999.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 913, p. 457.

Alliaria petiolata (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande
Alliaria officinalis Andrz. *ex* M. Bieb.
garlic mustard*, garlic-mustard, hedge garlic.
alliaire officinale*, allaire, herbe à l'ail, sisymbre alliaire.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; gardens, pastures, hedgerows, old fields, thickets, open forests, railway lines and disturbed areas; imparts a disagreeable flavour to milk when grazed; locally common.
References: Cavers *et al.* 1979; Grime *et al.* 1988; White *et al.* 1993.
Maps: Cavers *et al.*, 1979, fig. 3, p. 220; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 907, p. 454; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 8, p. 58.

***Sisymbrium altissimum* L.**
tumble mustard*, Jim Hill mustard, tall hedge mustard, tall rocket, tall sisymbrium, tall tumble mustard, tumble-mustard, tumbling mustard.
sisymbre élevé*, herbe aux chantres, herbe roulante, moutarde, moutarde roulante, sisymbre de Hongrie, sisymbre fausse moutarde, sisymbre officinal, sisymbre très élevé, sisymbre très haute.
Distribution: (GR) NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual, winter annual or biennial; pastures, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common in Quebec and westward.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 502; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 904, p. 452.

***Sisymbrium loeselii* L.**
tall hedge mustard*, Loesel's hedge mustard, Loesel's mustard, Loesel's tumble mustard, false London-rocket (UK).
sisymbre de Loesel*, sisymbre élevé de Loesel, sisymbre très élevé, sisymbre très haute.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: CA
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; pastures, old fields and disturbed areas; occasional to common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 903, p. 452.

***Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop.**
Sisymbrium officinale var. *leiocarpum* DC.
hedge mustard*, common tumble mustard, hedge-mustard.
sisymbre officinal*, érysimum, herbe au chantre, moutarde des haies, tortelle, vélar, vélar officinal, herbes aux chantres (FR).

Distribution: AK NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; toxic to livestock; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 501.

***Descurainia incana* (Bernh. *ex* Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Dorn**
Sisymbrium incanum Bernh. *ex* Fisch. & C.A. Mey.
Descurainia richardsonii O.E. Schulz
"*Descurainia richardsonii* (Sweet) O.E. Schulz"
Sisymbrium hartwegianum E. Fourn.
Sophia richardsonii (O.E. Schulz) Rydb.
gray tansy mustard*, grey tansy mustard, Richardson tansy mustard, Richardson's tansy mustard, tansy mustard, Richardson tansymustard (US).
moutarde-tanaisie grise*, moutarde tanaisie grise, sagesse de Richardson, sisymbre de Hartweg, sisymbre gris, sisymbre touffu.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native.
Annual; calcareous gravels, cultivated fields, gardens, prairies, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas.
References: Detling 1939; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 542.

Descurainia incana* var. *incana
Descurainia richardsonii var. *richardsonii*
Distribution: NT YK AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common; especially in the Prairie Provinces.

***Descurainia incana* var. *viscosa* (Rydb.) Dorn**
Descurainia incana subsp. *viscosa* (Rydb.) Kartesz & Gandhi
Descurainia richardsonii subsp. *viscosa* (Rydb.) Detling
Descurainia richardsonii var. *viscosa* (Rydb.) M. Peck
Descurainia incisa subsp. *viscosa* (Rydb.) Rollins
Sisymbrium viscosum (Rydb.) Blank.
Sophia viscosa Rydb.
Distribution: AB BC
Uncommon.

***Descurainia pinnata* (Walter) Britton**
western tansy mustard*, tansy mustard, short-fruited sisymbrium, short-fruited tansy mustard, tansymustard (US), pinnate tansymustard (US).
moutarde-tanaisie à feuilles pennées*, moutarde tanaisie, moutarde à fruits courts, sagesse des chirurgiens, sisymbre à feuilles découpées, sisymbre à fruits courts, sisymbre blanchâtre, sisymbre sagesse, sisymbre vert.
Distribution: NT LB QC ON QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB
Native.
Annual; dry sands, grasslands, pastures, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock.
A highly polymorphic species.
References: Detling 1939; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

***Descurainia pinnata* var. *brachycarpa* (Richardson) Fernald**
Descurainia pinnata subsp. *brachycarpa* (Richardson) Detling
Sisymbrium brachycarpon Richardson
Sophia brachycarpa (Richardson) Rydb.
green tansy mustard*, green tansymustard (US).
moutarde-tanaisie verte*, moutarde tanaisie verte, sagesse à fruits courts.
Distribution: NT (LB) QC ON SK AB BC
Poisonous to livestock; occasional in the west and rare in Quebec and eastern Ontario, where it is probably introduced.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990; McJannet *et al.* 1995.

***Descurainia pinnata* var. *filipes* (A. Gray) M. Peck**
Descurainia pinnata subsp. *filipes* (A. Gray) Detling
Distribution: QC ON SK AB BC
Occasional; common in British Columbia.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 542.

***Descurainia pinnata* var. *intermedia* (Rydb.) C.L. Hitchc.**
Descurainia pinnata subsp. *intermedia* (Rydb.) Detling
Distribution: AB BC
Uncommon.

***Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb *ex* Prantl**
"*Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb"
Sisymbrium sophia L.
flixweed*, herb-sophia, tansy mustard.
sagesse-des-chirurgiens*, asperge, moutarde de chien, sagesse, sagesse des chirurgiens, science des chirurgiens, sisymbre des chirurgiens, sisymbre parviflore, sisymbre sagesse, sisymbre sophia.
Distribution: GR NT YK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual, winter annual or biennial; cultivated fields, gardens, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Detling 1939; Best 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mitich 1996*d*.
Maps: Best 1977, fig. 2, p. 502; Hultén 1968, p. 541; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 906, p. 453.

***Erucastrum gallicum* (Willd.) O.E. Schulz**
dog mustard*, common dog mustard, dog-mustard, hairy rocket (UK).
moutarde des chiens*, fausse roquette, érucastre de France (FR).
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB CA MB

Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Warwick and Wall 1998.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 993, p. 497; Warwick and Wall 1998, fig. 3, p. 159.

***Diplotaxis muralis* (L.) DC.**
sand-rocket*, stinking wall-rocket, stinkweed, wall-mustard, wall rocket, annual wall-rocket (UK), stinking wallrocket (US).
diplotaxe des murs*, diplotaxis des murailles, diplotaxis des murs, roquette des murailles.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual, winter annual or biennial; shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 987, p. 494.

***Diplotaxis tenuifolia* (L.) DC.**
wall-rocket*, narrow-leaved wall-rocket, wild rocket, perennial wall-rocket (UK), slimleaf wall-rocket (US).
diplotaxe à feuilles ténues*, diplotaxis à feuilles ténues, roquette sauvage.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON (BC)
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
Maps: Sabourin *et al.* 1992, p. 117.

***Eruca vesicaria* (L.) Cav. subsp. *sativa* (Mill.) Thell.**
garden rocket, rocket-salad.
roquette des jardins.
Distribution: PQ ON SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; sometimes cultivated in gardens, cultivated fields, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.

***Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern.**
"*Brassica juncea* (L.) Coss."
Brassica juncea var. *crispifolia* L.H. Bailey
Indian mustard*, brown mustard, Chinese mustard, leaf mustard, leaf-mustard.
moutarde d'Inde*, moutarde cultivée, moutarde de l'Inde, moutarde, moutarde joncée, moutarde sauvage, choux faux jonc (FR), moutarde brune (FR), moutarde de serepta (FR).
Distribution: NT AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Asia.
Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; toxic to livestock; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 504.

Brassica nigra (L.) W.D.J. Koch
black mustard*, true mustard.
moutarde noire*, moutarde, moutarde sauvage, petit bouquet jaune, sénevé, sénevé noir, chou noir (FR).
Distribution: NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia and North Africa.
Annual; formerly widely cultivated, cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional to common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 990, p. 495.

Brassica rapa L.
Brassica campestris L.
bird rape*, bird-rape, bird's rape, common turnip, field mustard, field-mustard, rutabaga, wild turnip, birdsrape mustard (US).
moutarde des oiseaux*, chou champêtre, chou-rave, chourave, colza, colza-navette, moutarde, moutarde champêtre, moutarde d'Allemagne, moutarde des champs, moutarde sauvage, navet blanc, navet sauvage, navette, navette d'Allemagne, navette des oiseaux, navette d'été, navette fourragère, navette oléagineuse, navette sauvage, rave, sénevé à feuilles lisses.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; a cultivated species; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; the wild type is common only in Quebec.
The crop variety called Polish canola, canola navette, was the first canola species cultivated. It is now being replaced by Argentine canola, canola colza, *Brassica napus* L. Volunteer weeds, especially the herbicide resistant varieties, are becoming a serious problem in western Canada.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 504.

Sinapis alba L.
Brassica hirta Moench
Brassica alba Moench
white mustard*, charlock, kedlock, rough mustard, tame mustard.
moutarde blanche*, moutarde, moutarde anglaise, moutarde cultivée, moutarde rude, petit bouquet jaune, sénevé.
Distribution: GR NT YK LB PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of the Mediterranean area.
Annual; sometimes cultivated, cultivated fields, prairies, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Sinapis arvensis L.
Brassica arvensis L.

Brassica kaber (DC.) L.C. Wheeler
Brassica kaber var. *orientalis* (L.) Scoggan
Brassica kaber var. *pinnatifida* (Stokes) L.C. Wheeler
Brassica kaber var. *schkuhriana* (Rchb.) L.C. Wheeler
wild mustard*, California rape, charlock, crunch-weed, field kale, field mustard, kedlock, mustard.
moutarde des champs*, jotte, moutarde, moutarde commune, moutarde d'été, moutarde sauvage, petit bouquet jaune, ravonille, sanve, sauve, sendre, sené, sénevé, sénevé des champs, snôve.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA MB QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia and North Africa.
Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common.
One of the most common annual weeds of arable lands across Canada.
References: Fogg 1950; Mulligan and Bailey 1975; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996; Warwick *et al.* 2000.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 503; Mulligan and Bailey 1975, fig. 6, p. 176; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 991, p. 496.

Raphanus raphanistrum **L.**
wild radish*, jointed charlock, jointed radish, jointed wild radish, white charlock.
radis sauvage*, moutarde, moutarde des champs, radis ravenelle, radis-rouge, raifort sauvage, rave sauvage, ravenelle, ravenelle sauvage.
Distribution: GR LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB CA QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; toxic to livestock; common in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and southwestern British Columbia.
The weedy plant introduced to North America is referable to subsp. *raphanistrum*; other subspecies occur as weeds and seashore plants in Europe, but have not been found in Canada. The cultivated radish (radis cultivé), *Raphanus sativus* L., frequently escapes and is found as a weed in disturbed areas in eastern Canada.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Cheam and Code 1995; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 996, p. 498.

Barbarea **W.T. Aiton**
Legislation: CA ON

Barbarea orthoceras **Ledeb.**
Barbarea americana Rydb.
"*Barbarea stricta* Andrz."
Barbarea vulgaris (L.) W.T. Aiton, *pro parte*
American winter cress*, winter cress, wintercress.
barbarée à fruits dressés*, cresson d'hiver.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.

Biennial or short-lived perennial; mesic soils, pastures, meadows, old fields, shores and swamps; common in the north.

Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, map 187; Hultén 1968, p. 506; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 920, p. 460.

Barbarea stricta **Andrz.**

small-flowered winter cress.

barbarée raide.

Distribution: QC (ON)

Introduced; native of Europe.

Perennial; gardens, pastures, shores, roadsides, disturbed areas; occasional to rare.

Often misidentified and probably more common than presently known.

References: Mulligan 1978; Cayouette 1984.

Maps: Cayouette 1984, fig. 1, p. 208; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 920, p. 460.

Barbarea vulgaris **(L.) W.T. Aiton**

"*Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br."

Barbarea vulgaris var. *arcuata* (Opiz) Fr.

Barbarea vulgaris var. *brachycarpa* Rouy & Foucaud

Barbarea vulgaris var. *sylvestris* Fr.

yellow rocket*, common winter cress, common winter-cress, herb barbara, herb of St. Barbara, upland cress, winter cress, winter-cress, yellow weed.

barbarée vulgaire*, barbarée, barbarée commune, cresson, cresson d'hiver, cresson de terre, herbe de Saint-Sylvain, herbe de Sainte-Barbe, moutarde, roquette des marais, roquette jaune, vélar d'Orient.

Distribution: GR (NT) (YK) (AK) LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB (SK) AB BC

Legislation: ON QC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Winter annual, biennial or short-lived perennial; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported as poisonous to livestock; common.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990; MacDonald and Cavers 1991.

Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 919, p. 460; MacDonald and Cavers 1991, fig. 3, p. 154; Lamoureux 2002, p. 150.

Rorippa **Scop.**

References: Jonsell 1968; Stuckey 1972; Harms *et al.* 1986.

Rorippa austriaca **(Crantz) Besser**

Austrian yellow cress*, Austrian cress, Austrian yellow-cress (UK), Austrian fieldcress (US).

cresson d'Autriche*, rorippe d'Autriche (FR).

Distribution: MB SK AB

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, shores, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.

***Rorippa curvipes* Greene**
Rorippa obtusa auct.
Rorippa curvipes var. *truncata* (Jeps.) Rollins
Rorippa truncata (Jeps.) Stuckey
obtuse yellow cress, blunt leaved watercress.
rorippe à feuilles obtuses, rorippa à feuilles obtuses.
YK SK AB BC
Native.
Annual or short-lived perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, prairies, sloughs, shores; uncommon.
This species, as well as the less common *R. tenerrima* Greene (slender yellow cress, rorippe mince), have often been referred to as *R. obtusa*. As pointed out by Harms *et al.* (1986) there are problems interpreting taxonomic characters and the distinctiveness of taxa in the *R. curvipes* complex.
References: Harms *et al.* 1986.
Maps: Stuckey 1972, maps 11,12, 13, 14, p. 412-415; Harms *et al.* 1986, figs. 3, 4, p. 48, 49.

***Rorippa palustris* (L.) Besser**
Rorippa islandica (Oeder *ex* Murray) Borbás
"*Roripa islandica*"
marsh yellow cress*, yellow marshcress, yellow water cress, marsh yellowcress (US).
rorippe des marais*, cresson des marais, rorippe d'Islande.
Distribution: GR (NU) NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual or biennial (rarely short-lived perennial); wet soils, cultivated fields, meadows, shores, pools, swamps, marshes and ditches; very common.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.

***Rorippa palustris* subsp. *fernaldiana* (Butters & Abbe) Jonsell**
Rorippa islandica var. *fernaldiana* Butters & Abbe
Rorippa islandica subsp. *fernaldiana* (Butters & Abbe) Hultén
Rorippa islandica subsp. *glabra* (O.E. Schulz) Welsh & Reveal
Rorippa hispida var. *glabrata* Lunell
Rorippa islandica var. *glabrata* (Lunell) Butters & Abbe
Rorippa palustris subsp. *glabra* (O.E. Schulz) R. Stuckey
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Maps: Raup 1947, pl. 26; Hultén 1968, p. 508; Stuckey 1972, map 16, p. 418; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 923, p. 462.

***Rorippa palustris* subsp. *hispida* (Desv.) Jonsell**
Rorippa hispida (Desv.) Britton
Rorippa islandica var. *hispida* (Desv.) Butters & Abbe
Rorippa palustris var. *hispida* (Desv.) Rydb.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 509; Stuckey 1972, map 17, p. 419; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 923, p. 462.

***Rorippa palustris* subsp. *occidentalis* (S. Watson *in* A. Gray) Abrams**
Rorippa islandica var. *occidentalis* (S. Watson *in* A. Gray) Butters & Abbe
Rorippa palustris var. *occidentalis* (S. Watson *in* A. Gray) R. Stuckey
Distribution: AK BC

Maps: Stuckey 1972, map 15, p. 417

Rorippa palustris **subsp. *palustris***
Rorippa islandica var. *microcarpa* (Regel) Fernald
Rorippa williamsii Britton
Rorippa palustris var. *williamsii* (Britton) Hultén
Distribution: NT YK AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Maps: Stuckey 1972, map 15, p. 417; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 923, p. 462.

Rorippa sylvestris **(L.) Besser**
"*Rorippa silvestris*"
creeping yellow cress*, water-rocket, wood watercress, creeping yellow-cress (UK), yellow fieldcress (US).
rorippe sylvestre*, cresson des bois, cresson jaune, herbe à l'oie, rorippa sylvestre.
Distribution: GR NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, gardens, pastures, meadows, shores, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 922, p. 461.

Nasturtium officinale **W.T. Aiton**
Rorippa nasturtium-aquatica (L.) Hayek
"*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Schinz & Thell."
water-cress*, common water cress, southern water-cress, true water cress, water cress, watercress.
cresson de fontaine*, cresson, cresson d'eau, cresson officinal.
Distribution: AK NF NS NB QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows, shores, ditches and disturbed areas; common.
The more common form is diploid, but a tetraploid form of widely scattered occurrence is sometimes distinguished as *N. microphyllum* Boenn. *ex* Rchb. (= *Rorippa microphylla* (Boenn. *ex* Rchb.) Hyl. *ex* Á. Löve & D. Löve), northern water-cress, cresson à petites feuilles. Spontaneous sterile triploid hybrids (*Rorippa* ×*sterilis* Airy Shaw) are also known. A map is given by Green (1962; fig. 3, p. 36), but the Canadian distribution is poorly represented.
References: Howard and Lyon 1952; Green 1962; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 507; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 925, p. 463.

Armoracia rusticana **P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.**
Armoracia lapathifolia Gilib.
Radicula armoracia (L.) B.L. Rob.
Rorippa armoracia (L.) Hitchc.
horseradish*, horse radish.
raifort*, armoracia à feuilles de patience, moutarde des Capucins.
Distribution: NT YK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Europe.
Biennial or short-lived perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, mesic soils, gardens, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 511; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 926, p. 463.

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medik.**
Capsella bursa-pastoris var. *bifida* Crépin
shepherd's-purse*, case weed, common shepherd's-purse, pepper plant, pick-pocket, pickpocket, shepherd's bag, shepherd's purse, shepherdspurse (US).
bourse-à-pasteur*, bourse à berger, bourse à pasteur, boursette, capselle, capselle bourse-à-pasteur, corne de lion, tabouret, tabouret des champs, thlaspi, thlaspi bourse à pasteur.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Introduced; originally native of Europe.
Annual, winter annual or biennial; cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, pastures, roadsides and disturbed areas.
References: Holm *et al.* 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; DeFelice 2001.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 518; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 971, p. 486.

***Camelina* Crantz**
Legislation: CA

***Camelina alyssum* (Mill.) Thell.**
Camelina parodii Ibarra & La Porte
Camelina dentata auct., non Pers.
flat-seeded false flax*.
caméline alysson*, caméline à graines plates.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields and disturbed areas; uncommon.
A weed particularly adapted to flax crops.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

***Camelina microcarpa* Andrz. *ex* DC.**
Camelina sativa subsp. *microcarpa* (Andz. *ex* DC.) Thell. *in* Hegi & E. Schmid
small-seeded false flax*, little-podded false flax, smallseed falseflax, western flax, hairy gold-of-pleasure (UK).
caméline à petits fruits*, caméline à petites graines.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, prairies, roadsides and disturbed areas; toxic to livestock; common, especially in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

***Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz**

large-seeded false flax*, Dutch flax, false flax, gold-of-pleasure, largeweed falseflax, western false flax, wild flax (UK).

caméline cultivée*, caméline, caméline à graines mucilagineuses, caméline de l'Ouest, caméline faux lin, caméline faux-lin, faux lin, faux-lin, faux lin de l'Ouest, lin bâtard, moutarde, petit lin, sésame bâtard, sésame d'Allemagne.

Distribution: NT AK (NF) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: SK

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 519; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 969, p. 485.

***Neslia paniculata* (L.) Desv.**

ball mustard*, ball-mustard, common ball mustard, neslia, yellow weed.

neslie paniculée*, neslie, moutarde.

Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB MB SK

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional, most common in the Prairie Provinces.

References: Reed 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 519; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 970, p. 485.

***Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh.**

"*Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Schur"

mouse-ear-cress*, common mouse-ear cress, common wall cress, mouse-ear cress, thale cress, mouseearcress (US).

arabette des dames*, arabidopsis de Thalius, fausse arabette, fausse-arabette des dames.

Distribution: QC ON BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual to biennial; dry soils, cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional, locally common.

References: Cayouette *et al.* 1983; Grime *et al.* 1988.

Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 909, p. 455.

***Arabis* L.**

References: Mulligan 1995.

***Arabis glabra* (L.) Bernh.**

Turritis glabra L.

tower mustard*, glabrous arabis, tower-mustard.

arabette glabre*, moutarde blanche, moutarde glabre, tourette, tourette glabre.

Distribution: NT YK AK NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia (possibly native populations in western Canada).

Biennial; ledges and cliffs, old fields, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in Ontario and British Columbia.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 190; Hultén 1968, p. 543; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 938, p. 469.

***Erysimum asperum* (Nutt.) DC.**
prairie-rocket*, western wallflower.
vélar des prairies*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB (BC)
Native.
Biennial; dry soils, grasslands, prairies and roadsides; common in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Rossbach 1958.

***Erysimum capitatum* (Douglas *ex* Hook.) Greene**
Erysimum asperum var. *capitatum* (Douglas *ex* Hook.) B. Boivin
Erysimum angustatum Rydb.
Erysimum asperum var. *angustatum* (Rydb.) B. Boivin
Erysimum capitatum var. *angustatum* (Rydb.) Rossbach
western wallflower*.
vélar de l'Ouest*.
Distribution: YK BC
Native.
Biennial or short-lived perennial; old fields, forest openings, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
References: Rossbach 1958.

***Erysimum cheiranthoides* L.**
wormseed mustard*, common treacle-mustard, treacle mustard, wormseed-mustard, wormseed wallflower, wallflower mustard (US).
vélar fausse-giroflée*, herbe au chantre, herbe aux chantres, moutarde, vélar giroflée.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, gardens, meadows, pastures, old fields, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; toxic to livestock; common, especially in Ontario and Quebec.
References: Rossbach 1958.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 916, p. 458.

***Erysimum cheiranthoides* subsp. *altum* Ahti**
Erysimum altum (Ahti) Tzvelev
Distribution: NT YK AK NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common, especially in Ontario and westward.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 551.

Erysimum cheiranthoides* subsp. *cheiranthoides
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common, especially in Ontario and Quebec.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 550.

***Erysimum hieracifolium* L.**
tall wormseed mustard*, tall wormseed wallflower (US).
vélar à feuilles d'épervière*.
Distribution: (NF) NS NB QC ON (MB) SK
Introduced; native of Europe.
Biennial or short-lived perennial; pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional, but increasing in abundance and distribution.
References: Rossback 1958; Mulligan and Frankton 1967; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 915, p. 458.

***Erysimum inconspicuum* (S. Watson) MacMill.**
Erysimum inconspicuum var. *coarctatum* (Fernald) Rossbach
small-flowered prairie-rocket*, small-flowered rocket, small-flowered prairie rocket, small-flowered wallflower.
vélar à petites fleurs*.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, cultivated fields, pastures, rocky areas, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, particularly in Ontario and westward.
References: Rossbach 1958; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 551.

***Berteroa incana* (L.) DC.**
hoary alyssum*, hoary berteroa, hoary false alyssum, hoary alison (UK).
bertéroa blanc*, alysse, berteroa blanche, alysson blanchâtre (FR), bertéroa blanchâtre (FR).
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK (AB) BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, particularly in Ontario.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 946, p. 473.

***Alyssum alyssoides* (L.) L.**
Alyssum calycinum L.
small alyssum*, yellow alyssum, small alison (UK), pale alyssum (US).
alysson à calices persistants*, alysson à calice persistant, alysson calicinal, herbe de la rage.
Distribution: NF QC ON (MB) SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; grasslands, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 183; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 944, p. 472.

***Alyssum desertorum* Stapf**
yellow alyssum*, dwarf alyssum (US).

alysson des déserts*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; dry soils, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.

***Hesperis matronalis* L.**
dame's-rocket*, common dame's violet, dame's violet, sweet rocket, mother-of-the-evening, damask violet, damesrocket (US), damesviolet (US).
julienne des dames*, cassolette, damas, giroflée musquée, hespéride des jardins, hespéris matrone, julienne, julienne des jardins, roquette.
Distribution: (NT) AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Biennial or perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, old fields, shores, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, especially in Ontario.
References: Dvorák 1973.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 556; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 917, p. 459.

***Bunias orientalis* L.**
Turkish rocket*, warty cabbage (UK), hill mustard (US).
bunias d'Orient*.
Distribution: NS NB QC BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial or perennial; meadows, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
Does not seem to persist except in southwestern British Columbia.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 914, p. 457; Sabourin *et al.* 1992, p. 71.

***Conringia orientalis* (L.) Andrz. *ex* DC.**
"*Conringia orientalis* (L.) Dumort."
hare's-ear mustard*, hare's-ear cabbage, hare's ear mustard, hare's-ear-mustard, rabbit's-ear, hare's-ear, haresear mustard (US).
vélar d'Orient*, barbarée commune, conringia, conringia oriental, herbe de Sainte-Barbe, roquette d'Orient.
Distribution: (GR) NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, pastures, meadows, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common, particularly in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Reed 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

CRASSULACEAE
orpine family – Crassulacées

Sedum **L.**
References: Clausen 1975.

Sedum acre **L.**
mossy stonecrop*, hen-and-chickens, love-entangle, mountain moss, stonecrop, wallpepper, yellow stonecrop, biting stonecrop (UK).
orpin âcre*, gazon d'or, orpin brûlant, pain d'oiseau, petite joubarbe, poivre de muraille, trique-madame, vermiculaire, vermiculaire âcre.
Distribution: GR NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, dry rocky or sandy soils, pastures, lawns, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the east, local in the west.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 87; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 197; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1006, p. 503.

SAXIFRAGACEAE
saxifrage family – Saxifragacées

Ribes **L.**
Species of this genus are all, more or less, susceptible to and act as alternate hosts for *Cronartium ribicola* J.C. Fisch. (white pine blister rust, rouille vésiculeuse du pin blanc).

Ribes americanum **Mill.**
Ribes floridum L'Hér.
Ribes pennsylvanicum Lam.
American black currant*, black currant, eastern black currant, wild black currant.
gadellier d'Amérique*, cassis sauvage, gadellier noir.
Distribution: (NF) NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB
Native.
Low shrub; mesic soils, hedgerows, thickets and forests; common.

Ribes aureum **Pursh**
Distribution: QC ON (MB) SK AB BC
Native and introduced.
Low shrub.

Ribes aureum **var.** ***aureum***
golden currant*.
gadellier doré*.
Distribution: (MB) SK AB BC

Native.
Prairies, old fields, thickets and open forests; locally common.
Often cultivated and adventive in southern Quebec and Ontario.

Ribes aureum **var.** ***villosum*** **DC.**
Ribes aureum var. *grandiflorum* Jancz.
Ribes odoratum H. Wendl.
buffalo currant*, golden currant, Missouri currant.
gadellier du Missouri*.
Distribution: QC ON AB BC
Native; cultivated and escaped to disturbed areas in eastern North America.
Old fields, hedgerows, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Missouri currant is an inappropriate common name as it can be confused with the quite different taxon called *Ribes missouriense* Nutt. *in* Torr. & A. Gray (Missouri gooseberry, groseillier du Missouri), which does not occur in Canada (Sinnott 1985) except possibly as a rare introduction in southern Ontario.

Ribes cynosbati **L.**
Ribes cynosbati var. *atrox* Fernald
Ribes huronense Rydb.
pasture gooseberry*, prickly gooseberry, wild gooseberry, dogberry (US).
groseillier des chiens*.
Distribution: QC ON (MB)
Native.
Low shrub; hedgerows, thickets and open forests; common.
References: Sinnott 1985.
Maps: Sinnott 1985, figs. 1 and 9, pp. 204 and 223.

Ribes glandulosum **Grauer**
Ribes prostratum L'Hér.
Ribes rigens Michx.
skunk currant*, fetid currant, skunkberry, skunk-currant, wild cranberry.
gadellier glanduleux*, castilles, gadellier malodorant, gadellier sauvage.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Low shrub; mesic to wet soils, hedgerows, swamps, bogs, shores, thickets and forests; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 592; Lamoureux 2002, p. 144.

Ribes hirtellum **Michx.**
Ribes oxyacanthoides var. *hirtellum* (Michx.) Scoggan
Ribes saxosum Hook.
Ribes oxyacanthoides var. *saxosum* (Hook.) Coville
Ribes oxyacanthoides var. *calcicola* Fernald
Ribes hirtellum var. *calcicola* (Fernald) Fernald
Ribes inerme Rydb.
swamp gooseberry*, Canada gooseberry, gooseberry, low wild gooseberry, smooth gooseberry, wild gooseberry, hairystem gooseberry (US).
groseillier hérissé*, fausse-épine.

Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Low shrub; mesic soils, swamps, thickets and forests; uncommon.
Plants in south-central British Columbia sometimes referred to as *R. inerme*.
References: Sinnott 1985.
Maps: Sinnott 1985, figs. 1, 13 and 15, pp. 204, 240 and 245.

***Ribes lacustre* (Pers.) Poir.**
bristly currant, bristly black currant, swamp black currant, swamp currant, swamp-gooseberry.
gadellier lacustre, groseillier sauvage.
Distribution: (NU) NT YT AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Low shrub; mesic rocky soils, swamps, thickets and forests; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 590.

***Ribes nigrum* L.**
black currant*, garden black currant.
gadellier noir*, cassis, cassissier.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Shrub; cultivated as garden plant, mesic soils, hedgerows, thickets, old fields, shores and roadsides; occasional.
Probably not surviving long outside of cultivation.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 207; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1043, p. 522.

***Ribes oxyacanthoides* L.**
Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK (LB) QC ON MB SK AB BC
Shrub.
References: Sinnott 1985.

Ribes oxyacanthoides* subsp. *oxyacanthoides
northern gooseberry*, bristly wild gooseberry, northern smooth gooseberry, smooth gooseberry.
groseillier du Nord*, groseillier sauvage.
Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK (LB) QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Low shrub; mesic or rocky soils, shores, thickets and open forests; occasional.
This species has an abundance of conflicting English common names.
References: Sinnott 1985.
Maps: Sinnott 1985, figs. 1 and 11, pp. 204 and 230; Hultén 1968, p. 590.

***Ribes oxyacanthoides* subsp. *setosum* (Lindl.) Q.P. Sinnott**
Ribes oxyacanthoides var. *setosum* (Lindl.) Dorn
Ribes setosum Lindl.
bristly gooseberry*, bristly wild gooseberry, Canada gooseberry, rock gooseberry.
groseillier à poils raides*.
Distribution: (MB) SK AB (BC)
Native.
Low shrub; mesic or rocky soils, shores, thickets and open forests; rare in the southern Prairies.

Reports of this taxon from northern Quebec and Ontario as well as southern Manitoba and British Columbia (see Scoggan 1978-1979) are probably the result of misidentifications.
References: Sinnott 1985; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Sinnott 1985, fig. 11, p. 230.

***Ribes rubrum* L.**
Ribes sativum Syme
Ribes sylvestre (Lam.) Mert. & W.D.J. Koch
Ribes vulgare Lam.
European red currant, common red currant, red currant, red garden currant.
gadellier rouge, gadellier cultivé, groseillier à grappes (FR), groseillier rouge (FR).
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Shrub; commonly cultivated as a garden plant, hedgerows, old fields, thickets and open forests; rare to locally common.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1042, p. 521.

***Ribes triste* Pallas**
Ribes rubrum var. *propinquum* Trautv. & C.A. Mey.
Ribes rubrum var. *alaskanum* (A. Berger) B. Boivin
American red currant, red currant, red swamp currant, swamp red currant, wild currant, wild red currant.
gadellier amer, gadellier sauvage.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Low shrub; mesic to wet soils, shores, swamps, bogs and forests; common.
This North American species is closely related to *R. rubrum* of Eurasia.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 593.

ROSACEAE
rose family – Rosacées

***Spiraea alba* Du Roi**
narrow-leaved meadowsweet*, meadow-sweet, meadowsweet, white meadowsweet, white spiraea, narrowleaf meadowsweet (US).
spirée blanche*, thé du Canada.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB
Native.
Shrub; wet to dry soils, pastures, old fields, meadows, marshes, swamps, shores and ditches; common.

***Spiraea latifolia* (Aiton) Borkh.**
"*Spiraea alba* var. *latifolia* (Aiton) B. Boivin"
Spiraea alba var. *latifolia* (Aiton) Ahles

Spiraea latifolia var. *septentrionalis* Fernald
broad-leaved meadowsweet*, meadowsweet, meadow-sweet, broadleaf spirea, large-leaved meadowsweet.
spirée à larges feuilles*, thé du Canada, spirée sauvage, bois d'Inde, herbe à cheval, reine des prés, aleillant, spirée à feuilles larges (FR).
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB
Native.
Shrub; mesic to wet soils, blueberry fields, pastures, old fields, shores, marshes, swamps, bogs, swales, forest clearings, ditches and roadsides; common.
References: Hall *et al.* 1974.
Maps: Hall *et al.* 1974, fig. 2, p. 143.

***Spiraea tomentosa* L.**
Spiraea tomentosa var. *rosea* (Raf.) Fernald
hardhack*, steeple-bush, steeple-bush spiraea, steeplebush, tomentose meadow-sweet.
spirée tomenteuse*, reine des prés, reine des prés du Canada, spirée, spirée cotonneuse, spirée rose, thé du Canada.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; mesic to dry soils, blueberry fields, pastures, meadows, marshes and roadsides; common.

***Aronia melanocarpa* (Michx.) Elliott**
Pyrus arbutifolia (L.) L.f. var. *nigra* Willd.
Pyrus melanocarpa (Michx.) Willd.
black chokecherry*.
aronie à fruit noir*, aronie naine, aronie noire, gueules noires.
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; mesic to wet soils, blueberry fields, shores, marshes, swamps, thickets and forests; common.
References: Hall *et al.* 1978.
Maps: Hall *et al.* 1978, fig. 2, p. 502.

***Aronia* ×*prunifolia* (Marshall) Rehder**
Aronia floribunda (Lindl.) Spach
Pyrus arbutifolia (L.) L.f. var. *atropurpurea* (Britton) B.L. Rob.
Pyrus floribunda Lindl.
purple chokecherry*.
aronie à feuilles de prunier*, aronie à feuille de prunier.
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; wet to dry soils, pastures, meadows, peatlands, thickets and forest openings; common.
References: Bouchard *et al.* 1983.

Crataegus crus-galli* L. *sensu lato
Crataegus crus-galli L. *sensu stricto*
Crataegus fontanesiana (Spach) Steud.
cockspur hawthorn, cockspur thorn.
aubépine ergot-de-coq, aubépine de Virginie, aubépine ergot de coq, ergot-de-coq, épine ergot de coq (FR).
Distribution: ON QC
Native.
A small tree; pastures, old fields, hedgerows, fencerows and thickets; common.
The hawthorns are a taxonomically difficult group and many segregate species have been described. All the native species can be considered as weeds of pastures, hedgerows and fencerows where they may cause physical injury and serve as disease reservoirs for fruit crops.
References: Voss 1965; Phipps and Muniyamma 1980; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Dickinson 1985; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.

***Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.**
English hawthorn*, common hawthorn, European hawthorn, May thorn, one-seeded hawthorn, hawthorn (UK).
aubépine monogyne*, aubépine.
Distribution: (NF) NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia and the Mediterranean region.
Tree; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, thickets, forest edges and roadsides; uncommon to occasional or locally common.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.

***Fragaria virginiana* Mill.**
"*Fragaria virginiana* Duchesne"
wild strawberry*, strawberry, Virginia strawberry.
fraisier des champs*, fraise des bois, fraise des champs, fraisier, fraisier commun, fraisier de Virginie, fraisier de Siam, fraisier du Canada, fraisier écarlate, fraisier sauvage, fraisier virginien.
Distribution: NU NT (YK) AK LB NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK (AB) BC
Native.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, shores and forest openings; foliage is reported to be poisonous to livestock; common.
The small berries of this strawberry are often gathered for food.
References: Staudt 1999.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 606; Lamoureux 2002, p. 108.

***Fragaria virginiana* subsp. *glauca* (S. Watson) Staudt**
Fragaria glauca (S. Watson) Rydb.
Fragaria virginiana var. *glauca* S. Watson
Fragaria virginiana var. *terrae-novae* (Rydb.) Fernald
Fragaria multicipita Fernald
northern wild strawberry.

fraisier glauque.
Distribution: NT YK LB SM NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common, especially in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.
Subspecies *glauca* (= *F. glauca* (S. Watson) Rydb.) is sometimes divided into the western var. *glauca*, occurring in YK AK SK AB and BC and the eastern var. *terrae-novae*, occurring in LB SM NF NS PE NB QC ON and MB
Maps: Staudt 1999, fig. 21, p. 88.

***Fragaria virginiana* subsp. *platypetala* (Rydb.) Hall**
Fragaria platypetala Rydb.
Fragaria virginiana var. *platypetala* (Rydb.) Hall
broad-petaled wild strawberry.
fraisier à pétales larges.
Distribution: (AK) AB BC
Occasional to common.
Maps: Staudt 1999, fig. 17, p. 79.

Fragaria virginiana* subsp. *virginiana
Distribution: NF NS NB PE QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common.
Maps: Staudt 1999, fig. 17, p. 79.

***Rubus allegheniensis* Porter**
Rubus Section *Alleghenienses* L.H. Bailey
Allegheny blackberry*, common blackberry, sow-teat blackberry.
ronce des Alléghanys*, mûres, mûrier, ronce alléghanienne.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON BC
Shrub; hedgerows, thickets and forest openings; occasional.

***Rubus chamaemorus* L.**
bake-apple*, baked-apple, baked-apple berry, baked-apple-berry, cloudberry, yellowberry.
chicouté*, blackbières, chicoutai, chicoutés, mûres blanches, plaquebière, plaquebières, ronce petit-mûrier, platebières (SM).
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; peatlands, bogs and shores; common.
The berries are gathered and used in some areas, notably Newfoundland and Labrador.
References: Taylor 1971; Day and Catling 1991.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 211 ; Hultén 1968, p. 602.

***Rubus discolor* Weihe & Nees**
Rubus procerus auct., non P.J. Müll.
Rubus fruticosus auct., non L.
Himalayan blackberry*, Himalaya blackberry (US).
ronce discolore*.
Distribution: BC
Introduced; native of Asia.
Shrub; mesic to wet soils, cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, fencerows, ditches and

roadsides; common in southwestern British Columbia.

There is much confusion and disagreement in the taxonomy of *Rubus*. The correct name for this species remains in dispute.

***Rubus hispidus* L.**
Rubus hispidus var. *cupulifer* L.H. Bailey
Rubus hispidus var. *obovalis* Fernald
trailing blackberry*, dewberry, hispid blackberry, bristly dewberry (US).
ronce hispide*.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; mesic or dry soils, blueberry fields, ditches, swales and open forests; occasional to uncommon.
References: Jensen and Hall 1979.
Maps: Jensen and Hall 1979, fig. 3, p. 771.

***Rubus idaeus* L.**
raspberry, garden raspberry.
framboisier, framboisier des jardins, framboisier rouge, ronce du mont Ida.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native and introduced subspecies.
Shrub; blueberry fields, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, rock outcrops, shores, thickets, roadsides and open forests; common.
The red raspberries, *Rubus idaeus*, form a variable complex that has a circumpolar distribution. The European and east Asiatic populations, which constitute subsp. *idaeus*, are introduced in eastern North America. Native North American red raspberries usually have been distinguished at specific, subspecific or varietal level under the epithet *strigosus*, but Hara (1952), Boivin (1955) and Hultén (1970) do not believe that the Eurasian raspberries can be distinguished from the North American ones. Consequently, the native plants are referred here to *R. idaeus* subsp. *melanolasius* (= *Rubus idaeus* var. *aculeatissimus*).
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 604.

Rubus idaeus* subsp. *idaeus
raspberry*, European red raspberry (US).
framboisier d'Europe*.
Distribution: (NF) NS PE QC ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Uncommon.
The cultivated forms of red raspberry are derived from this plant.

***Rubus idaeus* subsp. *melanolasius* (Dieck) Focke**
Rubus idaeus var. *aculeatissimus* Regel & Tiling
Rubus idaeus subsp. *sachalinensis* (Léveillé) Focke
Rubus idaeus subsp. *sachalinensis* var. *peramoenus* (Greene) Fernald
Rubus idaeus subsp. *sachalinensis* var. *sachalinensis*
Rubus idaeus var. *strigosus* (Michx.) Maxim.
Rubus idaeus subsp. *strigosus* var. *canadensis* Richardson *ex* Fernald
Rubus melanolasius Focke

Rubus strigosus Michx.
wild red raspberry*, American red raspberry, wild raspberry.
framboisier sauvage*, ronce framboisier.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Common.
The wild berries are frequently gathered for food.
References: Oleskevich *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 604; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1053, p. 527; Oleskevich *et al.* 1996, fig. 4, p. 191.

Rubus occidentalis **L.**
black raspberry*, thimble-berry, thimbleberry.
framboisier noir*, framboise noire, mûrier, ronce d'Occident, ronce occidentale.
Distribution: NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; old fields, ravines, thickets and open forests; occasional.
References: Hinds 1983.

Rubus odoratus **L.**
Rubus odoratus var. *malachophyllus* Fernald
flowering raspberry*, purple-flowering raspberry, raspberry, thimbleberry.
ronce odorante*, calottes, chapeaux rouges, framboisier sauvage.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; hedgerows, thickets and forest edges; common.

Potentilla anserina **L.**
Argentina anserina (L.) Rydb.
silverweed*, silverweed cinquefoil (US).
potentille ansérine*, ansérine, argent, argentille, argentine, bec d'oie, drisérine, herbe, herbe à clef, herbe aux oies, iris d'Argentine, panne, pied d'oie, potentille, quintefeuille, richette.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; gravelly or sandy soils, wet pastures and shores; common.
A highly polymorphic taxon with a wide distribution. Numerous segregates are often recognized as species, subspecies (e.g. Hultén 1968) and/or varieties (e.g. Boivin 1967). Rousi (1965) recognized the subsp. *anserina*, *P. anserina* subsp. *egedei* (Wormsk.) Hiit. (*P. egedei* Wormsk.) from northern and boreal shores and *P. anserina* subsp. *pacifica* (J.T. Howell) Rousi (*P. pacifica* J.T. Howell) from the Pacific coast.
References: Rousi 1965; Miyanishi *et al.* 1991.
Maps: Meusel, 1965, p. 218; Fleurbec 1985, p. 93; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1097, p. 549; Miyanishi *et al.* 1991, fig. 3, p. 795.

Potentilla argentea **L.**
silvery cinquefoil*, hoary cinquefoil (UK).
potentille argentée*, argentine, potentille.

Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; dry soils, pastures, lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Werner and Soule 1976; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Werner and Soule 1976, fig. 4C, p. 597; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1106, p. 533.

***Potentilla fruticosa* L. subsp. *floribunda* (Pursh) Elkington**
Potentilla fruticosa var. *tenuifolia* Lehm.
Potentilla floribunda Pursh
Pentaphylloides floribunda (Pursh) Á. Löve
shrubby cinquefoil*, buckrush, gold-withy, golden-hardhack, tundra rose, widdy, yellow rose, yellow tundra-rose.
potentille frutescente*, potentille arbustive.
Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK LB NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Shrub; open areas, pastures, rangeland, meadows, barrens, shores, thickets and forest openings; common.
Elkington (1969) restricts *P. fruticosa* subsp. *fruticosa* to diploid populations from northern Europe; the tetraploid subsp. *floribunda* is found in Eurasia and North America.
References: Elkington and Woodell 1963; Elkington 1969; Klackenberg 1983.
Maps: Meusel, 1965, p. 214 ; Hultén 1968, p. 609; Elkington 1969, fig. 4, p. 155; Klackenberg 1983, fig. 1, p. 183; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1095, p. 548.

***Potentilla gracilis* Douglas *ex* Hook.**
slender cinquefoil*, cinquefoil, graceful cinquefoil.
potentille grêle*, potentille gracieuse.
Distribution: YK AK PE QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; prairies, meadows and shores.

***Potentilla gracilis* var. *elmeri* (Rydb.) Jeps.**
Distribution: (BC)
Rare.

***Potentilla gracilis* var. *flabelliformis* (Lehm.) Nutt. *ex* Torr. & A. Gray**
Potentilla flabelliformis Lehm.
Distribution: AK (LB) ON MB SK AB BC
Occasional; common in Saskatchewan and Alberta.
References: White and Johnson 1980; Straley *et al.* 1985.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 620.

Potentilla gracilis* var. *gracilis
Distribution: YK AK PE QC ON MB SK AB BC
Occasional; common in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

***Potentilla gracilis* var. *glabrata* (Lehm.) C.L. Hitchc.**
Distribution: YK AK (ON) MB SK AB BC
Occasional.

***Potentilla gracilis* var. *permollis* (Rydb.) C.L. Hitchc.**
Distribution: BC
Uncommon.

***Potentilla gracilis* var. *pulcherrima* (Lehm.) Fernald**
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Occasional; common in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

***Potentilla inclinata* Vill.**
Potentilla ×*inclinata* Vill
Potentilla canescens Besser
Potentilla intermedia var. *canescens* Rupr.
gray cinquefoil*, ashy cinquefoil, hybrid cinquefoil, silvery cinquefoil, grey cinquefoil (UK), downy cinquefoil (US).
potentille grisâtre*.
Distribution: PE QC ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; pastures, old fields and roadsides; uncommon.
Possibly a hybrid between *P. recta* and *P. argentea*.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1107, p. 554.

***Potentilla intermedia* L.**
downy cinquefoil*, Russian cinquefoil (UK).
potentille intermédiaire*.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial or short-lived perennial; dry soils, pastures, old fields and roadsides; uncommon to occasional.

***Potentilla norvegica* L.**
Potentilla norvegica var. *hirsuta* (Michx.) Lehm.
Potentilla norvegica var. *labradorica* (Lehm.) Fernald
Potentilla norvegica subsp. *monspeliensis* (L.) Asch. & Graebn.
rough cinquefoil*, Norwegian cinquefoil, ternate-leaved cinquefoil, upright cinquefoil.
potentille de Norvège*, potentille, potentille de Montpellier, potentille dressée, potentille jaune.
Distribution: GR (NU) NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB
Native (a Eurasian form also introduced into eastern Canada).
Biennial to short-lived perennial; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, hayfields, thickets, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Werner and Soule 1976; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 614; Werner and Soule 1976, fig. 4B, p. 597; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1110, p. 555.

***Potentilla recta* L.**
Potentilla recta var. *obscura* (Willd.) W.D.J. Koch
Potentilla recta var. *pilosa* (Willd.) Ledeb.
Potentilla recta var. *sulphurea* (Lam. & DC.) Peyr.
sulphur cinquefoil*, erect cinquefoil, rough-fruited cinquefoil, sulfur cinquefoil (US).
potentille dressée*, potentille droite.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; dry soils, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Werner and Soule 1976; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Rice 1999.
Maps: Werner and Soule 1976, map 4A, p. 597; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1112, p. 556.

***Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim.**
queen-of-the-meadow*, meadowsweet (UK).
reine-des-prés*, reine des prés.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON (BC)
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden plant, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 223; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1048, p. 524.

***Geum rivale* L.**
water avens*, chocolate-root, Indian chocolate, purple avens.
benoîte des ruisseaux*, benoîte pourpre, herbe à la tache.
Distribution: GR LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, old fields, meadows, peatlands, swamps and marshes; common.
References: Gajewski 1957; Taylor 1997.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 42, p. 61; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 220; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1091, p. 546; Lamoureux 2002, p. 216.

***Alchemilla* L.**
Roland and Smith 1969.
The name *Alchemilla vulgaris* L. has been applied by many North American floras to an aggregate including the following species.

***Alchemilla filicaulis* Buser**
thread-stemmed lady's mantle*, lady's-mantle.
alchémille filicaule*, pied-de-lion.
Distribution: GR LB NF SM NS (NB) QC ON
Introduced; but possibly native forms; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; wet soils, meadows and shores.
This species is usually considered to be an Eurasian introduction. Its occurrence in natural habitats in relatively undisturbed sites has lead some authors to the conclusion that it also

occurs as a native in eastern Canada.
References: Bouchard *et al.* 1983.

Alchemilla filicaulis* subsp. *filicaulis
Alchemilla vulgaris var. *filicaulis* (Buser) Fernald & Wiegand
thread-stemmed lady's mantle, thread-stemmed lady's-mantle.
alchémille filicaule, pied-de-lion.
Distribution: GR LB NF SM NS QC ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Records from Nova Scotia, southern Quebec and Ontario represent introductions; locally common.
References: Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 96, p. 115; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1145, p. 573.

***Alchemilla filicaulis* subsp. *vestita* (Buser) M.E. Bradshaw**
Alchemilla minor auct.
"*Alchemilla minor* Huds."
Alchemilla vestita (Buser) Raunk.
Alchemilla vulgaris var. *vestita* (Buser) Fernald & Wiegand
lesser lady's-mantle, small lady's mantle.
alchémille vêtue.
Distribution: GR LB NF NS
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 109, p. 128; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1146, p. 573.

***Alchemilla xanthochlora* Rothm.**
Alchemilla pratensis auct.
Alchemilla vulgaris auct., pro parte
lady's mantle*, common lady's-mantle, ladysmantle (US).
alchémille vert jaunâtre*, alchémille, alchémille vulgaire, grand sanicle, manteau des dames, pied-de-lion.
Distribution: NS NB QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; old fields, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common along the Bay of Fundy coast of Nova Scotia.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1144, p. 572.

***Rosa multiflora* Thunb. ex Murr.**
multiflora rose, Japanese rose, baby rose (UK), bramble rose (UK).
rosier multiflore.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON
Introduced; native of eastern Asia.
Shrub; cultivated as a garden plant, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, shores, forest clearings, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.

***Rosa rugosa* Thunb.**
Japanese rose*, rough rose, rugose rose, wrinkled rose, ramanas rose (UK).
rosier rugueux*.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Asia.

Shrub; cultivated as a garden plant, old fields, shores, dunes, thickets, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; scattered and common locally, especially along shores.

Rosa woodsii **Lindl.**
Rosa fendleri Crépin
Rosa woodsii var. *fendleri* (Crépin) Rydb.
Rosa woodsii subsp. *ultramontana* (S. Watson) Roy L. Taylor & MacBryde
Woods' rose*, Wood's rose, Woods rose (US).
rosier de Woods*.
Distribution: NT YK AK (QC) ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Shrub; prairies, thickets and forest clearings; common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 634.

Prunus pensylvanica **L.f.**
pin cherry*, bird cherry, bird-cherry, fire cherry, fire-cherry, pin-cherry, red cherry, wild red cherry.
cerisier de Pennsylvanie*, arbre à petites merises, cerise d'été, cerisier petit-merisier, merisier, petit merisier.
Distribution: NT LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Tree; blueberry fields, pastures, old fields, fencerows, hedgerows, thickets and forest openings; common.
References: Groh and Senn 1940; Hall *et al.* 1981; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Groh and Senn 1940, fig. 7, p. 334 (eastern Canada only); Hall *et al.* 1981, fig. 2, p. 103; Farrar 1995, p. 376; Lamoureux 2002, p. 134.

Prunus serotina **Ehrh.**
black cherry*, rum cherry, rum-cherry, timber cherry, wild cherry.
cerisier tardif*, cerises d'automne, cerisier d'automne, cerisier noir, prunier d'automne.
Distribution: SM NS NB QC ON
Native.
Tree; dry to mesic soils, fencerows, sylviculture areas, thickets and forests; toxic to livestock; common.
References: Groh and Senn 1940; Fowells 1975; Mulligan and Munro 1981*a*, 1983; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Starfinger 1997.
Maps: Groh and Senn 1940, fig. 8, p. 338; Fowells 1975, p. 539; Mulligan and Munro 1981*a*, fig. 11, p. 982; Farrar 1995, p. 380; Lamoureux 2002, p. 138.

Prunus virginiana **L.**
red choke cherry, choke-cherry, chuckley-plum, red chokecherry, common chokecherry (US).
cerisier de Virginie, cerisier à grappes, cerisier sauvage.
Distribution: NT NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: ON

Native.

Large shrub or a small tree; pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, sylviculture areas, shores, thickets and forests; poisonous to livestock.

References: Groh and Senn 1940; Mulligan and Munro 1981*a*, 1983; Mulligan and Munro 1990; McJannet *et al.* 1995.

Maps: Groh and Senn 1940, fig. 9, p. 340 (eastern Canada only); Mulligan and Munro 1981*a*, fig. 10, p. 982; Farrar 1995, p. 382; Lamoureux 2002, p. 136.

***Prunus virginiana* subsp. *demissa* (Nutt.) Roy L. Taylor & MacBryde**
Prunus virginiana var. *demissa* (Nutt.) Torr.
western choke cherry, western chokecherry (US).
cerisier du Pacifique, cerisier à grappes de la côte du Pacifique.
Distribution: AB BC
Uncommon.

***Prunus virginiana* subsp. *melanocarpa* (A. Nelson) Roy L. Taylor & MacBryde**
Prunus virginiana var. *melanocarpa* (A. Nelson) Sarg.
black choke cherry*, black chokecherry (US).
cerisier à fruits noirs*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Common.

Prunus virginiana* subsp. *virginiana
Prunus virginiana var. *virginiana*
red choke cherry*.
cerisier de Virginie*.
Distribution: NT NF NS QC ON MB SK
Common.

LEGUMINOSAE [FABACEAE]

pulse family – Légumineuses (Fabacées)

***Thermopsis rhombifolia* (Nutt. *ex* Pursh) Nutt. *ex* Richardson**
golden-bean*, bush-pea, prairie-bean.
thermopsis rhombifolié*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Legislation: CA
Native.

Perennial; prairies and parklands; considered poisonous to humans and livestock; common except in British Columbia where possibly adventive.

References: Larisey 1940; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

***Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link**
Scotch broom*, broom (US).
genêt à balais*, genêt à balai (FR).

Distribution: NF NS PE BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Shrub; a garden cultivated ornamental, beaches, barrens, thickets, open forests and roadsides; common, a naturalized pest in British Columbia and Nova Scotia.
References: Peterson and Prasad 1998; Prasad 2002*a*.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1180, p. 590; Peterson and Prasad 1998, fig. 2, p. 500.

Ulex europaeus **L.**
gorse*, common gorse, furze.
ajonc d'Europe*, ajonc (FR), ajonc épineux (FR), vigneau (FR).
Distribution: BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Shrub; cultivated as a sand-binder, beaches, thickets and roadsides; local.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996; Clements *et al.* 2001; Prasad 2002*b*.
Maps: Clements *et al.* 2001, fig. 2, p. 329.

Lupinus **L.**
Because of the difficulty in identifying lupines, literature reports of poisonous species are difficult to interpret. Moreover, under varying seasonal and edaphic conditions, the toxicity of particular plants can change, making prediction of poisoning uncertain. Consequently, all lupine species in Canada must be considered potentially poisonous, but only four species are included in this inventory.
References: Dunn and Gillett 1966.

Lupinus argenteus **Pursh**
Lupinus argenteus var. *tenellus* (Douglas) D.B. Dunn
Lupinus argenteus var. *argenteus*
silvery lupine*, silver lupine (US).
lupin argenté*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Legislation: CA
Native.
Perennial; prairies and meadows; locally common.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Dunn and Gillett 1966, fig. 47, p. 55.

Lupinus burkei **S. Watson**
Lupinus polyphyllus var. *burkei* (S. Watson) C.L. Hitchc.
Burke's lupine*.
lupin de Burke*.
Distribution: BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, meadows and stream banks; poisonous to livestock; frequent in southern British Columbia.

References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Dunn and Gillett 1966, fig. 78, p. 86.

***Lupinus polyphyllus* Lindl.**
Lupinus polyphyllus var. *pallidipes* (Heller) C.P. Sm.
Lupinus pallidipes Heller
large-leaved lupine*, large leaved lupine.
lupin polyphylle*.
Distribution: AK NF NS PE NB QC ON (AB) BC
Native; probably introduced in eastern Canada and Alaska.
Perennial; mesic soils, pastures, meadows and shores; poisonous; common in British Columbia, local elsewhere.
Plants with more hairs on the stems and leaves have been called var. *pallidipes*, but both forms occur together in the same populations on Vancouver Island. This species is often cultivated in eastern Canada and readily escapes and becomes adventive along roadsides, in fields and disturbed areas.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Dunn and Gillett 1966, fig. 75, p. 83; Hultén 1968, p. 635.

***Lupinus pusillus* Pursh**
small lupine*, rusty lupine, low lupine (US).
lupin nain*.
Distribution: SK AB
Native.
Annual; dry sandy soils, prairies and dunes; occasional to uncommon.
References: Maher *et al.* 1979; Packer and Bradley 1984; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Dunn and Gillett 1966, fig. 4, p. 16.

***Trifolium arvense* L.**
rabbit-foot clover*, old-field-clover, stone-clover, hare's-foot clover (UK), rabbitfoot clover (US).
trèfle des champs*, pied-de-lièvre, trèfle pied de lièvre, trèfle velu.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; dry soils, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 238; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1244, p. 622.

***Trifolium aureum* Pollich**
Trifolium agrarium L., *pro parte*
hop clover*, yellow clover.
trèfle doré*, trèfle jaune.
Distribution: AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QU ON (MB) SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; dry soils, pastures, old fields, forest openings, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 235; Hultén 1968, p. 644; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1239, p. 620.

Trifolium campestre **Schreb.**
Trifolium procumbens L.
large hop clover*, low hop clover, low hop-clover, hop trefoil (UK).
trèfle couché*.
Distribution: AK (NF) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK (AB) BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; pastures, lawns, old fields, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 235; Hultén 1968, p. 644; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1240, p. 620.

Trifolium dubium **Sibth.**
Trifolium procumbens var. *minus* W.D.J. Koch
small hop clover*, small hop-clover, suckling clover, lesser trefoil (UK).
petit trèfle jaune*.
Distribution: (AK) NS PE NB (QC) ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; lawns, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in BC, rare elsewhere.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 646; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1241, p. 621.

Trifolium hybridum **L.**
alsike clover*, alsike.
trèfle alsike*, alsike, trèfle hybride.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK (LB) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; a cultivated forage plant, pastures, meadows, old fields, forest openings, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Both subsp. *hybridum* var. *hybridum* and subsp. *elegans* (Savi) Asch. & Graebn. var. *elegans* (Savi) Boiss. are naturalized in Canada.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 236; Hultén 1968, p. 642; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1236, p. 618.

Trifolium repens **L.**
white clover*, creeping white clover, Dutch clover, white trefoil, wild white clover.
trèfle blanc*, trèfle rampant.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, meadows, old fields, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Burdon 1983; Turkington and Burdon 1983; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 642; Turkington and Burdon 1983, fig. 2, p. 247; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1235, p. 618.

Trifolium subterraneum **L.**
subterranean clover, burrowing clover, subterranean trefoil.
trèfle souterrain.

Distribution: BC
Introduced; native of the Mediterranean Region.
Annual; pastures, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; rare on southern Vancouver Island.

***Melilotus albus* Medik.**
"*Melilotus alba* Medik."
"*Melilotus alba* Desr."
white sweet-clover*, white melilot, white sweetclover (US).
mélilot blanc*, luzerne bâtarde, mélilot, mélilot à fleurs blanches, mélilot de Sibérie, trèfle Bokhara, trèfle de Boukharie, trèfle d'odeur, trèfle d'odeur blanc, vieux garçons.
Distribution: (GR) NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Turkington *et al.* 1978; White *et al.* 1993.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 640; Turkington *et al.* 1978, fig. 3, p. 528; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1228, p. 614; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 15, p. 79.

***Melilotus altissimus* Thuill.**
"*Melilotus altissima* Thuill."
tall yellow sweet-clover*, tall melilot (UK), tall yellow sweetclover (US).
mélilot élevé*.
Distribution: (GR) NS NB ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; local.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1227, p. 614.

***Melilotus indicus* (L.) All.**
"*Melilotus indica*"
annual yellow sweet-clover*, annual yellow sweet clover, small-flowered sweet-clover, small melilot (UK), annual yellow sweetclover (US), Indian sweetclover (US).
mélilot d'Inde*, mélilot de l'Inde.
Distribution: GR NS MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia and the Mediterranean region.
Annual or biennial; grasslands, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.

***Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall.**
"*Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Lam."
"*Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Desr."
yellow sweet-clover*, yellow melilot, ribbed melilot (UK), yellow sweetclover (US).
mélilot jaune*, lotier, mélilot, mélilot à fleurs jaunes, mélilot de Sibérie, mélilot des champs, mélilot diffus, mélilot officinal, trèfle d'odeur, trèfle d'odeur jaune, trèfle de cheval, trèfle des mouches, vieux garçons.

Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia and the Mediterranean region.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Turkington *et al.* 1978; White *et al.* 1993.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 640; Turkington *et al.* 1978, fig. 4, p. 529; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1229, p. 615; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 14, p. 79.

Medicago **L.**
References: Lesins and Lesins 1979.

Medicago lupulina **L.**
Medicago lupulina var. *glandulosa* Neilr.
black medick*, hop clover, hop medic, nonesuch, black medic (US).
lupuline*, bujoline, lupin noir, lupine, luzerne houblonnée, luzerne lupuline, mignonnette, minette, trèfle jaune, trèfle noir, triolet.
Distribution: GR NT AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or biennial (rarely perennial); cultivated fields, pastures, lawns, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Turkington and Cavers 1979; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 638; Turkington and Cavers 1979, fig. 2, p. 102; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1230, p. 615.

Medicago sativa **L.**
alfalfa*, lucerne.
luzerne*, lentine, luzerne cultivée.
NT YK AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated for forage and erosion control, pastures, rangeland, hay fields, old fields, ditches, roadsides and disturbed sites; common.
A yellow-flowered type with curved (rather than coiled) pods is usually distinguished as a distinct species (*M. falcata* L.) or subspecies (subsp. *falcata* (L.) Arcang.). This taxon represents one extreme of an intergrading continuum with *M. sativa* (subsp. *sativa*) at the other extreme. Morphologically intermediate plants with yellowish flowers and loosely coiled pods are considered to be intergrading hybrids (*M.* ×*varia* Martyn or *M. sativa* subsp. ×*varia* (Martyn) Arcang.).
References: Small and Brookes 1984.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 638.

Lotus corniculatus **L.**
"*Lotus corniculata* L."
bird's-foot trefoil*, horned trefoil, yellow trefoil, common bird's-foot-trefoil (UK), birdfoot deervetch (US), birdsfoot trefoil (US).

lotier corniculé*, lotier cornu, patte d'oiseau.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia and North Africa.
Perennial; cultivated for forage and erosion control, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Zandstra and Grant 1968; Turkington and Franko 1980; Jones and Turkington 1986.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 240; Zandstra and Grant 1968, Figs 14 and 15, p. 573; Turkinton and Franko 1980, fig. 2, p. 969; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1249, p. 625.

Galega officinalis **L.**
goat's-rue*, catgut, French lilac, galega, goat's rue, goatsrue, Italian fitch, professor weed (US).
galéga officinal*, rue des chèvres.
Distribution: QC ON
Introduced; native of the western Mediterranean region.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, rangeland, fencerows, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; unpalatable and reported as poisonous to livestock; rare, but often locally abundant.
Sometimes it is grown as a garden ornamental or medicinal herb. It is listed as a quarantine weed in the United States where attempts have been made to eradicate it in some areas.
References: Stokes 1964; Tingey 1971.

Caragana arborescens **Lam.**
caragana*, common caragana, Siberian pea shrub, Siberian pea tree.
caragana arborescent*, arbre aux pois, caragana, pois de Sibérie.
Distribution: NT YK NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a hedge or windbreak, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon and usually not persisting.
References: Moore 1968*a*; Moore 1968*b*; Douglas *et al.* 1990.

Robinia pseudoacacia **L.**
black locust*, common locust, false acacia, yellow locust.
robinier faux-acacia*, acacia, acacia blanc, faux-acacia.
Distribution: NS (PE) QC ON BC
Introduced; native of the eastern United States.
Small tree; cultivated for ornamental planting, pastures, old fields, thickets, open forests, railway lines and disturbed areas; poisonous; locally common.
This small tree or large shrub has been introduced to many parts of the world and is cultivated for ornamental as well as for commercial reasons. The plant roots from suckers readily and often forms large clonal colonies.
References: Fowells 1975; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Fowells 1975, p. 642 (native range only).

Astragalus **L.**
References: Barneby 1964; Isely 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Astragalus adsurgens **Pall.**
ascending purple milk-vetch*, standing milk-vetch.
astragale rayé*.
Distribution: NT YK AK ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; dry grasslands, meadows and prairies, common.
Astragalus adsurgens var. *adsurgens* occurs in eastern Asia, but its range does not extend into North America.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985.
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 77, p. 6l3; Hultén 1968, p. 651.

Astragalus adsurgens **var.** ***robustior*** **Hook.**
Astragalus adsurgens subsp. *robustior* (Hook.) Welsh
Astragalus striatus Nutt.
Distribution: NT (YK) ON MB SK AB BC
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 77, p. 613; Hultén 1968, p. 651.

Astragalus adsurgens **var.** ***tananaicus*** **(Hultén) Barneby**
Astragalus adsurgens subsp. *vicifolius* (Hultén) Welsh
Distribution: YK AK.
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 77, p. 613; Hultén 1968, p. 652.

Astragalus agrestis **Douglas** ***ex*** **G. Don**
Astragalus danicus Retz. var. *dasyglottis* (Fisch. *ex* DC.) B. Boivin
Astragalus dasyglottis Fisch. *ex* DC.
Astragalus goniatus Nutt.
purple milk-vetch*, field milk-vetch.
astragale rustique*.
Distribution: NT YK ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic prairies and meadows; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 652; Barneby 1964, map 78, p. 620; Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 243; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1186, p. 593.

Astragalus bisulcatus **(Hook.) A. Gray**
two-grooved milk-vetch*, twogrooved milkvetch (US).
astragale à deux sillons*, astragale fondu.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Legislation: CA
Native.
Perennial; grasslands and prairies; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 45, p. 411.

Astragalus canadensis **L.**
Astragalus carolinianus L.
Canada milk-vetch*, Canada milkvetch.

astragale du Canada*.
Distribution: NT (YK) (NB) QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, shores, thickets and open forests; reported as poisonous to livestock; common.
Three varieties, var. *canadensis*, var. *brevidens* (Gand.) Barneby and var. *mortonii* (Nutt.) S. Watson, are sometimes recognized as occurring in Canada. The former two are widespread while the latter occurs west of the Rocky Mountains. All varieties freely intergrade where they occur together.
Maps: Barneby 1964, Maps 75 and 76, p. 602 and 605.

***Astragalus drummondii* Douglas *ex* Hook.**
Drummond's milk-vetch*.
astragale de Drummond*.
Distribution: SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, grasslands and prairies; common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 58, p. 492.

***Astragalus flexuosus* Douglas *ex* G. Don**
slender milk-vetch*.
astragale tortueux*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; gravelly soils, grasslands and prairies; common.
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 14, p. 204.

***Astragalus miser* Douglas *ex* Hook.**
timber milk-vetch*.
astragale prostré*.
Distribution: AB BC
Legislation: CA
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, meadows and open forests; poisonous to livestock.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 20, p. 239.

Astragalus miser* var. *miser
weedy milk-vetch.
astragale prostré.
Distribution: AB BC
Common.
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 20, p. 239.

***Astragalus miser* var. *serotinus* (A. Gray) Barneby**
Astragalus serotinus A. Gray
Astragalus decumbens (Nutt.) A. Gray var. *serotinus* (A. Gray) M.E. Jones
Cooper's weedy milk-vetch.
astragale tardif.
Distribution: AB BC
Common.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968.
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 20, p. 239.

***Astragalus pectinatus* (Douglas *ex* Hook.) G. Don**
narrow-leaved milk-vetch*, narrow-leaved vetch, tine-leaved milk-vetch, narrowleaf milkvetch (US).
astragale peigné*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Legislation: CA
Native.
Perennial; alkaline soils, grasslands and prairies; common.
Maps: Barneby 1964, map 48, p. 425.

***Oxytropis* DC.**
References: Barneby 1952.

***Oxytropis campestris* (L.) DC.**
yellow oxytrope, field oxytrope, late yellow loco-weed, yellow oxytropis.
oxytrope champêtre.
Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK LB NF NS NB QC MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native.
Perennial.
References: Elisens and Packer 1980.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 664; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1196, p. 598.
The species was originally described by Linnaeus from Europe and the typical form, *Oxytropis campestris* var. *campestris*, occurs in Eurasia.

***Oxytropis campestris* var. *cervinus* (Greene) B. Boivin**
Oxytropis monticola A. Gray subsp. *monticola, pro parte*
Distribution: BC
Reported to be poisonous to livestock; uncommon.

***Oxytropis campestris* var. *cusickii* (Greenm.) Barneby**
Oxytropis cusickii Greenm.
Distribution: AB BC
Alpine and subalpine meadows and rockslides; occasional.
Maps: Barneby 1952, map 8, p. 265; Elisens and Packer 1980, fig. 5, p. 1827.

***Oxytropis campestris* var. *davisii* Welsh**
Oxytropis jordalii subsp. *davisii* (Welsh) Elisens & Packer
Distribution: (YK) BC

Rare.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Elisens and Packer 1980, fig. 8, p. 1829.

***Oxytropis campestris* var. *dispar* (A. Nelson) Barneby**
Aragallus dispar A. Nelson
Oxytropis monticola subsp. *dispar* (A. Nelson) Elisens & Packer
Distribution: NT MB SK AB BC
Slopes, ravines, thickets and forest edges; reported as poisonous to livestock; rare.
Maps: Elisens and Packer 1980, fig. 4, p. 1826.

***Oxytropis campestris* var. *johannensis* Fernald**
Oxytropis johannensis (Fernald) Fernald
St. John River oxytropis*, St. John's River oxytropis.
oxytrope du fleuve Saint-Jean*.
Distribution: (NU) LB NF NB NS QC ON MB
Calcareous rocks and gravels; uncommon.
Since the plant is named after the St. John River in New Brunswick and Maine, the name "St. John's" is incorrect.
References: Maher *et al.* 1978; White and Johnson 1980; Bouchard *et al.* 1983.
Maps: Barneby 1952, map 8 (including inset), p. 265; Meusel, *et al.* 1965, p. 245 (*O. johannensis*).

***Oxytropis campestris* var. *jordalii* (A.E. Porsild) Welsh**
Oxytropis campestris subsp. *jordalii* (A.E. Porsild) Hultén
Oxytropis jordalii A.E. Porsild subsp. *jordalii*
Jordal's oxytrope*.
oxytrope de Jordal*.
Distribution: NT YK AK BC
Alpine and subalpine meadows and rocky ridges; uncommon.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Elisens and Packer 1980, fig. 8, p. 1829.

***Oxytropis campestris* var. *minor* (Hook.) Welsh**
Oxytropis campestris var. *terrae-novae* (Fernald) Barneby
Oxytropis terrae-novae Fernald
Newfoundland oxytrope*.
oxytrope mineur*.
Distribution: LB NF QC
Calcareous rocks and gravels; uncommon.
Maps: Barneby 1952, map 8, p. 265.

***Oxytropis campestris* var. *spicata* Hook.**
Oxytropis campestris var. *gracilis* (A. Nelson) Barneby
Oxytropis campestris subsp. *gracilis* (A. Nelson) Hultén
Oxytropis monticola A. Gray subsp. *monticola*, *pro parte*
late yellow locoweed*.
oxytrope jaune tardif*, oxytropis jaune tardif.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Mesic soils, grasslands, parklands, thickets and open forests; common.
Maps: Barneby 1952, map 8, p. 265; Elisens and Packer 1980, fig. 4, p. 1826.

***Oxytropis campestris* var. *varians* (Rydb. *in* Britton & Rydb.) Barneby**
Aragallus varians Rydb. *in* Britton & Rydb.
Oxytropis varians (Rydb. *in* Britton & Rydb.) K. Schum.

Distribution: NT YK AK MB
Rocky hillsides and meadows; uncommon.
Hultén (1968) includes *O. campestris* var. *varians* along with var. *gracilis* in his concept of *O. campestris* subsp. *gracilis*.
Maps: Barneby 1952, map 8, p. 265; Elisens and Packer 1980, fig. 1, p. 1825.

***Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh**
purple locoweed*, Lambert crazyweed (US), Lambert's crazyweed (US), loco, crazyweed (US).
oxytrope de Lambert*, oxytropis de Lambert.
Distribution: MB SK (AB)
Native.
Perennial; grasslands and prairies; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Barneby 1952, map 10, p. 286.

***Oxytropis sericea* var. *speciosa* (Torr. & A. Gray) Welsh**
Oxytropis sericea var. *spicata* (Hook.) Barneby
Oxytropis spicata (Hook.) Standl.
Oxytropis macounii (Greene) Rydb.
early yellow locoweed*, silky locoweed, spike locoweed, silky crazyweed (US).
oxytrope jaune hâtif*, oxytropis jaune hâtif.
Distribution: NT YK MB SK AB
Legislation: CA MB
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, rocky slopes, alpine meadows, parklands and prairies; poisonous to livestock; common in the Prairie Provinces.
The typical variety, var. *sericea*, is not known to occur in Canada, although it does approach our border in Montana.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Barneby 1952, map 9, p. 273; Porsild 1966, map 108, p. 80; Hultén 1968, p. 663.

***Oxytropis splendens* Douglas *ex* Hook.**
Astragalus splendens (Douglas *ex* Hook.) Tidestr.
Oxytropis splendens var. *richardsonii* Hook.
Oxytropis richardsonii (Hook.) K. Schum.
showy locoweed*, locoweed, woolly locoweed, showy crazyweed (US).
oxytrope voyant*, oxytropis voyant.
Distribution: NT YK AK ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native.
Perennial; subalpine meadows, river gravels, grasslands and open forests; poisonous to livestock; common.
Maps: Barneby 1952, map 11, p. 295; Hultén 1968, p 663.

***Glycyrrhiza lepidota* Pursh**
Glycyrrhiza glutinosa Nutt.

Glycyrrhiza lepidota var. *glutinosa* (Nutt.) S. Watson
wild licorice*, licorice.
réglisse sauvage*, réglisse.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; prairies, shores and sloughs; common on the southern prairies.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Fassett 1939, p. 1939.

***Coronilla varia* L.**
crown vetch*, common crown-vetch, crown-vetch, field crown-vetch, variable crown-vetch, crownvetch (US), trailing crownvetch (US).
coronille bigarrée*.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Europe and western Asia.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common and increasing in abundance and distribution.
Crown vetch is often planted for vegetation mitigation and soil erosion control. Unfortunately it tends to escape and rapidly smother other vegetation with its trailing growth.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 246.

***Vicia* L.**
References: Hermann 1960.

***Vicia americana* Muhl. *ex* Willd.**
American vetch*, buffalo-pea, peavine, wild vetch.
vesce d'Amérique*.
Distribution: NT YK AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 670.

Vicia americana* var. *americana
Vicia americana var. *truncata* (Nutt.) Brewer
Distribution: NT YK AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Pastures, meadows, parklands, shores, thickets and ditches; common.

***Vicia americana* var. *minor* Hook.**
Vicia americana var. *angustifolia* Nees
Vicia americana subsp. *angustifolia* (Nees) C.R. Gunn
narrow-leaved American vetch*.
vesce mineure*, vesce d'Amérique à feuilles étroites.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Dry soils, pastures, prairies and roadsides; common.

***Vicia cracca* L.**
tufted vetch*, bird vetch, Canada-pea, cow vetch, purple tufted vetch, wild vetch.
vesce jargeau*, jargeau, jargeau petits-oiseaux, petits oiseaux, pois sauvage, vesce à fleurs en épi, vesce à fleurs nombreuses, vesce cracca, vesce en épi, vesce multiflore, vesce sauvage, vesceron.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, fencerows, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Aarssen *et al.* 1986; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 671; Aarssen *et al.* 1986, fig. 8, p. 720; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1200, p. 600.

***Vicia sativa* L.**
Vicia sativa var. *linearis* Lange

***Vicia sativa* subsp. *nigra* (L.) Ehrh.**
Vicia angustifolia L.
"*Vicia angustifolia* Reichard"
"*Vicia angustifolia* (L.) Reichard"
Vicia angustifolia var. *segetalis* (Thuill.) W.D.J. Koch
Vicia angustifolia var. *uncinata* (Desv.) Rouy & Foucaud
Vicia sativa var. *angustifolia* (L.) Wahlenb.
"*Vicia sativa* var. *angustifolia* (Reichard) Wahlenb."
narrow-leaved vetch*, common vetch, tare, vetch, wild vetch, narrowleaf vetch (US).
vesce noire*, pois sauvage, vesce à feuilles étroites, vesce sauvage.
Distribution: GR YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, old fields, forest openings, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
References: Aarssen *et al.* 1986; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 669; Aarssen *et al.* 1986, fig. 7, p. 719; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1209, p. 605.

Vicia sativa* subsp. *sativa
common vetch*, cultivated vetch, spring-vetch, tare.
vesce cultivée*, vesce commune.
Distribution: GR NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated for forage, roadsides and disturbed areas.
References: Aarssen *et al.* 1986.
Maps: Aarssen *et al.* 1986, fig. 9, p. 720.

***Vicia sepium* L.**
hedge vetch*, bush vetch.
vesce des haies*.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; old fields, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; scattered but sometimes locally common.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 250; Hultén and Fries 1986 map 1208, p. 604.

***Vicia tetrasperma* (L.) Schreb.**
"*Vicia tetrasperma* (L.) Moench"
four-seeded vetch*, lentil vetch, slender vetch, smooth vetch, smooth tare (UK), fourseed vetch (US), sparrow vetch (US).
vesce à quatre graines*, cicérole, lentillon.
Distribution: SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, old fields, pastures, fencerows, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Aarssen *et al.* 1986; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Aarssen *et al.* 1986, fig. 10, p. 721; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1207, p. 604.

***Vicia villosa* Roth**
hairy vetch*, fodder vetch, winter vetch, winter-vetch, woolly vetch.
vesce velue*, vesce de Russie.
Distribution: YK AK NS QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or biennial; cultivated for fodder, cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; sometimes toxic to livestock; uncommon.
References: Aarssen *et al.* 1986; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 671; Aarssen *et al.* 1986, fig. 11, p. 722; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1205, p. 603.

***Vicia villosa* subsp. *varia* (Host) Corb.**
Vicia dasycarpa auct.
"*Vicia dasycarpa* Ten."
vesce variable (FR).
Distribution: NS
Local.
A common weed of arable fields in Europe.

Vicia villosa* subsp. *villosa
Distribution: YK AK NS QC ON MB BC
Uncommon.

***Lathyrus* L.**
References: Hitchcock 1952.

***Lathyrus latifolius* L.**
everlasting pea*, perennial pea, broad-leaved everlasting-pea (UK), everlasting peavine (US).
gesse à feuilles larges*, gesse à fleurs jaunes, gesse à larges feuilles, pois vivace.
Distribution: QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported to be poisonous; uncommon.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1220, p. 610.

***Lathyrus ochroleucus* Hook.**
cream-coloured vetchling*, creamy peavine, pale vetchling, yellow pea.
gesse jaunâtre*, gesse à fleurs jaunes.
Distribution: NT YK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; rocky or sandy soils, shores, thickets and open forests; locally common.
References: Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.

***Lathyrus pratensis* L.**
meadow peavine*, meadow pea, yellow vetchling, meadow vetchling (UK).
gesse des prés*.
Distribution: GR NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, fencerows, shores and roadsides; uncommon.
References: Brunsberg 1977; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 252; Brunsberg 1977, fig. 20, p. 35; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1216, p. 608.

***Lathyrus sativus* L.**
chicken vetch*, chickling vetch, grass peavine (UK, US).
gesse cultivée*, lentille d'Espagne.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; sometimes cultivated for forage, cultivated fields, pastures and disturbed areas; local.
Seeds contain a neurotoxic non-protein amino acid, beta-oxalyl-diamino-propionic acid. Toxicity from consumption of *Lathyrus* seeds leads to human lathyrism syndrome, affecting bones and the nervous system.

***Lathyrus sylvestris* L.**
flat pea*, everlasting pea, narrow-leaved everlasting pea, perennial pea, wood pea, flat peavine (US).
gesse des bois*, gesse sauvage.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported as poisonous to livestock; scattered but often well established locally.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 253; Hultén and Fries 1986 map 1219, p. 610.

***Lathyrus tuberosus* L.**
tuberous vetchling*, earth-nut pea, everlasting pea, perennial pea, vetchling, wild pea, earth pea (UK), tuberous pea (UK).
gesse tubéreuse*, châtaigne de terre, macusson.
Distribution: QC ON MB
Legislation: ON

Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; sometimes cultivated for forage or erosion control, cultivated fields, pastures, meadows, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common especially in southern Ontario.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1965, p. 253; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1218, p. 609.

Lathyrus venosus **Muhl. *ex* Willd.**
purple vetchling*, hairy-veined peavine.
gesse des chasseurs*.
Distribution: AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; dry or sandy soils, shores, thickets and forests; common.
Lathyrus venosus var. *venosus* occurs in the eastern United States and *L. venosus* var. *intonsus* Butters & H. St. John is the variety which occurs in Canada.
References: Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 672.

Amphicarpaea bracteata **(L.) Fernald**
"*Amphicarpa bracteata* (L.) Fernald"
Amphicarpaea pitcheri Torr. & A. Gray
Amphicarpaea chamaecaulis B. Boivin & Raymond
Amphicarpaea bracteata var. *comosa* (L.) Fernald
hog peanut*, hog-peanut, wild peanut (US).
amphicarpe bractéolée*.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, pastures, hedgerows, old fields, shores, ditches, thickets and forests; common.
References: Turner and Fearing 1964; Steyermark 1940*b*; Dore 1970.
Maps: Fassett 1939, p. 125, 130; Turner and Fearing 1964, fig. 2, p. 214.

LINACEAE
flax family – Linacées

Linum usitatissimum **L.**
flax*, common flax, linseed.
lin cultivé*, lin, lin utile.
Distribution: NT AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated as a field crop, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

OXALIDACEAE
wood-sorrel family – Oxalidacées

***Oxalis corniculata* L.**

Oxalis repens Thunb.

creeping wood-sorrel*, creeping lady's sorrel, yellow oxalis, creeping woodsorrel (US).

oxalide cornue*, oxalide corniculée, surette corniculée, oxalis à petites cornes (FR).

Distribution: (NF) NS PE QC ON SK BC

Introduced; a cosmopolitan weed, possibly of Eurasian origin.

Annual or short-lived perennial; primarily a common weed in greenhouses in various parts of the country, but also sometimes in gardens and lawns.

References: Eiten 1955, 1963; Holm *et al.* 1977; Lourteig 1979; Lovett Doust *et al.* 1985.

Maps: Lovett Doust *et al.* 1985, fig. 6, p. 699; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1258, p. 629.

***Oxalis dillenii* Jacq.**

Oxalis corniculata auct., pro parte

Oxalis dillenii subsp. *filipes* (Small) Eiten

Oxalis stricta auct.

Oxalis europaea auct.

common yellow wood-sorrel*, common yellow sorrel, lady's sorrel, sheep's clover, yellow sorrel, southern yellow woodsorrel (US).

oxalide de Dillenius*, oxalide de Dillénius, oxalide dressée, oxalis dressé (FR).

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Annual; dry soils, cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

The nomenclature of this and the following species is complex and has been subject to differing interpretations. The treatment here follows that of Eiten (1955, 1963), but others would apply the name *O. stricta* to the present taxon. In which case the correct name for the next taxon becomes *O. fontana*.

References: Eiten 1955, 1963; Lourteig 1979; Lovett Doust *et al.* 1985.

Maps: Lovett Doust *et al.* 1985, fig. 7 and 8, p. 700.

***Oxalis stricta* L.**

Oxalis corniculata auct., pro parte

Oxalis europaea Jord.

Oxalis fontana Bunge

European wood-sorrel*, European woodsorrel, upright yellow oxalis.

oxalide d'Europe*, pain d'oiseau, surate, surette, surette d'Europe, oxalis des fontaines (FR).

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK (AB) BC

Native.

Annual or short-lived perennial; cultivated fields, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

References: Eiten 1955, 1963; Lourteig 1979; Lovett Doust *et al.* 1985.

Maps: Lovett Doust *et al.* 1985, fig. 9, p. 701; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1259, p. 630.

GERANIACEAE
geranium family – Géraniacées

***Geranium bicknellii* Britton**
Geranium nemorale Suksd.
Geranium nemorale var. *bicknellii* (Britton) Fernald
Geranium carolinianum var. *longipes* S. Watson
Geranium bicknellii var. *longipes* (S. Watson) Fernald
Bicknell's geranium*, Bicknell's crane's-bill.
géranium de Bicknell*.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual or biennial; rock outcrops, thickets and open forests, disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Aedo 2000, fig. 2, p. 44.

***Geranium carolinianum* L.**
Geranium carolinianum var. *sphaerospermum* (Fernald) Breitung
Geranium sphaerospermum Fernald
Carolina geranium*, Carolina crane's-bill.
géranium de Caroline*, géranium de la Caroline.
Distribution: (AK) ON MB SK AB BC
Native; introduced in Alaska.
Annual or biennial; dry soils, old fields, thickets, open forests and disturbed areas; common in the east, uncommon in British Columbia.
Maps: Aedo 2000, figs. 6 & 7, p. 52 & 54.

***Geranium dissectum* L.**
cut-leaved geranium*, cut-leaved crane's-bill (UK), cutleaf geranium (US).
géranium disséqué*.
Distribution: ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; roadsides and disturbed areas; common in southwestern British Columbia, but rare elsewhere.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 262; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1272, p. 636; Aedo 2000, fig. 12, p. 65.

***Geranium pratense* L.**
meadow geranium*, meadow crane's-bill.
géranium des prés*.
Distribution: GR LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB AB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 261; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1262, p. 631; Aedo 2001, fig. 12, p. 22.

References: Aedo 2001.

Geranium pusillum L.
small-flowered geranium*, small-flowered crane's-bill, smallflower geranium (US).
géranium à tige grêle*, géranium fluet (FR).
Distribution: GR QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, pastures, lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare, but increasing.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 263; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1270, p. 635; Aedo 2000, fig. 15, p. 73.

Geranium richardsonii Fisch. & Trautv.
white geranium*, wild white geranium.
géranium de Richardson*.
Distribution: NT YK SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; meadows, parklands and open forests; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 674; Aedo 2001, fig. 31, p. 54.
References: Aedo 2001.

Geranium robertianum L.
Robertiella robertiana (L.) Hanks
herb-Robert*, red robin, Robert's geranium.
géranium de Robert*, herbe à l'esquinancie, herbe à Robert.
Distribution: AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON (MB) BC
Native.
Annual or winter annual; old fields, shores, thickets and open forests; common.
A white-flowered form, forma *albiflorum* (Don) House, is reported from southern Ontario.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 675; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 262; Aedo 2000, fig. 17, p. 77.

Geranium viscosissimum Fisch. & C.A. Mey. *ex* C.A. Mey.
Geranium nervosum Rydb.
Geranium canum Rydb.
sticky geranium*, sticky purple geranium.
géranium visqueux*.
Distribution: SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; prairies and open forests; common.

Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Hér. *ex* Aiton
stork's bill*, alfilaria, alfileria, filaria, pin-clover, common stork's-bill (UK), redstem filaree (US).
érodium cicutaire*, acquillettes, herbe à la fourchette, bec-de-grue à feuilles de ciguë (FR).

Distribution: GR AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Introduced; native of the Mediterranean region.
Winter annual or biennial; cultivated fields, old fields and disturbed areas; locally common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 676; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 264; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1275, p. 638.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE
caltrop family – Zygophyllacées

Tribulus terrestris **L.**
puncture vine*, caltrop, puncturevine (US).
croix-de-Malte*.
Distribution: ON BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; rare.
References: Squires 1979; Morrison and Scott 1996*a*; Scott and Morrison 1996.
Maps: Reed 1970, p. 242.

RUTACEAE
rue family – Rutacées

Zanthoxylum americanum **Mill.**
"*Xanthoxylum americanum*"
prickly-ash*, northern prickly ash, prickly ash, toothache-tree, pricklyash (US).
clavalier d'Amérique*, clavalier, clavalier frêne, frêne épineux, clavalier à feuilles de frêne (FR).
Distribution: QC ON
Native.
Shrub; pastures, hedgerows, old fields, shores, thickets and open forests; locally common.
References: Porter 1976.

EUPHORBIACEAE
spurge family – Euphorbiacées

Mercurialis annua **L.**
annual mercury*, boys-and-girls, French mercury, herb mercury.
mercuriale annuelle*.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON
Introduced; native of the Mediterranean region.

Annual; roadsides and disturbed areas; rare and probably not persisting.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 268; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1279, p. 640.

Acalypha virginica **L. var.** ***rhomboidea*** **(Raf.) Cooperr.**
Acalypha rhomboidea Raf.
three-seeded mercury*, mercury-weed, copperleaf.
ricinelle rhomboïde*, acalyphe de Viriginie, acalyphe rhomboïdal, ricinelle, ricinelle de Virginie.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON
Native.
Annual; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, old fields, shores, forests, ditches and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Doyon *et al.* 1986.

Euphorbia **L.**
Species of this genus have an irritating milky sap which is toxic to both humans and livestock. Although rarely fatal, ingestion results in lesions in the mouth and gastrointestinal tract. It may also cause contact dermatitis in some people.

Euphorbia agraria **M. Bieb.**
field spurge*.
euphorbe agraire*.
Distribution: SK AB
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; old fields and roadsides; rare.

Euphorbia corollata **L.**
flowering spurge*, tramp's spurge, wild hippo.
euphorbe pétaloïde*.
Distribution: QC ON
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, old fields, thickets, forest openings and roadsides; common.

Euphorbia cyparissias **L.**
cypress spurge*, balsam-spurge, Bonaparte's-crown, graveyard spurge, graveyard-weed, Irish moss, quacksalver's-spurge, tree-moss.
euphorbe cyprès*, euphorbe à feuilles de cyprès, euphorbe faux-cyprès, euphorbe petit cyprès, petit cyprès, rhubarbe des pauvres, rhubarbe du paysan, tithymale.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC
Legislation: AB MB ON QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; originally cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, fencerows, old fields, railway lines and roadsides; poisonous to livestock and may cause dermatitis; common.
References: Moore and Lindsay 1953; Moore 1958; Moore and Frankton 1969; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Stahevitch *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Bourchier *et al.* 2002*a*.

Maps: Moore and Lindsay 1953, fig. 1, p. 154; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1286, p. 643; Stahevitch *et al.* 1988, fig. 2 p. 180.

Euphorbia dentata **Michx.**
dentate spurge*, toothed spurge (US).
euphorbe à feuilles dentées*.
Distribution: ON
Introduced; native of the United States.
Annual; dry soils, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

Euphorbia esula **L.**
Euphorbia virgata Waldst. & Kit.
leafy spurge*, wolf's-milk.
euphorbe ésule*, euphorbe feuillue.
Distribution: YK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA MB NS ON SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, rangeland, old fields and roadsides; poisonous to livestock and may cause dermatitis in humans; common.
Euphorbia esula is a taxonomic problem (e.g. Crompton *et al.* 1990). The species comprises several biotypes and cytotypes that have defied practical classification. It also hybridizes with *E. cyparissias* as well as other species.
References: Moore 1958; Moore and Frankton 1969; Best *et al.* 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990; White *et al.* 1993; Lajeunesse *et al.* 1999; Bourchier *et al.* 2002*a*.
Maps: Best *et al.* 1980, fig. 1, p. 654; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1285, p. 643; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 9, p. 63.

Euphorbia exigua **L.**
dwarf spurge*.
euphorbe exiguë*.
Distribution: NS ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; roadsides and disturbed areas; local in occurrence.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1283, p. 642.

Euphorbia glyptosperma **Engelm.**
Chamaesyce glyptosperma (Engelm.) Small
ridge-seeded spurge*, corrugate-seeded spurge, ridgeseed spurge (US).
euphorbe côtelée*.
Distribution: PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; dry soils, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Mulligan and Lindsay 1978; Hinds 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Euphorbia helioscopia L.
sun spurge*, cat's-milk, churnstaff, summer spurge, sunweed, turnsole, wartweed, wolf's-milk.
euphorbe réveille-matin*, euphorbe, euphorbe hélioscopique, herbe aux verrues, réveille-matin, réveil-matin (FR).
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; gardens, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported to cause dermatitis; occasional.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1282, p. 641.

Euphorbia lathyris L.
caper spurge*, moleplant.
euphorbe épurge*, catapuce, épurge (FR).
Distribution: ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual to perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.

Euphorbia maculata L.
Euphorbia supina Raf.
Euphorbia supina var. *supina*
Chamaesyce maculata (L.) Small
hairy-fruited spurge*, creeping spurge, eyebane, milk-purslane, spotted spurge, prostrate spurge (US).
euphorbe tachetée*, euphorbe couchée.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON BC
Native; rarely adventive and probably not persisting in British Columbia.
Annual; dry soils, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Mulligan and Lindsay 1978.

Euphorbia marginata Pursh
snow-on-the-mountain*, ghost-weed.
euphorbe marginée*, euphorbe panachée.
Distribution: ON MB
Introduced; native of central United States.
Annual; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields and disturbed areas; uncommon.

Euphorbia nutans Lag.
Euphorbia maculata auct., non L.
Euphorbia preslii Guss.
Chamaesyce nutans (Lag.) Small
spotted spurge*, eyebane, wartweed, nodding spurge (US).
euphorbe penchée*, euphorbe maculée.
Distribution: PE NB QC ON

Native.
Annual; dry soils, cultivated fields, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Mulligan and Lindsay 1978.

***Euphorbia peplus* L.**
petty spurge*, wild caper.
euphorbe des jardins*.
Distribution: AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1284, p. 642.

***Euphorbia platyphyllos* L.**
"*Euphorbia platyphylla*"
broad-leaved spurge*.
euphorbe à grandes feuilles*, euphorbe à larges feuilles.
Distribution: QC ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; shores, thickets and disturbed areas; common.

***Euphorbia serpens* Humb., Bonpl. & Kunth**
Chamaesyce serpens (Humb., Bonpl. & Kunth) Small
creeping spurge*.
euphorbe rampante*.
Distribution: ON BC
Introduced; native of the midwestern United States.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.

***Euphorbia serpyllifolia* Pers.**
Chamaesyce serpyllifolia (Pers.) Small
thyme-leaved spurge*.
euphorbe à feuilles de serpolet*, euphorbe à feuilles de thym.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; sandy soils, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Mulligan and Lindsay 1978; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

***Euphorbia vermiculata* Raf.**
Chamaesyce vermiculata (Raf.) House
hairy-stemmed spurge*, hairy spurge, vermiculate spurge.
euphorbe vermiculée*.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON BC
Native.
Annual; dry soils, open forests and disturbed areas; common.
References: Mulligan and Lindsay 1978.

ANACARDIACEAE
cashew family – Anacardiacées

***Rhus* L.**
Legislation: NS
References: Gillis 1971; Evans 1983.

***Rhus diversiloba* Torr. & A. Gray**
Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene
Toxicodendron radicans subsp. *diversilobum* (Torr. & A. Gray) Thorne
western poison-oak*, poison-oak, Pacific poison-oak (US).
sumac de l'Ouest*, rhus diversiloba.
Distribution: BC
Native.
Perennial; thickets and open forests; rare and local.
The genus *Toxicodendron* is usually distinguished from the genus *Rhus* by recent authors. There are merits to placing the species causing dermatitis in a separate genus, but the controversy over the generic limits of *Rhus* is volatile. See Gillis (1971) for a thorough and interesting discussion of this problem.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990; Mitich 1995*c*; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Mulligan 1980*b*, p. 10.

***Rhus glabra* L.**
smooth sumac*, sumac, white sumac.
sumac glabre*, sumac à bois glabre, vinaigrier, vinaigrier glabre.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK BC
Native.
Shrub; pastures, old fields, thickets, forest edges and roadsides; common.
References: Maher *et al.* 1979; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.

***Rhus hirta* (L.) Sudw.**
Datisca hirta L.
Rhus typhina L.
staghorn sumac*, staghorn-sumac, sumac, velvet sumac, vinegar-tree.
sumac vinaigrier*, sumac amarante, sumac amaranthe, sumac de Virginie, vinaigrier.
Distribution: NS NB PE QC ON
Native.
Shrub or tree; dry rocky or gravelly soils, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
This common shrub of eastern North America was long known under the name of *Rhus typhina*. Due to changes in the rules of botanical nomenclature the correct botanical name for staghorn sumac is now *Rhus hirta* (Reveal 1991). Our common wild form may be distinguished as forma *typhina* (L.) Reveal.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Farrar 1995, p. 226.

***Rhus radicans* L.**
Toxicodendron radicans (L.) Kuntze
poison-ivy*, common poison-ivy, cow-itch, cowitch, markry, mercury, poison ivy, poison-oak.
herbe à puce*, arbre à la puce, bois de chien, bois d'enfer, grande herbe à puce, herbe à la puce, herbarapuce, lierre à trois feuilles du Canada, sumac à la gale, sumac du Canada, sumac grimpant, sumac toxique, sumac vénéneux, vigne du Canada ("vignes du Canada").
Distribution: YK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB ON QC
Native.
The genus *Toxicodendron* is usually distinguished from the genus *Rhus* by recent authors. There are merits to placing the species causing dermatitis in a separate genus, but the controversy over the generic limits of *Rhus* is volatile. See Gillis (1971) for a thorough and interesting discussion of this problem.
References: Gillis 1971; Mulligan and Junkins 1977, 1978; McNeill 1981*a*; Evans 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Mitich 1995*c*.
Maps: Mulligan and Junkins 1978, fig. 1, p. 292; Mulligan 1980*b*, p. 10.

***Rhus radicans* subsp. *negundo* (Greene) McNeill**
Rhus radicans var. *negundo* (Greene) G.A. Mulligan
Rhus radicans var. *vulgaris auct.*
Toxicodendron radicans subsp. *negundo* (Greene) Gillis
Toxicodendron radicans var. *negundo* (Greene) Reveal
central poison-ivy*, poison-ivy.
herbe à puce grimpante*, herbe à la puce, herbe à puce.
Distribution: QC ON
Shrub; riparian habitats, thickets and open forests; causes dermatitis in humans; common.
References: McNeill 1981*a*; Bouchard *et al.* 1983.

Rhus radicans* subsp. *radicans
Rhus radicans var. *radicans*
Toxicodendron radicans subsp. *radicans*
eastern poison-ivy*.
herbe à puce de l'Est*, herbe à la puce de l'Est.
Distribution: NS NB
Shrub; sandy or rocky soils, fencerows, shores, thickets and open forests; causes dermatitis in humans; common.
Maps: Mulligan and Junkins 1978, fig. 1, p. 292.

***Rhus radicans* subsp. *rydbergii* (Small *ex* Rydb.) McNeill**
Rhus radicans var. *rydbergii* (Small *ex* Rydb.) Rehder
Toxicodendron radicans var. *rydbergii* (Small *ex* Rydb.) Erskine
Toxicodendron radicans subsp. *rydbergii* (Small *ex* Rydb.) Á. Löve & D. Löve
Toxicodendron rydbergii (Small *ex* Rydb.) Greene
Rydberg's poison-ivy*, western poison-ivy.
herbe à puce de Rydberg*, herbe à la puce de Rydberg.
Distribution: YK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Shrub; pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, shores, dunes, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; causes dermatitis in humans; common.
This subspecies is sometimes considered as a distinct species. It does not produce aerial roots and so does not become a climbing vine.
Maps: Mulligan and Junkins 1978, fig. 1, p. 292.

Rhus trilobata **Nutt.**
Rhus aromatica Aiton var. *trilobata* (Nutt.) A. Gray
skunkbush*, fragrant sumac, lemon sumac, skunk-bush, skunkbush sumac (US).
sumac à trois lobes*.
Distribution: SK AB
Native.
Shrub; pastures, old fields, rock outcrops, shores, thickets and open forests; occasional.

Rhus vernix **L.**
Toxicodendron vernix (L.) Kuntze
poison sumac*, poison-dog-wood, poison dogwood, poison elder, poison elderberry poison-sumac, swamp sumac.
sumac à vernis*, arbre du vernis, bois-chandelle, sumac lustré, bois chandelle (FR), sumac vernis (FR).
Distribution: QC ON
Legislation: ON
Native.
Shrub or small tree; swamps and wet forests; uncommon.
The genus *Toxicodendron* is usually distinguished from the genus *Rhus* by recent authors. There are merits to placing the species causing dermatitis in a separate genus, but the controversy over the generic limits of *Rhus* is volatile. See Gillis (1971) for a thorough and interesting discussion of this problem.
References: Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Lavoie *et al.* 1991; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mitich 1995*c*; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Mulligan 1980*b*, p. 10; Farrar 1995, p. 228.

ACERACEAE
maple family – Acéracées

Acer negundo **L.**
Acer negundo var. *interius* (Britton) Sarg.
Acer negundo var. *violaceum* (Kirchn.) H. Jaeger
Manitoba maple*, ash-leaf maple, ash-leaved maple, box elder, box-elder, box-elder maple, boxelder, inland Manitoba maple, sugar maple.
érable à Giguère*, aulne-buis, érable, érable à feuilles composées, érable à feuilles de frêne, érable à Giguère pubescent, érable argilière, érable du Manitoba, érable négondo, érable négundo, plaine à giguère.
Distribution: NT NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; widely planted and naturalized in eastern Canada.
Tree; cultivated for ornamental planting, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, sylviculture areas, shores, thickets, forests, ditches and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Farrar 1995, p. 144.

***Acer rubrum* L.**
Acer rubrum var. *rubrum*
Acer rubrum var. *trilobum* C. Koch
red maple*, scarlet maple, soft maple, swamp maple.
érable rouge*, plaine, plaine rouge.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Tree; mesic to wet soils, blueberry fields, pastures, sylviculture areas, thickets, bogs, swamps and forests; possibly toxic to livestock; common.
References: Fowells 1975; Mulligan & Munro 1990.
Maps: Fowells 1975, p. 57; Farrar 1995, p. 140.

***Acer saccharinum* L.**
silver maple*, river maple, river-maple, silver-maple, soft maple, white maple.
érable argenté*, érable blanc, plaine blanche, plaine de France.
Distribution: (NB) QC ON MB SK
Native.
Tree; moist to wet soils, sylviculture areas, shores and forests; common, but not in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Fowells 1975.
Maps: Fowells 1975, p. 63; Farrar 1995, p. 142.

HIPPOCASTANACEAE
buckeye family – Hippocastanacées

***Aesculus hippocastanum* L.**
horse-chestnut, chestnut.
marronnier d'Inde
Distribution: (QC) ON (BC)
Introduced; native of the eastern Mediterranean area.
Tree; cultivated for ornamental planting, old fields, hedgerows, forests and disturbed areas; reported as poisonous to animals; rare.
The Ohio buckeye, marronnier glabre, (*A. glabra* Willd.) occurs naturally in extreme southwestern Ontario, but is also sometimes cultivated. All species of the genus are known to produce a variety of saponins and glycosides.

BALSAMINACEAE
touch-me-not family – Balsaminacées

***Impatiens capensis* Meerb.**
Impatiens biflora Walt.

spotted jewelweed*, balsam, cape touch-me-not, celandine, lady's-ear-rings, snapweed, solentine, spotted snapweed, spotted touch-me-not, touch-me-not, orange balsam (UK).
impatiente biflore*, chou sauvage, impatiente du Cap, balsamine fauve (FR).
Distribution: NT (YK) AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; mesic to wet soils, old fields, shores, thickets and forests; possibly toxic; common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 679 (incomplete westward); Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 278; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1293, p. 647 (incomplete westward).

***Impatiens glandulifera* Royle**
Impatiens roylei Walp
Himalayan balsam, balsam, glandular touch-me-not, Indian balsam, jewelweed, policeman's helmet.
impatiente glanduleuse, balsamine de l'Himalaya, balsamine géante (FR), balsamine glanduleuse (FR).
Distribution: NS NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Asia.
Annual; cultivated as a garden ornamental, mesic soils, pastures, marshes, thickets, shores, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; possibly toxic; locally common.
A similar species, *I. balsamina* L., is also sometimes found escaping from garden cultivation.

RHAMNACEAE
buckthorn family – Rhamnacées

***Rhamnus alnifolia* L'Hér.**
"*Rhamnus alnifolius* L'Hér."
alder-leaved buckthorn*, alder-leaf buckthorn, buckthorn, dwarf alder, swamp buckthorn.
nerprun à feuilles d'aulne*, nerprun à feuille d'aulne, nerprun à feuilles d'aune (FR).
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Shrub; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows, swamps, bogs, thickets, forests and ditches; berries are reported to be poisonous; common.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985.

***Rhamnus cathartica* L.**
"*Rhamnus catharticus* L."
European buckthorn*, common buckthorn, buckthorn (UK).
nerprun cathartique*, argoussier, bois noir, bourdaine, bourguépine, épine de cerf, épine noire, nerprun, nerprun commun, nerprun noir-prun, nerprun purgatif, noirprun.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK
Legislation: MB ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Shrub; pastures, old fields, hedgerows, fencerows, thickets and open forests; mild cases of poisoning have been reported in humans; common.

This species is the alternate host for crown rust of oats, *Puccinia coronata* var. *avenae* Fraser & Led.

References: Godwin 1943; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990; White *et al.* 1993; Archibold *et al.* 1997.

Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1298, p. 649; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 7, p. 54.

Frangula alnus **Mill.**

Rhamnus frangula L.
"*Rhamnus frangulus* L."
alder buckthorn*, black-alder, black buckthorn, European alder buckthorn, glossy buckthorn.
nerprun bourdaine*, aulne noir, bourdaine, bourgène.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB
Legislation: MB ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, hedgerows, swamps, thickets, forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; mild cases of poisoning have been reported in humans; locally very common.
References: Godwin1943; Howell and Blackwell 1977; Dugal 1989; Mulligan and Munro 1990; White *et al.* 1993; Catling and Porebski 1994.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 280; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1299, p. 650; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 4, p. 35.

VITACEAE

grape family [vine family] – Vitacées

Vitis aestivalis **Michx.**

summer grape*, pigeon-grape, summer-grape.
vigne d'été*.
Distribution: ON
Native.
High-climbing vine; old fields, fencerows, thickets and open forests; occasional.

Vitis labrusca **L.**

fox grape*, fox-grape.
vigne lambruche*.
Distribution: NS NB ON
Possibly native in southwestern Ontario, but probably occurrences are mostly the result of escape from cultivation.
High-climbing vine; cultivated as a fruit crop, old fields, hedgerows, fencerows, thickets and forest edges; uncommon.

Vitis riparia **Michx.**
Vitis vulpina auct., non L.
frost grape, frost-grape, river-bank grape, riverbank grape, wild grape.
vigne des rivages, vigne sauvage, raisin sauvage, vigne, vigne des battures.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB
Native.
High-climbing vine; old fields, fencerows, hedgerows, shores, thickets and forests; common.

MALVACEAE
mallow family – Malvacées

Abutilon theophrasti **Medik.**
velvetleaf*, butter-print, pie-maker, velvetleaf abutilon.
abutilon*, mauve des Indes, mauve jaune.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK (AB) BC
Legislation: BC CA NS QC
Introduced; native of Asia (India).
Annual; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Doyon *et al.* 1986; Warwick and Black 1986; Warwick and Black 1988; Mitich 1991*a*.
Maps: Warwick and Black 1988, fig. 2, p. 1074.

Malva alcea **L.**
vervain mallow*, hollyhock mallow (US).
mauve alcée*.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1303, p. 652.

Malva moschata **L.**
musk mallow*.
mauve musquée*, amours.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1304, p. 652.

Malva neglecta **Wallr.**
"*Malva rotundifolia* L."
common mallow*, cheeses, cheeseweed, dwarf mallow, running mallow.
mauve négligée*, amours, fromageon, fromagère, graines, mauve commune, petite mauve, petite

mauve fromagère.
Distribution: NF NS NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or short-lived perennial; barnyards, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mitich 1990*c*.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1306, p. 653.

Malva parviflora **L.**
small-flowered mallow*, country mallow, least mallow (UK), little mallow (US).
mauve parviflore*.
Distribution: (QC) SK BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or short-lived perennial; lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas, locally common.
Mitich 1990*c*.

Malva pusilla **Sm.**
Malva rotundifolia L.
round-leaved mallow*, cheeses, cheeseweed, common mallow, dwarf mallow, running mallow, small mallow (UK).
mauve à feuilles rondes*, amours, fromageon, fromagère, graines, mauve à feuilles arrondies, mauve commune, petite mauve.
Distribution: PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB SK
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or short-lived perennial; lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Makowski and Morrison 1989; Mitich 1990*c*; Mortensen and Bailey 2002.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1305, p. 653; Makowski and Morrison 1989, fig. 3, p. 868.

Malva sylvestris **L.**
high mallow*, common mallow (UK).
mauve des bois*, mauve sauvage, grande mauve (FR).
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial or perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Mitich 1990*c*.

Malva sylvestris **var.** ***mauritiana*** **(L.) Boiss.**
Malva mauritiana L.
high mallow.
mauve d'Alger.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB
Occasionally escaping and established.

Malva sylvestris* var. *sylvestris
high mallow.
mauve des bois, mauve sauvage.
Distribution: QC BC
Uncommon.

***Malva verticillata* L.**
Malva crispa (L.) L.
Malva verticillata var. *crispa* L.
whorled mallow*, curled mallow, Chinese mallow (UK).
mauve verticillée*, mauve crépue, mauve frisée.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB (BC)
Introduced; native of Asia.
Annual or short-lived perennial; gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; local, probably not persisting long outside of cultivation.
Plants with wavy (crisped) leaf margins, sometimes distinguished as *M. verticillata* var. *crispa* (= *M. crispa*), are more prevalent in eastern Canada.

***Sphaeralcea coccinea* (Nutt.) Rydb.**
"*Sphaeralcea coccinea* (Pursh) Rydb."
Malvastrum coccineum (Nutt.) A. Gray
"*Malvastrum coccineum* (Pursh) A. Gray"
scarlet mallow*, moss-rose, scarlet globe-mallow, scarlet globemallow (US).
mauve des prairies*, mauve des Prairies, sphéralcée écarlate.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; prairies, sand hills, roadsides and disturbed sites; common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*

***Hibiscus trionum* L.**
flower-of-an-hour*, modesty, trilobate ketmia, Venice mallow (US).
ketmie trilobée*, fleur d'une heure, ketmie trifide, oeil de faisan.
Distribution: (NS) PE NB QC ON MB SK
Introduced; native of southeastern Europe.
Annual; sometimes cultivated as a garden ornamental, cultivated fields, shores, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
References: Bates 1965; Holm *et al.* 1996.

GUTTIFERAE [CLUSIACEAE]
St. John's-wort family – Guttifères (Clusiacées)

***Hypericum perforatum* L.**
St. John's-wort*, common St. John's-wort, goatweed, Klamath weed, perforate St. John's-wort (UK), St. Johnswort (US).

millepertuis commun*, chasse-diable, faux-lin, herbe aux cent trous, herbe Saint-Jacques, herbe St.-Jean, lin sauvage, milletrous, millepertuis perforé, pertuisane, truchereau, herbe à mille trous (FR).
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Legislation: MB QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; dry soils, blueberry fields, pastures, old fields, shores, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Campbell and Delfosse 1984; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Crompton *et al.* 1988*a*; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; White *et al.* 1993; Mitich 1994*c*; Piper 1999; Jensen *et al.* 2002.
Maps: Gillett and Robson 1981, map 8 (2 parts), p. 26; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1317, p. 659; Crompton *et al.* 1988*a*, fig. 6, p. 155; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 11, p. 72.

Hypericum punctatum **Lam.**
spotted St. John's-wort*, spotted St. Johnswort (US).
millepertuis ponctué*.
Distribution: NS QC ON
Native.
Perennial; old fields, thickets and forest openings; common.
Maps: Gillett and Robson 1981, map 10, p. 32.

VIOLACEAE
violet family – Violacées

Viola arvensis **Murr.**
Viola tricolor var. *arvensis* (Murr.) Boiss.
field violet*, European field pansy, field pansy, wild pansy, wild violet.
violette des champs*, pensée des champs, petite pensée.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; sandy soils, cultivated fields, pastures, lawns, roadsides and disturbed areas; scattered, sometimes locally common.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 294; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1338, p. 669.

Viola odorata **L.**
sweet violet*, English violet, March violet.
violette odorante*.
Distribution: NF NS QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, cultivated fields, pastures, lawns, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported as toxic; scattered, sometimes locally common.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 292; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1318, p. 659.

***Viola tricolor* L.**

wild pansy*, European wild pansy, heart's-ease, Johnny-jump-up, lady's delight violet, pansy, wild violet.

violette tricolore*, pensée, pensée cultivée, violette pensée, herbe de la Trinité (FR), pensée sauvage (FR).

Distribution: NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual, biennial or short lived perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, cultivated fields, lawns, gardens, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported as toxic; scattered, sometimes locally common.

Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 294; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1337, p. 669.

CACTACEAE
cactus family – Cactacées

References: Benson 1982.

***Opuntia fragilis* (Nutt.) Haw.**

brittle prickly-pear*, prickly pear, brittle pricklypear (US).

oponce fragile*, crapaud vert, petit figuier d'Inde, raquette fragile.

Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Perennial; dry sandy or rocky soils, grasslands, prairies, parklands and rock outcrops; common in the west, rare and probably adventive in eastern Ontario.

Maps: Benson 1982, pp. 394 and 395.

References: Consaul *et al.* 1998; Hancock 1998.

***Opuntia polyacantha* Haw.**

Opuntia missouriensis DC.

plains prickly-pear*, prickly-pear, plains pricklypear (US).

oponce à épines nombreuses*, corne de raquette, figuier de Barbarie, raquette, raquette du Missouri (FR).

Distribution: SK AB BC

Native.

Perennial; dry soils, prairies, sand hills and rocky areas; common.

Maps: Benson 1982, p. 384.

References: Hancock 1998.

***Escobaria vivipara* (Nutt.) Buxb.**

Mammillaria vivipara (Nutt.) Haw.
"*Mamillaria vivipara* (Nutt.) Haw."
Coryphantha vivipara (Nutt.) Britton & Rose
Mammillaria vivipara var. *borealis* Engelm.
"*Neomamillaria vivipara* (Nutt.) Britton & Rose"

pincushion cactus*, ball cactus, cushion cactus, purple cactus.
mamillaire vivipare*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, grasslands and prairies; locally common.
Maps: Benson 1982, p. 824.
References: Hancock 1998.

THYMELAEACEAE
mezereum family – Thyméléacées

***Dirca palustris* L.**
leatherwood*, moosewood, rope-bark, wicopy.
dirca des marais*, bois de plomb, bois du cuir, dircé bois-de-plomb.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; deciduous and mixed forests; poisonous; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Atlas of Canada 1957, sheet 38, map 13; Lamoureux 2002, p. 180.

ELAEAGNACEAE
oleaster family – Éléagnacées

***Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.**
Russian-olive, Russian elaeagnus, Russian olive (UK).
olivier de Bohême.
Distribution: QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Small tree; cultivated as ornamental planting, old fields, fencerows, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
A very popular landscape tree which has become naturalized in some areas.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 296.

***Elaeagnus commutata* Bernh.**
Elaeagnus argentea Nutt.
silverberry*, wolf willow.
chalef argenté*, bois d'argent, chalef changeant.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial shrub; prairies, parkland, old fields, talus slopes, shores and open forests; common especially in the Prairie Provinces.

References: Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 684.

***Elaeagnus umbellata* Thunb.**
Elaeagnus crispa Thunb.
autumn-olive, autumn olive.
chalef en ombelles.
Distribution: (QC) ON
Introduced; native of eastern Asia.
Perennial shrub or small tree; fencerows, hedgerows, old fields, thickets and roadsides; locally common.
Often used in landscape planting.
References: Catling *et al.* 1997.
Maps: Catling *et al.* 1997, Fig. 1, p. 377.

LYTHRACEAE
loosestrife family – Lythracées

***Lythrum* L.**
Legislation: MB

***Lythrum salicaria* L.**
purple loosestrife*, spiked loosestrife.
salicaire commune*, bouquet violet, bouquets rouges, caroncle de dindon, coton rouge, herbe aux coliques, lysimaque rouge, lythrum salicaire, roupie, roupie de coq d'Inde, salicaire, salicaire pourpre, têtes de femmes.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB ON PE SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, meadows, old fields, shores, marshes, swamps, ditches and disturbed areas; common and often locally abundant.
References: Louis-Marie 1944; Cody 1978; Stuckey 1980; Mal *et al.* 1992; Mitich 1999*c*; Mulklin 1999; Lindgren *et al.* 2002.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 297; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1348, p. 674; Mal *et al.* 1992, fig. 3, p. 1313.

TRAPACEAE
water-chestnut family – Trapacées

***Trapa natans* L.**
European water-chestnut, Jesuit nut, water caltrop, water-chestnut; water nut.
châtaigne d'eau, corniche, échardon, escaribot, noix aquatique, trapa, trape, trape d'eau.

Distribution: QC
Legislation: CA
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial aquatic; lakes, bays, ponds, ditches, slow rivers; rare, first found in the Rivière du Sud of southern Quebec in 1998.
The family name Hydrocaryaceae (Hydrocaryacées) has long been used for this genus. The name Trapaceae is, however, a "conserved" name under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. The family Trapaceae contains the single genus *Trapa*, however it is sometimes included in the larger family Lythraceae.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1350, p. 675.

ONAGRACEAE
evening-primrose family – Onagracées

Epilobium angustifolium **L.**
Chamerion angustifolium (L.) Holub
"*Chamaenerion angustifolium* (L.) Scop."
"*Chamaenerion spicatum* (Lam.) Gray"
Epilobium angustifolium subsp. *circumvagum* Mosquin
Chamerion angustifolium subsp. *circumvagum* (Mosquin) P. Hoch
Epilobium angustifolium var. *intermedium* (Wormsk.) Fernald
Epilobium angustifolium var. *macrophyllum* (Hausskn.) Fernald
Epilobium angustifolium var. *platyphyllum* (Daniels) Fernald
fireweed*, great willow-herb, great willowherb, pink tops, spiked willow-herb, wickup, bay willowherb (AU), French willowherb (UK) rosebay willowherb (UK).
épilobe à feuilles étroites*, asperge, asperge des bois, bouquets rouges, épilobe, épilobe à épi, épilobe des brûlés, épilobe en épi, grande épilobe, herbe à feu, herbe des brûlis, lilas de montagne, racine de criel, racine d'écrouelles, laurier de Saint-Antoine (FR), osier fleuri (FR).
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, shores, clearings, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common and often locally abundant.
The tetraploid, subsp. *circumvagum*, is reported to have larger, distinctly petioled leaves than the diploid subsp. *angustifolium*.
References: Mosquin 1966; Broderick 1990.
Maps: Mosquin 1966, fig. 1, p. 168; Hultén 1968, p. 686; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 298; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1355, p. 678; Broderick 1990, fig. 2, p. 250.

Epilobium hirsutum **L.**
hairy willowherb*, great hairy willowherb, great willowherb (UK), hairy willowweed (US).
épilobe hirsute*, épilobe hérissé, onagre (FR).

Distribution: NS NB QU ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia and North Africa.
Perennial; wet soils, pastures, old fields, fencerows, hedgerows, shores, marshes, swamps, thickets, ditches and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Stuckey 1970.
Maps: Stuckey 1970, fig. 2, p. 166; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 299; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1357, p. 679.

***Oenothera* L.**
References: Raven *et al.* 1980.

***Oenothera biennis* L.**
Oenothera muricata L.
Oenothera biennis forma *muricata* (L.) B. Boivin
Oenothera grandiflora Gates
Oenothera victorinii Gates & Catches.
yellow evening-primrose*, candlestick, common evening-primrose, common eveningprimrose (US).
onagre bisannuelle*, énothère, enottière, herbe aux ânes, mâche rouge, oenothère bisannuelle, onagraire bisannuelle, onagre, onagre commun, jambon des jardins (FR).
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Biennial; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, shores, roadsides and disturbed sites; common.
The complex taxonomy of this polymorphic species has been the subject of many cytogenetic studies. Many segregates are sometimes recognized which are very difficult to distinguish morphologically. See the summaries by Raven *et al.* 1980 and Dietrich *et al.* 1997. The taxon *O. biennis* var. *hirsutissima* A. Gray *ex* S. Watson has been reported for Canada, however, Dietrich *et al.* (1997) consider this taxon under the name *O. elata* subsp. *hirsutissima* (A. Gray *ex* S. Watson) Dietrich *in* W.L. Wagner. Their distribution map (Dietrich *et al.* 1997, fig. 8, p. 51) indicates the taxon occurring in Washington and Idaho, but does not show any Canadian locations. Plants reported under this name are probably referable to *O. villosa*.
References: Hall *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Dietrich 1997, fig. 31, p. 102.

***Oenothera flava* (A. Nelson) Garrett**
Lavauxia flava A. Nelson
yellow lavauxia*.
onagre jaune*, onagre lavauxia jaune.
Distribution: (MB) SK AB
Native.
Perennial; shores, sloughs and ditches; uncommon.

***Oenothera nuttallii* Sweet**
Oenothera pallida Lindl.

Anogra nuttallii (Sweet) A. Nelson
white evening-primrose*, Nuttall's evening-primrose.
onagre blanche*, onagre de Nuttall.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Native; adventive in Ontario.
Perennial; prairies, parklands, old fields, dunes, roadsides and disturbed areas; very common.

Oenothera oakesiana **(A. Gray) J.W. Robbins *ex* S. Watson & Coult.**
Oenothera parviflora var. *oakesiana* (A. Gray) Fernald
Oenothera ammophiloides Gates & Catches. *in* Gates
Oenothera biennis forma *stenopetala* (E.P. Bicknell) B. Boivin
Oakes' evening-primrose*.
onagre d'Oakes*.
Distribution: (LB) NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB
Native.
Biennial; shores, beaches, dunes, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Dietrich *et al.* 1997, fig. 37, p. 116.

Oenothera parviflora **L.**
Oenothera angustissima Gates
small-flowered evening-primrose*.
onagre parviflore*.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB
Native; adventive in western Canada.
Biennial; old fields, shores, talus, forest openings, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Dietrich *et al.* 1997, fig. 40, p. 130.

Oenothera perennis **L.**
Kneiffia perennis (L.) Pennell
Oenothera pumila L.
Kneiffia pumila (L.) Spach
sundrops*.
onagre vivace*, onagre pérennante.
Distribution: NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Native; probably adventive in western Canada.
Perennial; sandy, rocky or peaty soils, old fields, meadows, shores, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

Oenothera villosa **Thunb.**
Oenothera biennis var. *hirsutissima auct., non* A. Gray *ex* S. Watson
hairy yellow evening-primrose*, western yellow evening-primrose.
onagre velue*, onagre bisannuelle de l'Ouest.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; native of western North America.

Biennial; pastures, prairies, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; very common.
References: Dietrich *et al.* 1997.

Oenothera villosa subsp. strigosa (Rydb.) W. Dietr. & Raven
Onagra strigosa Rydb.
Oenothera strigosa (Rydb.) Mack. & Bush
Oenothera rydbergii House
Oenothera biennis var. *strigosa* (Rydb.) Piper *in* Piper & Beattie
Oenothera villosa var. *strigosa* (Rydb.) Dorn
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Maps: Dietrich *et al.* 1997, fig. 24, p. 81.

Oenothera villosa* subsp. *villosa
Oenothera biennis var. *canescens* Torr. & A. Gray
Oenothera parviflora var. *canescens* (Torr. & A. Gray) B.L. Rob.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Maps: Dietrich *et al.* 1997, fig. 19, p. 75.

***Gaura coccinea* Nutt. *ex* Pursh**
Gaura glabra Lehm.
Gaura odorata Sessé *ex* Lag.
scarlet gaura*.
gaura écarlate*.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Native; adventive in Ontario.
Perennial; dry soils, grasslands, prairies and roadsides; common.
References: Raven and Gregory 1972; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Raven and Gregory 1972, fig. 40. p. 30.

***Circaea lutetiana* L. subsp. *canadensis* (L.) Asch. & Magnus**
Circaea quadrisulcata (Maxim.) Franch. & Sav.
Circaea lutetiana var. *canadensis* L.
common enchanter's nightshade, broad-leaf enchanter's nightshade, Canada enchanter's nightshade, enchanter's nightshade, large enchanter's nightshade, Lutetian enchanter's nightshade, yellowish enchanter's nightshade.
circée du Canada, circée de Lutèce.
Distribution: (NF) NS (PE) NB QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; mesic to dry soils, hedgerows, shores, thickets, forests and ditches; common.
Subspecies *lutetiana* (enchanter's nightshade (UK), circée de Paris (FR)) is found in the Old World.
References: Boufford 1982.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 301; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1351, p. 676; Boufford 1982, fig. 10, p. 855.

HALORAGACEAE

water-milfoil family – Haloragacées

Myriophyllum sibiricum **Kom.**
Myriophyllum exalbescens Fernald
Myriophyllum spicatum auct.
Myriophyllum spicatum var. *capillaceum* Lange
Myriophyllum spicatum subsp. *exalbescens* (Fernald) Hultén
Myriophyllum spicatum var. *exalbescens* (Fernald) Jeps.
northern water-milfoil*, northern spiked water-milfoil, whitish water-milfoil, northern watermilfoil (US).
myriophylle blanchissant*, myriophylle de Sibérie, volant d'eau.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; fresh or brackish water, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; common.
References: Aiken *et al.* 1979; Aiken and McNeill 1980; Aiken 1981; Ceska and Ceska 1986.
Maps: Aiken *et al.* 1979, fig. 18, p. 207; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1374, p. 687; Ceska and Ceska 1986, fig. 2, p. 98; Fleurbec 1987, p. 20.

Myriophyllum spicatum **L.**
Eurasian water-milfoil*, spiked water-milfoil, Eurasian watermilfoil (US).
myriophylle en épi*.
Distribution: QC ON BC
Legislation: AB
Native.
Perennial; fresh or brackish water, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and ditches; common.
References: Aiken *et al.* 1979; Aiken 1981; White *et al.* 1993; Holm *et al.* 1996; Ring *et al.* 2002.
Maps: Aiken *et al.* 1979, fig. 18, p. 207; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1374, p. 687; Ceska and Ceska 1986, fig. 2, p. 98; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 1, p. 19.

Myriophyllum verticillatum **L.**
Myriophyllum verticillatum var. *intermedium* Koch
Myriophyllum verticillatum var. *pectinatum* Wallr.
Myriophyllum verticillatum var. *pinnatifidum* Wallr.
green water-milfoil*, green milfoil, water-milfoil, whorled water-milfoil, whorled watermilfoil (US).
myriophylle verticillé*, volant d'eau.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; fresh water, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and ditches; common.
References: Aiken *et al.* 1979; Aiken 1981; Douglas *et al.* 1981; Day and Catling 1991.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 694; Aiken *et al.* 1979, fig. 19, p. 207; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1373, p. 687; Ceska and Ceska 1986, fig. 2, p. 98.

HIPPURIDACEAE
mare's-tail family – Hippuridacées

***Hippuris vulgaris* L.**
mare's-tail*, bottle-brush, mare's tail, marestail (US).
hippuride vulgaire*, pesse d'eau, queue de cheval.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; organic substrates in shallow water or mesic soils, swamps, sloughs, bogs, marshes, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams and ditches; common.
References: McCully and Dale 1961.
Maps: Porsild 1957, map 261, p. 193; Hultén 1968, p. 695; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 302; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1376, p. 688.

ARALIACEAE
ginseng family – Araliacées

***Oplopanax horridus* (Sm.) Miq.**
Echinopanax horridum (Sm.) Decne. & Planch.
devil's-club*, devil's club.
bois piquant*, aralie épineuse.
Distribution: AK YK ON AB BC
Native.
Shrub; mesic soils, rocky forests and sheltered cliffs; common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 696.

UMBELLIFERAE [APIACEAE]
parsley family – Ombellifères (Apiacées)

***Anethum graveolens* L.**
dill*, common dill, garden dill.
aneth*, aneth odorant, écarlade, écarlate, faux-anis, fenouil bâtard, fenouil puant.
QC ON MB (SK) AB BC
Introduced; native of Asia.
Annual (rarely biennial); cultivated in gardens, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.

***Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm.**
Chaerophyllum sylvestre L.
wild chervil*, cow-parsley, wild parsely, woodland beakchervil, keck (UK).

anthrisque des bois*, persil d'âne, persil sauvage, persin, petrosine.
Distribution: GR NF NS NB QC ON BC
Legislation: BC NS ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia and Africa.
Short-lived monocarpic perennial; mesic soils, pastures, meadows, old fields, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional but locally abundant.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Darbyshire *et al.* 1999.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 306; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1388, p. 694.

***Conium maculatum* L.**
poison hemlock*, common poison-hemlock, deadly hemlock, hemlock, poison parsly, poison stinkweed, snakeweed, fool's parsley (US).
ciguë maculée*, carotte à Moreau, ciguë, ciguë commune, ciguë d'Europe, ciguë tachetée, grande ciguë.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON SK BC
Legislation: CA ON QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; pastures, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; occasional.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 1998*a*; DiTomaso 1999.

***Cicuta* L.**
Legislation: MB

***Cicuta bulbifera* L.**
bulbous water-hemlock*, bulb-bearing water-hemlock, bulbous water hemlock.
cicutaire bulbifère*.
Distribution: NT YK LB NF PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; shores, marshes, swamps, wet thickets and ditches; common.
References: Mulligan 1980*a*; Douglas *et al.* 1981; Straley *et al.* 1985; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 699; Mulligan 1980*a*, fig. 24, p. 1764.

***Cicuta douglasii* (DC.) Coult. & Rose**
Cicuta maculata var. *californica* (A. Gray) B. Boivin
western water-hemlock*, beaver-poison, cowbane, western waterhemlock (US).
cicutaire pourpre*, carotte à Moreau.
Distribution: AK (AB) BC
Legislation: CA
Native.
Perennial; shores, marshes, swamps and wet thickets; poisonous to humans and livestock; occasional.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Mulligan 1980*a*; Mulligan and Munro 1981*b*; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 699; Mulligan 1980*a*, fig. 26, p. 1764; Mulligan and Munro 1981*b*, fig. 9, p. 101; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1412, p. 706.

***Cicuta maculata* L.**

spotted water-hemlock*, beaver-poison, beaverpoison, common water-hemlock, cowbane, musquash-root, poison parsnip, spotted cowbane, spotted hemlock, spotted water hemlock, spotted waterhemlock, water hemlock.

carotte à Moreau*, carotte cicutaire, cicutaire, cicutaire aquatique, cicutaire maculée, cicutaire tachetée, cicutaire vireuse, ciguë, ciguë aquatique, ciguë maculée, ciguë tachetée, ciguë vénéneuse, grande ciguë, panais sauvage.

Distribution: NT YK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: QC

Native.

Biennial; prairies, meadows, shores, marshes, swamps, swales and thickets; poisonous to humans and livestock.

References: Mathias and Constance 1942; Mulligan 1980*a*; Douglas *et al.* 1981; Mulligan and Munro 1981*b*; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Maps: Mulligan 1980*a*, fig. 27, p. 1765; Mulligan and Munro 1981*b*, fig. 8, p. 100; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1412, p. 706.

***Cicuta maculata* var. *angustifolia* Hook.**

Distribution: NT YK AK ON MB SK (AB) BC

Common.

References: Mulligan 1980*a*; Mulligan and Munro 1981*b*.

Maps: Mulligan 1980*a*, fig. 29, p. 1765.

Cicuta maculata* var. *maculata

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB

Common.

References: Mulligan 1980*a*; Mulligan and Munro 1981*b*; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

Maps: Mulligan 1980*a*, fig. 28, p. 1765.

***Cicuta maculata* var. *victorinii* (Fernald) B. Boivin**

Victorin's water-hemlock.

cicutaire de Victorin, cicutaire maculée variété de Victorin.

Distribution: QC

Local in occurrence.

References: Mulligan 1980*a*; Mulligan and Munro 1981*b*; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.

Maps: Mulligan 1980*a*, fig. 30, p. 1765.

***Cicuta virosa* L.**

Cicuta mackenzieana Raup

northern water-hemlock*, cowbane (UK).

cicutaire du Nord*.

Distribution: NT YK AK QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Perennial; wet often peaty soils, meadows, shores, marshes, swamps, bogs and thickets; common in western boreal and sub-arctic regions.

References: Mulligan 1980*a*; Mulligan and Munro 1981*b*; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 700; Mulligan 1980*a*, fig. 25, p. 1764; Mulligan and Munro 1981*b*, fig. 10, p. 101; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1412, p. 706.

Carum carvi **L.**
caraway*, common caraway.
carvi commun*, aneine, anis, anis bâtard, anis canadien, anis des Vosges, anis sauvage, care carvi, carvi, cumin, cumin des prés.
Distribution: GR NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; cultivated in gardens, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Aegopodium podagraria **L.**
Aegopodium podagraria var. *variegatum* L.H. Bailey
goutweed*, bishop's goutweed, ground-elder.
égopode podagraire*, herbe aux goutteux, petite angélique, égopode goutteux (FR), herbe de Saint-Gérard (FR), pied de chèvre (FR).
Distribution: NF NS NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, ditches, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
The variegated variety is commonly used as a garden and landscape plant.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1395, p. 698.

Sium suave **Walter**
water-parsnip*, hemlock water-parsnip, water parsnip, waterparsnip (US).
berle douce*, berle, berle suave.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: ON
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows, shores, swamps, ditches and thickets; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 700; Fleurbec 1987, p. 212.

Angelica atropurpurea **L.**
angelica*, alexanders, purplestem angelica (US).
angélique pourpre*, angélique, angélique noire-pourprée, angélique pourpre foncée.
Distribution: NU LB NF NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows, swamps, thickets and ditches; common.
Maps: Weinert 1973, Abb. 2, p. 306.

Angelica sylvestris **L.**
woodland angelica*, wild angelica (UK).

angélique sauvage*, angélique des bois.
Distribution: NS NB (QC) ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, ditches and roadsides; common and rapidly increasing in some areas.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988, Brunton 1997.

Oxypolis rigidior **(L.) Raf.**
"*Oxypolis rigidior* (L.) C. & R."
Oxypolis longifolia (Pursh) Small
Oxypolis rigidior var. *ambigua* (Nutt.) B.L. Rob.
Oxypolis rigidior var. *longifolia* (Small) Britton
cowbane*, stiff cowbane, water dropwort.
oxypolis rigide*.
Distribution: ON
Native.
Perennial; wet soils, swamps, bogs and forests; poisonous to livestock; rare.

Pastinaca sativa **L.**
wild parsnip*, common parsnip, parsnip.
panais sauvage*, carotte-blanche, panais, panais commun, panais cultivé, panais potager.
Distribution: YK AK NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Biennial or monocarpic perennial; cultivated in gardens, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; causes photodermatitis in humans; occasional, locally common and increasing in abundance and distribution, rare in the prairies.
Plants naturalized in Canada are referable to subsp. *sativa*, which includes the cultivated parsnip.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 706; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1428, p. 714.

Heracleum maximum **Bartram**
Heracleum lanatum Michx.
cow-parsnip*, common cow-parsnip, cow parsnip, masterwort, wild parsnip.
berce laineuse*, berce, berce très grande, ciguë, poglus.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AK BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, shores, marshes, thickets, forests and ditches; causes dermatitis in humans; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 707.

Heracleum mantegazzianum **Sommier & Levier**
giant hogweed*.
berce du Caucase*.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON BC

Introduced; native of Europe.

Perennial, monocarpic; cultivated in gardens as an ornamental, old fields, ditches and roadsides; causes dermatitis in humans; local, but spreading.

References: Morton 1974, 1978; Dawe and White 1979; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Ochsmann 1996; Tiley *et al.* 1996; Tiley and Philp 1997; Wade *et al.* 1997.

Maps: Morton 1978, p. 183.

***Daucus carota* L.**

Daucus carota subsp. *carota*

wild carrot*, bird's nest, devil's-plaque, Queen Anne's lace, Queen Anne's-lace, Queen-Anne's-lace.

carotte sauvage*, carotte, carotte commune, carotte potagère, dauce carotte.

Distribution: GR LB NF PE NB QC ON MB SK BC

Legislation: CA ON QC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Biennial; pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

Plants naturalized in Canada are referable to subspecies *carota*.

References: Dale 1974; Small 1978; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mitich 1996*b*; Holm *et al.* 1996.

Maps: Dale 1974, fig. 5, p. 676; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1434, p. 717.

CORNACEAE
dogwood family – Cornacées

***Cornus canadensis* L.**

Cornus canadensis var. *canadensis*

Cornus canadensis var. *dutillyi* (Lepage) B. Boivin

Chamaepericlymenum canadense (L.) Asch. & Graebn.

Cornella canadensis Rydb.

bunchberry*, bunch-berry, Canadian bunchberry, Canadian dwarf cornel, cracker, crackerberry, dwarf cornel, puddingberry, pigeonberry, pudding-berry.

quatre-temps*, cornouiller du Canada, cornouiller quatre-temps, matagon, pain-d'oiseau, rouget, rougets.

Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Low perennial herbs; sandy, rocky or peaty soils, blueberry fields, rock outcrops, thickets, forest openings and open forests; common.

The dwarf dogwoods form a poorly understood circumboreal species complex. At one end of the morphological spectrum is the more northerly and circumpolar *Cornus suecica* L. (Swedish bunchberry, cornouiller de Suède), which hybridizes with *C. canadensis*. The putative stabilized hybrid has been called *C. unalaschkensis* Ledeb., but other intermediate forms have been identified as populations resulting from introgression toward one or other of the parent species (Murrell 1994).

References: Hall and Sibley 1976; Gervais and Smith 1985; Murrell 1994; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a* (*C. suecica*).
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 709; Hall and Sibley 1976, fig. 2, p. 888; Murrell 1994, fig. 6A, p. 553; Lamoureux 2002, p. 88.

ERICACEAE

heath family – Éricacées

Ledum groenlandicum **Oeder**
"*Ledum groenlandicum* Retz."
Ledum palustre L. subsp. *groenlandicum* (Oeder) Hultén
Ledum palustre var. *latifolium* (Jacq.) Michx.
Rhododendron groenlandicum (Oeder) Kron & Judd
Labrador tea*, common Labrador tea, Labrador-tea.
thé du Labrador*, bois de savane, lédon du Groenland, thé velouté.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Erect shrub; peaty or acidic sandy soils, shores, marshes, swales, bogs and open forests; reported to be poisonous; common.
The similar species *L. palustre* subsp. *decumbens* (Aiton) Hultén (= *L. decumbens* (Aiton) Small; *Rhododendron tomentosum* (Stokes) Harmaja subsp. *subarcticum* (Harmaja) G. Wallace) is more northerly in distribution and sometimes hybridizes with *L. groenlandicum*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 718; Fleurbec 1987, p. 274.

Rhododendron albiflorum **Hook.**
Azalea albiflorum (Hook.) Kuntze
Azaliastrum albiflorum (Hook.) Rydb.
white rose-bay*, white rhododendron, white-flowered rhododendron.
azalée blanche*.
Distribution: AB BC
Native.
Perennial shrub; montane and sub-alpine forests and forest openings; poisonous; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Rhododendron canadense **(L.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.**
"*Rhododendron canadense* (L.) Torr."
Azalea canadensis (L.) Kuntze
Rhodora canadensis L.
Canadian rhododendron*, rhodora.
rhododendron du Canada*, rhodora, rhodora du Canada, azalée du Canada (FR).
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; barrens, rocky slopes, bogs and thickets; probably poisonous; common.

Maps: Fleurbec 1987, p. 194.

***Rhododendron macrophyllum* D. Don *ex* G. Don**
Rhododendron californicum Hook.
California rose-bay*, California rhododendron, Pacific rhododendron.
rhododendron à grandes feuilles*, rhododendron de Californie.
Distribution: BC
Native.
Perennial shrub; forests; poisonous; locally common.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Szczawinski 1962, p. 150.

***Menziesia ferruginea* Sm.**
Menziesia glabella A. Gray
Menziesia ferruginea subsp. *glabella* (A. Gray) Calder & Roy L.Taylor
Menziesia ferruginea var. *glabella* (A. Gray) M. Peck
western minniebush*, false azalea, fool's-huckleberry.
menziésie ferrugineuse*.
Distribution: YK AK AB BC
Native.
Perennial shrub; stream banks, thickets and forests; reported as poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Hickman and Johnson 1969; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 720; Hickman and Johnson 1969, fig. 1, p. 2.

***Kalmia angustifolia* L.**
Kalmia angustifolia var. *angustifolia*
sheep-laurel*, dwarf laurel, lambkill, lambskill, pig laurel, pig-laurel, sheep laurel, wicky.
kalmia à feuilles étroites*, bois-chaud, crevard de mouton, herbe à commis, herbe forte, kalmia, kalmia à feuille étroite, kalmia à feuilles étoilées, laurier, poison de brebis, sacacoumi, tue-moutons.
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON
Legislation: QC
Native.
Slender shrub; dry or wet sterile soils and barrens, blueberry fields, pastures, meadows, shores, marshes, fens, bogs and open forests; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Hall *et al.* 1973; Ebinger 1974; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hall *et al.* 1973, fig. 2, p. 867; Fleurbec 1987, p. 202.

***Kalmia polifolia* Wangenh.**
"*Kalmia poliifolia* Wangenh."
Kalmia polifolia subsp. *microphylla* (Hook.) Calder & Roy L.Taylor
Kalmia glauca L'Hér.
bog-laurel*, pale laurel, swamp laurel.
kalmia à feuilles d'andromède*, kalmie glauque, kalmia pâle, laurier des marais.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB SM NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.
Low shrub; peaty soils, bogs, blueberry fields, pastures, meadows, fens, shores, marshes and open forests; reported as poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Ebinger 1974; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 721; Fleurbec 1987, p. 199.

***Gaultheria shallon* Pursh**
salal*, lemon leaves, shallon, wintergreen.
salal*.
Distribution: AK BC
Native.
Evergreen shrub; shores and forests; common.
References: Fraser *et al.* 1993.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 728; Fraser *et al.* 1993, fig. 2, p. 1236.

***Vaccinium myrtilloides* Michx.**
Vaccinium angustifolium var. *myrtilloides* (Michx.) House
velvet-leaved blueberry*, blueberry, Canada blueberry, sour-top blueberry, sour-top-blueberry, velvet-leaf blueberry, velvet-leaf-blueberry.
bleuet fausse-myrtille*, airelle du Canada, airelle fausse-myrtille, bleuet rameau-velouté, bleuets, bleuet du Canada.
Distribution: GR NT LB (NF) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Shrub; mesic soils, swamps, forest clearings and open forests; common.
References: Vander Kloet and Hall 1981; Vander Kloet 1988.
Maps: Vander Kloet and Hall 1981, fig. 2, p. 332; Vander Kloet 1988, fig. 17, p. 67; Lamoureux 2002, p. 142.

PRIMULACEAE
primrose family – Primulacées

***Androsace septentrionalis* L.**
Androsace alaskana Cov. & Standl.
Androsace septentrionalis var. *diffusa* (Small) Knuth
Androsace septentrionalis var. *glandulosa* (Wooton & Standl.) H. St. John
Androsace septentrionalis var. *puberulenta* (Rydb.) Knuth
Androsace septentrionalis var. *robusta* H. St. John
Androsace septentrionalis var. *subulifera* A. Gray
Androsace septentrionalis var. *subumbellata* A. Nelson
pygmyflower*, hairy northern fairy-candelabra, northern fairy-candelabra, pigmyflower, northern rockjasmine (US).
androsace septentrionale*.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK NF QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.
Annual; dry soils, cultivated fields, prairies, pastures, open forests and disturbed areas; common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981; Bouchard *et al.* 1991.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 745.

Lysimachia **L.**
References: Ray 1956; Ingram 1969; Coffey and Jones 1980.

Lysimachia ciliata **L.**
Steironema ciliatum (L.) Raf.
fringed loosestrife*, ciliate loosestrife.
lysimaque ciliée*, lysimaque fimbriée, stéironéma cilié.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows, hedgerows, shores, marshes, swamps, thickets and ditches; common.
Maps: Ray 1956, map 1, p. 111.

Lysimachia nummularia **L.**
moneywort*, creeping Jenny, creeping loosestrife.
lysimaque nummulaire*, herbe aux écus (FR), monnayère, monnoyère (FR).
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; mesic soils, grasslands, lawns, hedgerows, shores, forests, ditches and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Ray 1956, map 6, p. 116; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 333; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1478, p. 739.

Lysimachia punctata **L.**
Lysimachia punctata var. *verticillata* (M. Bieb.) Boiss.
dotted loosestrife*, fringed-loosestrife, garden-loosestrife, golden-cup.
lysimaque ponctuée*, lysimaque.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon to occasional.
Maps: Ray 1956, map 7, p. 117.

Lysimachia vulgaris **L.**
garden loosestrife*, garden-loosestrife, yellow loosestrife.
lysimaque commune*, chasse-bosse (FR), chasse-bosses (FR), herbe aux corneilles (FR).
Distribution: NF NS (PE) NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; shores, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional to rare.
Maps: Ray 1956, map 7, p. 117; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1477, p. 739.

Anagallis arvensis **L.**
scarlet pimpernel*, common pimpernel, sheperd's weather-glass, shepherd's weather-glass.
mouron rouge*, morgeline (FR).
Distribution: GR NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; sandy soils, pastures, old fields and disturbed areas; reported to be poisonous to livestock; locally common in eastern Canada and British Columbia, rare in the prairies.
References: Holm *et al.* 1977; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1484, p. 742.

APOCYNACEAE
dogbane family – Apocynacées

Vinca minor **L.**
periwinkle*, common periwinkle, myrtle, lesser periwinkle (UK).
pervenche mineure*, petite pervenche.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, old fields, thickets, forests and roadsides; uncommon.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 358.

Apocynum androsaemifolium **L.**
Apocynum androsaemifolium var. *incanum* A.DC.
Apocynum androsaemifolium var. *griseum* (Greene) Bég. & Belosersky
Apocynum androsaemifolium subsp. *pumilum* (A. Gray) B. Boivin
Apocynum androsaemifolium var. *woodsonii* B. Boivin
spreading dogbane*, flytrap.
apocyn à feuilles d'androsème*, gobe-mouche, herbe à la puce.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Native.
Perennial; sandy soils, blueberry fields, pastures, old fields, thickets and open forests; poisonous to livestock and causes dermatitis in some people; common.
The two common and widespread species of *Apocynum* listed here occasionally hybridize (Johnson *et al.* 1998) and names such as *A.* ×*medium* Greene and *A.* ×*floribundum* Greene have been applied to these hybrids.
References: Boivin 1966; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Porsild 1966, map 124, p. 82; Hultén 1968, p. 763.

Apocynum cannabinum **L.**
hemp dogbane*, Canadian hemp, Indian hemp.
apocyn chanvrin*, chanvre sauvage.

Distribution: TN-M YK NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, shores, thickets and open forests; poisonous to livestock; locally common.
Two weakly distinguishable varieties are sometimes recognized.
References: Boivin 1966; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Johnson *et al.* 1998.
Maps: Fleurbec 1987, p. 220.

Apocynum cannabinum* var. *cannabinum
Apocynum pubescens Mitch. *ex* R. Br.
Apocynum cannabinum var. *pubescens* (Mitch. *ex* R. Br.) A. DC.
hemp dogbane.
Distribution: ON
Maps: Boivin 1966, plate 1, p. 121.

***Apocynum cannabinum* var. *hypericifolium* A. Gray**
Apocynum sibiricum Jacq.
Apocynum cannabinum var. *glaberrimum* DC.
Apocynum sibiricum var. *cordigerum* (Greene) Fernald
clasping-leaved dogbane.
Distribution: TN-M YK NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

ASCLEPIADACEAE
milkweed family – Asclépiadacées

***Asclepias* L.**
Legislation: ON
References: Woodson 1954; Nicholson and Russell 1955; Macior 1965; Kephart *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Mitich 1993*c*.

***Asclepias incarnata* L.**
Asclepias pulchra Ehrh. *ex* Willd.
Asclepias incarnata var. *pulchra* (Ehrh. *ex* Willd.) Pers.
Asclepias incarnata subsp. *pulchra* (Ehrh. *ex* Willd.) Woodson
swamp milkweed*.
asclépiade incarnate*, asclépiade incarnat (FR).
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, swamps, marshes, ditches and shores; common.
The subspecific taxon *pulchra* is sometimes distinguished by its conspicuously pubescent and more ovate leaves. It occurs in the Maritime provinces.
Maps: Woodson 1947, fig. 1, p. 16; Woodson 1954, fig. 7, p. 50; Fleurbec 1987, p. 170.

***Asclepias speciosa* Torr.**
showy milkweed*.
belle asclépiade*.
Distribution: MB AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, grasslands, parklands, forest openings and roadsides; poisonous; common.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

***Asclepias syriaca* L.**
common milkweed*, common silkweed, milkweed, silkweed.
asclépiade commune*, asclépiade, asclépiade à ouate, asclépiade de Cornut, asclépiade de Syrie, cochons de lait, cotinier, cotinnier, cotonnier, herbe à cochons de lait, herbe à coton, herbe à la ouate, herbe à ouate, oreilles, ouate végétale, petit-cochon, petits cochons, petits poissons.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB
Legislation: MB NS QC
Native.
Perennial; pastures, fencerows, old fields, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous; common.
References: Doyon 1958, 1959, 1960; Bhowmik and Bandeen 1976; Maher *et al.* 1979; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Doyon 1958, fig. 2, p. 96; Bhowmik and Bandeen 1976, fig. 2, p. 582.

***Asclepias tuberosa* L.**
butterflyweed*, butterfly-weed, Canada-root, chigger-flower, Indian-posy, orange-root, orange swallow-wort, pleurisy-root, silk-weed, yellow milkweed, butterfly milkweed (US).
asclépiade tubéreuse*.
Distribution: QC ON
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, pastures, old fields, shores, dunes and forest openings.

***Asclepias tuberosa* subsp. *interior* Woodson**
Distribution: QC ON
Locally common.
References: Labrecque and Lavoie 2002

Asclepias tuberosa* subsp. *tuberosa
Distribution: ON
Locally common.

***Asclepias verticillata* L.**
eastern whorled milkweed*, whorled milkweed.
asclépiade verticillée*.
Distribution: ON MB SK
Native.

Perennial; dry soils, pastures, thickets and open forests; locally common.
References: Argus and White 1978; Maher *et al.* 1979.

***Asclepias viridiflora* Raf.**
Acerates viridiflora (Raf.) Pursh *ex* Eaton
Asclepias viridiflora var. *lanceolata* (Ives) Torr.
Acerates viridiflora var. *lanceolata* (Ives) A. Gray
Acerates viridiflora var. *linearis* A. Gray
Asclepias viridiflora var. *linearis* (A. Gray) Fernald
Acerates lanuginosa auct.
green milkweed*.
asclépiade à fleurs vertes*.
Distribution: ON MB AB (BC)
Native.
Perennial; dry sandy or mineral soils, pastures, prairies, dunes, open forests; locally common.
Scoggan (1978-1979) reported plants from along the Fraser River in British Columbia as probably adventive.
References: Argus and White 1978.

***Cynanchum louiseae* Kartesz & Gandhi**
Vincetoxicum nigrum (L.) Moench
Cynanchum nigrum (L.) Pers., *non* Cav.
black dog-strangling vine*, black swallow-wort, climbing poison, black swallowwort (US), Louise's swallow-wort (US).
dompte-venin noir*.
Distribution: QC ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; gardens, lawns, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional, locally common.
References: Bullock 1958; Pringle 1973; Kirk 1985; Sheeley and Raynal 1996.
Maps: Sheeley and Raynal 1996, fig. 2, p. 153.

***Cynanchum rossicum* (Kleopow) Borhidi**
Vincetoxicum rossicum (Kleopow) Barbar.
Vincetoxicum medium auct., non (R. Br.) Dcne.
Cynanchum medium auct., non R. Br.
dog-strangling vine*, pale swallow-wort, swallow-wort, European swallow-wort (US).
dompte-venin de Russie*.
Distribution: QC ON (BC)
Legislation: ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; gardens, lawns, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional, locally common.
References: Moore 1959; Pringle 1973; McNeill 1981*a*; Kirk 1985; Sheeley and Raynal 1996.
Maps: Sheeley and Raynal 1996, fig. 4, p. 154.

CONVOLVULACEAE
convolvulus family – Convolvulacées

***Calystegia silvatica* subsp. *fraterniflora* (Mack. & Bush) Brummitt**
Calystegia fraterniflora (Mack. & Bush) Brummitt
Calystegia sepium var. *fraterniflora* (Mack. & Bush) Shinners
Convolvulus sepium var. *fraterniflorus* Mack. & Bush
shortstalk false bindweed*.
liseron à fleurs géminées*.
Distribution: SK (BC)
Native.
Perennial; old fields, fencerows, thickets, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
Other subspecies of *C. silvatica* (Kit.) Griseb. occur in Europe and Asia.

***Calystegia sepium* (L.) R. Br.**
Convolvulus sepium L.
hedge bindweed*, bindweed, hedge-bindweed, morning glory, wild morning glory, wild morning-glory.
liseron des haies*, belles de nuit, belles du matin, calystégie des haies, chemise-de-Notre-Dame, chemise du Bon Dieu, chemisette à la bonne vierge, cloches de Notre-Dame, clochettes, fleur de la Sainte Vierge, gloire du matin, grand liseron, lis des champs, liseron des clôtures, manchettes de Notre-Dame, oeillet sauvage, robe à la bonne vierge.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB
Native and introduced.
Perennial.
Many intergrading subspecific taxa have been described. Here all the native forms are recognized under subsp. *americana*.
References: Lewis and Oliver 1965; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1537, p. 769.

***Calystegia sepium* subsp. *americana* (Sims) Brummitt**
Calystegia sepium var. *americana* (Sims) Matsuda
Convolvulus sepium var. *americanus* Sims
Convolvulus sepium var. *communis* Tryon
Convolvulus sepium var. *repens* (L.) A. Gray
Convolvulus sepium var. *sepium auct.*
Distribution: NF SM NS NB PE QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Mesic soils, meadows, marshes, swamps, shores, thickets and ditches; common.

Calystegia sepium* subsp. *sepium
Convolvulus sepium var. *dumetorum* Pospischal
Distribution: NS
Introduced; native of Europe.
Old fields, fencerows, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.

***Convolvulus arvensis* L.**

field bindweed*, cornbind, field-bindweed, orchard morning glory, small bindweed, small-flowered morning-glory, European morning glory (US).

liseron des champs*, belles du matin, clochettes, gloire du matin, herbe roulante, liseron, liseron grand, liseron noir, liset, manchette de Notre-Dame, petit liseron, teigne, vrillée, vrillet, vrillet à clochettes, vrille (FR).

Distribution: NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB CA MB NS QC SK

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, old fields, fencerows, roadsides and disturbed areas; sometimes reported as causing poisoning in livestock; common.

References: Holm *et al.* 1977; Weaver and Riley 1982; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mitich 1991*b*; McClay and De Clerck-Floate 2002*a*.

Maps: Weaver and Riley 1982: fig. 2, p. 464; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1538, p. 769.

***Cuscuta* L.**

dodder, dodders, love-tangle, coral-vine.

cuscute.

Legislation: AB BC CA MB ON QC

Due to the difficulty of identifying dodders and to the fact that they are all parasitic, weed control regulations generally cover all species as "*Cuscuta* spp."

***Cuscuta campestris* Yunck.**

Cuscuta arvensis auct.

Cuscuta pentagona var. *calycina* Engelm.

Cuscuta pentagona var. *pentagona auct.*

field dodder*.

cuscute des champs*.

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC

Native; introduced to Europe and Asia.

Annual; parasitic on a wide range of hosts, particularly legumes; common.

This taxon is sometimes considered to be a synonym of *C. pentagona* Engelm., or is treated as a variety of that species.

References: Yuncker 1965; Crins and Ford 1988; Parker and Riches 1993; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*; Holm *et al.* 1996.

***Cuscuta epilinum* Weihe**

flax dodder*, flax-dodder.

cuscute du lin*, bourreau du lin, cuscute densiflore, vrillette.

Distribution: (NS) QC ON (MB)

Introduced; native of Asia.

Annual; extremely injurious to cultivated flax; occasional.

References: Yuncker 1965; Parker and Riches 1993.

Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1534, p. 767.

***Cuscuta epithymum* (L.) L.**
clover dodder*, clover-dodder, common dodder, dodder (UK).
cuscute du thym*, cheveux de Vénus, cheveux du diable, cuscute de la luzerne, cuscute, cuscute du trèfle, cuscute épithyme, perruque du diable, petite cuscute, rougeot, teigne, tignasse.
Distribution: NB ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; extremely injurious to clover fields; common.
References: Yuncker 1965; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Crins and Ford 1988; Parker and Riches 1993; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1535, p. 768.

***Cuscuta gronovii* Willd. *ex* Schult.**
"*Cuscuta gronovii* Willd. *ex* Roem. & Schult."
Grammica gronovii (Willd.) Hadač & Chrtek
Cuscuta umbrosa auct., non Beyr. *ex* Hook.
swamp dodder*, angel's hair, common dodder, Gronovius dodder, love vine.
cuscute de Gronovius*, cuscute, cuscute commune, cuscute d'Amérique.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB AB
Native.
Annual; mesic to wet areas, parasitic on a variety of hosts; common.
References: Yuncker 1965; Hadač and Chrtek 1970: Packer and Bradley 1984; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Crins and Ford 1988; Day and Catling 1991; Parker and Riches 1993.

***Cuscuta megalocarpa* Rydb.**
Cuscuta curta (Engelm.) Rydb.
Cuscuta gronovii var. *curta* Engelm.
Cuscuta planiflora auct., non Engelm.
large-fruited dodder*.
cuscute à gros fruits*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Annual; parasitic on a variety of hosts; uncommon.

POLEMONIACEAE
polemonium family – Polémoniacées

***Phlox* L.**
References: Wherry 1955.

***Phlox hoodii* Richardson**
moss phlox*, moss-pink.
phlox de Hood*.
Distribution: (NT) AK YK MB SK AB BC

Native.
Perennial; dry soils, grasslands and prairies; common in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Wherry 1995, p. 165; Hultén 1968, p. 764.

HYDROPHYLLACEAE
waterleaf family – Hydrophyllacées

Phacelia campanularia **A. Gray**
California bluebell*, desert bluebells.
phacélie de Californie*.
Distribution: AB
Introduced; native of the United States.
Annual; cultivated as a garden ornamental, disturbed areas; reported to cause dermatitis; rare and local.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.

BORAGINACEAE
borage family – Boraginacées

Heliotropium curassavicum **L. var.** ***obovatum*** **DC.**
Heliotropium spathulatum Rydb.
spatulate-leaved heliotrope*, salt heliotrope, spatulateleaf heliotrope (US).
héliotrope à feuilles obovées*, héliotrope obové de Curaçao.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Short-lived perennial; margins of saline or alkaline sloughs and lakes; reported as toxic to humans and probably poisonous to livestock (pyrrolizidine alkaloids); local.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Borago officinalis **L.**
borage*, common borage.
bourrache officinale*, bourrache (FR).
Distribution: SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, fencerows, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; occasional.
References: Reed 1977.

Symphytum asperum **Lepech.**
prickly comfrey*, rough comfrey.

consoude âpre*, consoude rugueuse.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Asia.
Perennial; railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Gadella 1984.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1547, p. 774.

Symphytum officinale **L.**
comfrey*, common comfrey.
consoude officinale*, consoude, grande consoude, herbe à la coupure, herbe du cardinal, langue de vache, consoude commune (FR).
Distribution: NF SM NS NB QC ON AB BC
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; mesic soils, hedgerows, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported to be carcinogenic and poisonous to livestock; occasional.
References: Gadella 1984.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1546, p. 773.

Anchusa arvensis **(L.) M. Bieb.**
Buglossoides arvensis auct.
Lycopsis arvensis L.
small bugloss*, bugloss.
lycopside des champs*, chaudronnette, face de loup, face-de-loup, griffe des champs, lycopside, petite buglosse.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; dry or sandy soils, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in eastern Canada, uncommon in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Johnston 1954.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1549, p. 775.

Anchusa officinalis **L.**
common bugloss*, anchusa, common alkanet.
buglosse officinale*.
Distribution: BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial or perennial; dry or sandy soils, pastures, rangelands, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; local, but spreading.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, Map1548, p. 774.

Echium vulgare **L.**
Echium vulgare var. *pustulatum* (Sibth. & Sm.) Coincy
"*Echium vulgare* var. *pustulatum* (Sibth. & Sm.) Rouy"

blueweed*, blue devil, blue thistle, blue-weed, viper's-bugloss, viper's bugloss.
vipérine commune*, bouquet bleu, herbe aux vipères, herbe bleue, herbe piquante, langue d'oie, vipérine, vipérine vulgaire.
Distribution: NF NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC MB NS QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial or short-lived monocarpic perennial; dry soils, pastures, rangeland, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported as poisonous (produces pyrrolizidine alkaloids) and the stiff hairs can cause irritating contact dermatitis; common except in the Prairie Provinces where it is local.
References: Pusateri and Blackwell 1979; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Klemow *et al.* 2002.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1541, p. 771; Klemow *et al.* 2002, Fig. 2, p. 240.

***Lithospermum officinale* L.**
pearl gromwell*, common gromwell, European gromwell, gromwell.
grémil officinal*, graines de lutin, grémil, herbe aux perles, herbe de lutin, thé des champs.
Distribution: NB QC ON (MB)
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1539, p. 770.

***Lithospermum ruderale* Douglas *ex* Lehm.**
Lithospermum pilosum Nutt.
western gromwell*, puccoon, woolly gromwell.
grémil rudéral*.
Distribution: SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; grasslands and prairies; common.

***Buglossoides arvensis* (L.) I.M. Johnston**
Lithospermum arvense L.
corn gromwell*, bastard alkanet, corn-gromwell, field gromwell, wheatthief.
grémil des champs*, charrée.
Distribution: SM NS ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; sandy soils, pastures, old fields and roadsides; common.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1540, p. 770.

***Cynoglossum officinale* L.**
hound's-tongue*, common hound's tongue, common hound's-tongue, hound's tongue, sheep bur, houndstongue (US).
cynoglosse officinale*, cynoglosse, "cynoglosse officinal", herbe d'antal, langue de chien, langue-de-chien.

Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; pastures, rangeland, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common except in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Upadhyaya *et al.* 1988; de Jong *et al.* 1990; Mulligan and Munro 1990; De Clerck-Floate and Schwarzländer 2002.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1565, p. 783; Upadhyaya *et al.* 1988, fig. 2, p. 766.

***Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill**
field forget-me-not*, field mouse-ear, field scorpion-grass, rough forget-me-not.
myosotis des champs*.
Distribution: GR (AK) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare in the Prairies, occasional elsewhere.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1552, p. 776.

***Myosotis discolor* Pers.**
Myosotis versicolor (Pers.) Sm.
yellow-and-blue forget-me-not*, changing forget-me-not, (UK).
myosotis versicolore*, myosotis à fleurs changeantes (FR).
Distribution: NS ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or winter annual; old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; local in occurrence.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1554, p. 777.

***Myosotis sylvatica* Ehrh. *ex* Hoffm.**
garden forget-me-not*, cat's-eyes, forget-me-not, wood forget-me-not.
myosotis des forêts*, myosotis des bois, myosotis des parterres.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF NS NB QC ON AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, lawns, old fields, shores and disturbed areas; locally common.
Several poorly defined varieties are distinguished on pedicel length and petal and fruit colour.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 364; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1557, p. 779.

***Asperugo procumbens* L.**
madwort*, catchweed, German madwort.
râpette couchée*.
Distribution: GR YK AK ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; disturbed areas; rare, usually not persisting.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 779; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1551, p. 776.

Amsinckia intermedia **Fisch. & C.A. Mey.**
"*Amsinkia intermedia*"
Amsinckia menziesii var. *intermedia* (Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Ganders
fiddleneck*, common fiddleneck, coast fiddleneck (US), fireweed fiddleneck (US), rancher's fiddleneck (US).
amsinckie intermédiaire*.
Distribution: BC
Native.
Annual; roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common in central British Columbia.
This species is very similar to *A. menziesii* and is sometimes treated as a variety of that more widespread taxon.
References: Macbride 1917; Ray and Chisaki 1957*a*, 1957*b*, 1957*c*; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Amsinckia menziesii **(Lehm.) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbr.**
Amsinckia micrantha Suksd.
Amsinckia canadensis Suksd.
small-flowered fiddleneck*, fiddle-neck, fiddleneck, Menzies' fiddleneck, tarweed.
amsinckie de Menzies*.
Distribution: YK AK QC MB SK AB BC
Native; introduced in YK, AK and QC.
Annual; prairies, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed sites; poisonous to livestock; common in southern British Columbia, uncommon elsewhere, adventive and ephemeral in Quebec.
References: Macbride 1917; Ray and Chisaki 1957*a*, 1957*b*, 1957*c*; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 778.

Lappula occidentalis **(S. Watson) Greene**
Lappula echinata var. *occidentalis* (S. Watson) B. Boivin
Lappula redowskii auct., non (Hornem.) Greene
Lappula redowskii (Hornem.) Greene var. *occidentalis* (S. Watson) Rydb.
western bluebur*, western blue bur, western stickweed, western sticktight (US).
bardanette de l'Ouest*.
Distribution: NT YK AK (MB) SK AB BC
Legislation: CA
Native.
Annual; dry soils, roadsides and disturbed areas, uncommon.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 772.

Lappula occidentalis **var.** ***cupulata*** **(A. Gray) Higgins**
Lappula echinata forma *cupulata* (A. Gray) B. Boivin
Lappula redowskii (Hornem.) Greene var. *cupulata* (A. Gray) M.E. Jones
Lappula redowskii (Hornem.) Greene forma *cupulata* (A. Gray) Scoggan
Distribution: AB BC
Occasional.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

Lappula occidentalis* var. *occidentalis
Distribution: NT YK AK (MB) SK AB (BC)
Common.

***Lappula squarrosa* (Retz.) Dumort.**
Lappula echinata Fritsch
"*Lappula echinata* Gilib."
Lappula myosotis Moench
bluebur*, beggar-ticks, beggar's lice, blue bur, blue-bur, blue burr, blue weed, bur forget-me-not, burseed, burweed, European stick-tight, maiden-lip, stickseed, stickweed, European sticktight (US).
bardanette épineuse*, bardanette, bardanette hérissée, bardanette myosotis.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB CA MB SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; cultivated fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, particularly in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Frick 1984; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 772; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1565, p. 783.

***Hackelia floribunda* (Lehm.) I.M. Johnston**
Lappula floribunda (Lehm.) Greene
Echinospermum floribundum Lehm.
large-flowered stickseed*, many-flowered hackelia, western stickseed.
hackélia florifère*.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Biennial or perennial; mesic soils, meadows, shores, thickets and forests; common.
References: Gentry and Carr 1976; Straley *et al.* 1985.

VERBENACEAE
vervain family – Verbénacées

***Verbena bracteata* Lag. & Rodr.**
bracted vervain*, carpet vervain, prostrate vervain.
verveine prostrée*.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual or short-lived perennial; sandy soils, prairies, pastures, old fields and disturbed areas; locally abundant, but not a common species.

***Verbena hastata* L.**
blue vervain*, ironweed, simpler's joy.

verveine hastée*, verveine bleue.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, shores, thickets and forests; common.
References: Maher *et al.* 1978; Maher *et al.* 1979; Straley *et al.* 1985.

***Verbena urticifolia* L.**
white vervain*, bur-vine, nettle-leaved vervain.
verveine à feuilles d'ortie*, verveine à feuille d'ortie, verveine blanche.
Distribution: NB QC ON SK
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, shores, thickets and forest edges; common.
References: Maher *et al.* 1979.

LABIATAE [LAMIACEAE]
mint family – Labiées (Lamiacées)

References: Gill 1981.

***Ajuga reptans* L.**
ajuga*, bugle, carpet bugle, carpet bugleweed.
bugle rampante*, herbe de Saint-Laurent, petite consoude.
Distribution: NF QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, hedgerows, old fields, railway lines and disturbed areas; local.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 51, p. 88; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1576, p. 788.

***Teucrium canadense* L.**
germander*, American germander, head-betony, wood-sage.
germandrée du Canada*.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, hedgerows, shores, thickets and forests; common.
References: McClintock and Epling 1946; Day and Catling 1991.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 10, p. 42.

> ***Teucrium canadense* subsp. *canadense***
> *Teucrium canadense* var. *virginicum* (L.) Eaton
> Distribution: NS NB QC ON
> Occasional.
>
> ***Teucrium canadense* subsp. *viscidum* (Piper) Roy L. Taylor & MacBryde**
> *Teucrium canadense* var. *occidentale* (A. Gray) McClint. & Epling
> hairy germander, head-betony.
> germandrée visqueuse, germandrée occidentale.
> Distribution: QC ON MB SK BC

Uncommon, rare in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Maher *et al.* 1979.

Agastache foeniculum **(Pursh) Kuntze**
Agastache anethiodora (Nutt.) Britton
giant-hyssop*, anise hyssope, blue giant hyssop, fennel.
agastache fenouil*, hysope anisée.
Distribution: (NT) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; probably adventive in eastern Canada.
Perennial; sometimes cultivated as a garden ornamental, prairies, old fields, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the west, uncommon in the east.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 30, p. 65.

Nepeta cataria **L.**
catnip*, cat-mint (UK).
herbe à chat*, cataire, cataire commune, chataire, menthe des chats, népéta cataire, népète chataire, herbe aux chats (FR), menthe de chat (FR), népéta des chats (FR).
Distribution: AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; sometimes cultivated in gardens, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in eastern Canada.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 785; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 379; Gill 1981, map 33, p. 68; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1602, p. 801.

Glechoma hederacea **L.**
Glechoma hederacea var. *micrantha* Moric.
Nepeta hederacea (L.) Trev.
ground-ivy*, creeping charlie, gill-over-the-ground, ground ivy, haymaids, hedgemaids, robin-run-away, run-away-robins, scarlet runner.
lierre terrestre*, bléchome, cataire, chataire, chataire lierre, chataire lierre-terrestre, gléchome lierre, gléchome lierre terrestre, glécome lierre, lierre sauvage, lierre terrestre panaché, népète, népète faux lierre, népète lierre-terrestre, rondelotte, rondette.
Distribution: AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: CA
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; gardens, lawns, turf, pastures, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported as toxic to livestock; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Mitich 1994*b*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 786; Gill 1981, map 32, p. 67; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1603, p. 802; Lamoureux 2002, p. 242.

Dracocephalum parviflorum **Nutt.**
Moldavica parviflora (Nutt.) Britton

American dragonhead*, American dragon-head, dragonhead, small-flowered dragonhead.
dracocéphale d'Amérique*, dracocéphale à petite fleur, dracocéphale parviflore.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native; introduced into the Maritime provinces.
Annual or biennial; dry soils, pastures, rock outcrops, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 787; Gill 1981, map 34, p. 70.

***Dracocephalum thymiflorum* L.**
Moldavica thymiflora (L.) Rydb.
thyme-flowered dragonhead*.
dracocéphale à fleurs de thym*.
Distribution: YK (QC) ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; mesic soils, pastures, old fields, shores, open forests and disturbed sites; uncommon.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 35, p. 72; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1604, p. 802.

***Prunella vulgaris* L.**
heal-all*, carpenter-weed, carpenterweed selfheal, common self-heal, self-heal, healall (US).
brunelle commune*, brunelle, brunelle vulgaire, herbe au charpentier, primevère commune, prunelle, prunelle commune, prunelle vulgaire.
Distribution: AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: CA
Native and introduced.
Perennial.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 43, p. 80.

***Prunella vulgaris* subsp. *lanceolata* (Barton) Hultén**
Prunella vulgaris var. *aleutica* Fernald
Prunella vulgaris subsp. *aleutica* (Fernald) Hultén
Prunella vulgaris var. *calvescens* Fernald
Prunella vulgaris var. *rouleauiana* M.-Vict.
Distribution: AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Thickets, open forests, railway lines and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 787; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1607, p. 804.

Prunella vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris
Prunella vulgaris var. *parviflora* (Poir.) Benth.
Distribution: LB NF SM NS QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Grasslands, lawns, old fields, thickets, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1607, p. 804.

***Leonurus cardiaca* L.**
motherwort*, common motherwort, mother wort.
agripaume cardiaque*, cardiaire, herbe piquante, cardiaque (FR).
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, thickets, forests edges, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported to cause dermatitis; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 40, p. 76; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1595, p. 798.

Leonurus cardiaca* subsp. *cardiaca
Leonurus cardiaca var. *cardiaca*
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC
Common.

***Leonurus cardiaca* subsp. *villosus* (Desf. *ex* Spreng.) Hyl.**
Leonurus cardiaca var. *villosus* (Desf.) Benth.
Distribution: MB
Uncommon.

***Galeopsis bifida* Boenn.**
Galeopsis tetrahit L. var. *arvensis* Schlecht.
Galeopsis tetrahit var. *bifida* (Boenn.) Lejeune & Court
bifid-lipped hemp-nettle*.
galéopside bifide*, galéopsis bifide (FR).
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, pastures, swamps, thickets, forests, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Reed 1977.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 788; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1587, p. 794.
This taxon is poorly distinguished from the following species, *G. tetrahit* and some authors do not even distinguish it as a variety. Hence, it is often difficult to attribute published data to one or the other (e.g. Gill 1981; O'Donovan and Sharma 1987).

***Galeopsis tetrahit* L.**
Galeopsis tetrahit var. *tetrahit*
hemp-nettle*, bee nettle, common hemp-nettle, dog nettle, flowering nettle, hemp nettle, hempnettle (US).
ortie royale*, chambreule, chanvre bâtard, chanvre folle, chanvre sauvage, chardonnet, chevenelle, cromois, donate, galéope piquant, galéope tétrahit, galéopse, galéopside, galéopside à tige carrée, galéopside tétrahit, geneviève, gratte.
Distribution: YK AK NF NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, pastures, swamps, thickets, forests, ditches, roadsides and disturbed

areas; common.
O'Donovan and Sharma 1987; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 37, p. 73; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1586, p. 793; O'Donovan and Sharma 1987, fig. 2, p. 790.

Lamium amplexicaule **L.**
henbit*, dead nettle, henbit dead-nettle, henbit-nettle.
lamier amplexicaule*, pain de poule.
Distribution: GR NU LB NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual, winter annual or biennial; fallow and cultivated fields, gardens, hedgerows, fencerows, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional in the Prairies, locally common in the rest of Canada.
References: Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 39, p. 76; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1593, p. 797.

Lamium maculatum **L.**
spotted dead-nettle*, spotted deadnettle, variegated dead-nettle.
lamier maculé*.
Distribution: (NF) (NB) QC ON (BC)
Introduced; native of Europe and western Asia.
Annual; cultivated as a garden ornamental, cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 38, p. 74; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1588, p. 794.

Lamium purpureum **L.**
purple dead-nettle*, purple deadnettle, red dead-nettle.
lamier pourpre*, lamier rouge, ortie rouge (FR).
Distribution: GR NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon but becoming more widespread.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 38, p. 74; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1590, p. 795.

Stachys **L.**
References: Mulligan and Munro 1989.

Stachys arvensis **L.**
hedge-nettle*, field woundwort (UK), fieldnettle betony (US).
épiaire des champs*.
Distribution: NS (PE) (QC) (ON) BC
Introduced; native of western and northern Europe.
Annual or perennial; pastures, grasslands, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 375; Gill 1981, map 48, p. 85; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1601, p.

801.

Stachys palustris **L.**
marsh hedge-nettle*, woundwort, marsh woundwort (UK).
épiaire des marais*, crapaudine, ortie morte.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Legislation: NS
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, marshes, shores, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the east, rare in British Columbia.
References: Mulligan *et al.* 1983.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 374; Gill 1981, map 49, p. 87; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1600, p. 800.

Salvia nemorosa **L.**
Salvia sylvestris auct., non L.
wood sage*, wood-sage.
sauge des bois*.
Distribution: ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare and local.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 381; Gill 1981, map 28, p. 63.

Monarda fistulosa **L.**
wild bergamot*, horse mint, wild horsemint.
monarde fistuleuse*.
Distribution: QC ON MB AB BC
Native.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, parklands, old fields, thickets, forest openings and edges, railway lines and roadsides; common.
References: Scora 1967; Straley *et al.* 1985.

Monarda fistulosa **var. *fistulosa***
Distribution: QC ON
Occasional.
References: Scora 1967.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 28, p. 63.

Monarda fistulosa **var. *menthifolia*** **(R.C. Graham) Fernald**
Monarda menthifolia R.C. Graham
"*Monarda fistulosa* var. *menthaefolia*"
mint-leaved bergamot*, wild bergamot.
monarde à feuilles de menthe*, bergamote sauvage, menthe de cheval.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; pastures, parkland, open forests, railway lines and roadsides; common.
References: Scora 1967; Straley *et al.* 1985; McJannet *et al.* 1995.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 28, p. 63.

***Monarda fistulosa* var. *mollis* (L.) Benth.**
Monarda fistulosa var. *longipetiolata* B. Boivin
Monarda fistulosa var. *maheuxii* B. Boivin
Distribution: QC ON MB AB BC
Occasional.
References: Scora 1967.

***Hedeoma hispida* Pursh**
rough pennyroyal*, rough falsepennyroyal (US).
hédéoma rude*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB
Native.
Annual; sandy soils, pastures, prairies, old fields, hedgerows, forest openings, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
References: Irving 1980; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Irving 1980, fig. 10, p. 287; Gill 1981, map 8, p. 41.

***Acinos arvensis* (Lam.) Dandy**
Satureja acinos (L.) Scheele
Clinopodium acinos (L.) Kuntze
Calamintha acinos (L.) Clairv. *ex* Gaudin
Acinos thymoides (L.) Moench
mother-of-thyme, basil balm, basil thyme (UK).
sarriette acinos, basilic sauvage, pouliot des champs, calament acinos (FR), petit basilic (FR).
Distribution: PE QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe, North Africa and western Asia.
Annual or short-lived perennial; pastures, old fields, shores, forest openings, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in southern Ontario, uncommon in southwestern Quebec and southern British Columbia, rare in Prince Edward Island.
References: DeWolf 1955; Lawrence 1961; Gill 1981.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 382; Gill 1981, map 22, p. 55; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1608, p. 804.

***Clinopodium vulgare* L.**
Satureja vulgaris (L.) Fritsch
Calamintha clinopodium Benth.
wild basil*, basil, dogmint.
sarriette vulgaire*.
Distribution: (NF) (SM) NS NB QC ON (MB) BC
Introduced; native of Europe, although possibly native populations are present in North America.
Perennial; old fields, shores, open forests and disturbed areas; uncommon.
A variety (var. *neogaea* (Fernald) Reed) with glabrous leaves, except for hairs along the nerves of the lower surface, is purportedly native.
References: DeWolf 1955.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 56, p. 75; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 382; Gill 1981, map 25, p. 59; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1609, p. 805.

Hyssopus officinalis **L.**
Hyssopus aristatus Godr.
Hyssopus vulgaris Bubani
hyssop*, common hyssop, garden hyssop.
hysope officinale*, hysope.
Distribution: NS QC ON SK
Introduced; native of southern Europe.
Perennial; dry soils, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional, but may be locally abundant.
Sometimes cultivated as a herb or medicinal plant (Small 1997).
Maps: Gill 1981, map 11, p. 44.

Origanum vulgare **L.**
wild marjoram*, oregano, wild-marjoram, winter sweet, marjoram (UK).
origan vulgaire*, origan.
Distribution: NS PE QC ON BC
Introduced; native of the Mediterranean area.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: DeWolf 1954; Ietswaart 1980; Tucker and Rollins 1989.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 382; Ietswaart 1980, fig. 29, p. 121; Gill 1981, map 20, p. 54; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1610, p. 805.

Thymus pulegioides **L.**
"*Thymus serpyllum* L."
Thymus praecox subsp. *arcticus* (Durand) Jalas
creeping thyme*, thyme, wild thyme, large thyme (UK).
thym serpolet*, pouliet, serpolet, thym, thym sauvage.
Distribution: NS PE QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, dry soils, pastures, lawns, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; scattered, but locally common.
The similar species *T. pannonicus* All. is sometimes cultivated and rarely escapes, as in southern Ontario. Gill (1981) treats this species under the name *T. serpyllum*, mapping sites in NS, QC, ON MB and BC.
References: Pigott 1955.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 383; Gill 1981, map 26, p. 60; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1612, p. 806 (North American material under the name *T. serpyllum*).

Lycopus americanus **Muhl. *ex* W.P.C. Barton**
"*Lycopus americanus* Muhl."
Lycopus americanus var. *scabrifolius* Fernald
American water-horehound*, American bugleweed, cut-leaved bugle-weed, cut-leaved water horehound, water-horehound.
lycope d'Amérique*, lycope sinuée.

Distribution: (NF) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, pastures, meadows, shores, marshes, swamps, thickets, open forests and ditches; common.
References: Henderson 1962; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 12, p. 44; Fleurbec 1987, p. 228.

***Lycopus europaeus* L.**
European water-horehound*, gipsywort (UK), European bugleweed (US).
lycope d'Europe*.
Distribution: NS QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, shores, marshes, ditches and disturbed areas; locally common around the lower Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence River.
Commonly hybridizes with *L. americanus* in eastern Canada.
References: Stuckey and Philips 1970; Webber and Ball 1980.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 385; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1613, p. 807; Fleurbec 1987, p. 224.

***Lycopus uniflorus* Michx.**
Lycopus uniflorus var. *ovatus* Fernald & H. St. John
Lycopus virginicus L. var. *pauciflorus* Benth.
tuberous water-horehound*, bugle weed, bugleweed, northern bugle-weed, northern bugleweed, northern water horehound, oneflower bugleweed, spring of Jerusalem, slender bugleweed (US).
lycope à une fleur*, lycope commun, lycope uniflore.
Distribution: NT (YK) AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, shores, marshes, swamps, fens, bogs and ditches; common.
References: Henderson 1962; McJannet *et al.* 1995.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 791; Gill 1981, map 14, p. 47; Fleurbec 1987, p. 232.

***Mentha arvensis* L.**
Mentha arvensis subsp. *borealis* (Michx.) Roy L. Taylor & MacBryde
Mentha arvensis var. *canadensis* (L.) Kuntze
Mentha arvensis var. *glabrata* (Benth.) Fernald
Mentha arvensis subsp. *haplocalyx* Briq.
Mentha arvensis var. *lanata* Piper
Mentha arvensis var. *sativa auct.*
Mentha arvensis var. *villosa* (Benth.) S.R. Stewart
Mentha canadensis L.
Mentha gentilis L.
Mentha glabrior (Hook.) Rydb.
Mentha penardii (Briq.) Rydb.

field mint*, common mint, mint, wild mint, corn mint (UK).
menthe des champs*, baume, menthe du Canada.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows, shores, marshes, swamps and ditches; common and widespread.
References: Gill *et al.* 1973.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 792; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 384; Gill 1981, map 15, p. 48; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1614, p. 807.

***Mentha* × *piperita* L.**
pepper mint*, peppermint.
menthe poivrée*, baume, menthe, menthe américaine, mente commune, menthe française.
Distribution: AK (NF) SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, shores, thickets, open forests and ditches; locally common.
Purported to be a natural hybrid between *M. aquatica* L. and *M. spicata*. It is grown locally in North America and elsewhere for its oil, which is used to flavour many products.
Maps: Gill 1981, map 18, p. 51.

***Mentha spicata* L.**
Mentha viridis L.
spear mint*, spearmint.
menthe à épis*, baume, baume vert, menthe, menthe en épis, menthe romaine, menthe verte.
Distribution: AK (NF) NS PE NB QC ON SK BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden plant, pastures, meadows, hedgerows, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 791; Gill 1981, map 18, p. 53; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1618, p. 809.

SOLANACEAE
nightshade family – Solanacées

***Solanum* L.**
Legislation: MB
References: Stebbins and Paddock 1949; Heiser 1969; Henderson 1974; Edmonds 1977, 1978, 1979*b*; Schilling 1978, 1981; Schilling and Heiser 1979; Heiser *et al.* 1979; Bassett and Munro 1985; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
All the species in this genus included here are considered toxic to some extent.

***Solanum americanum* Mill. var. *nodiflorum* (Jacq.) Edmonds**
Solanum americanum Mill. var. *patulum* (L.) Edmonds

Solanum nigrum var. *americanum* (P. Mill.) O.E. Schulz
Solanum nodiflorum Jacq.
Solanum nodiflorum Jacq. subsp. *nutans* R.J.F. Hend.
American black nightshade, black nightshade.
Distribution: BC
Native; possibly introduced.
Annual; rare.

***Solanum carolinense* L.**
horse-nettle*, ball-nettle, balle-nettle, horsenettle (US).
morelle de Caroline*, morelle de la Caroline.
Distribution: BC CA ON QC
Native and introduced; native of the United States and southern Ontario, introduced further northward.
Perennial; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.

***Solanum dulcamara* L.**
Solanum dulcamara var. *villosissimum* Desv.
climbing nightshade*, bitter nightshade, bittersweet, bittersweet nightshade, European bittersweet, fever-twig, matrimony vine, matrimonyvine, nightshade, scarlet berry, violet bloom, woody nightshade.
morelle douce-amère*, douce-amère, herbe à la fièvre, laque, morelle grimpante, vigne de Judée.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB (AB) BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, pastures, gardens, hedgerows, fencerows, shores, thickets, forests, ditches, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock and people; common.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1624, p. 812.

***Solanum nigrum* L.**
black nightshade*, common nightshade, garden nightshade, stubble-berry.
morelle noire*, crève-chien, herbe-mou, morelle, raisins de loup, tue-chien.
Distribution: (AK) (NF) NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; probably native of Europe.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to humans and livestock; common.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Holm *et al.* 1977; Bassett and Munro 1985; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 792; Bassett and Munro 1985, fig. 8, p. 406.

Solanum ptychanthum **Dunal *in* Lam.**
"*Solanum pterocaulum* Dunal"
"*Solanum ptycanthum* Dunal"
Solanum americanum auct.
Solanum nigrum auct.
Solanum nigrum var. *virginicum* L.
eastern black nightshade*, American nightshade, black nightshade, West Indian nightshade (US).
morelle noire de l'Est*, morelle d'Amérique.
Distribution: NS QC ON MB SK
Introduced; native of the United States.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, shores, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in southern Ontario, uncommon elsewhere.
References: Bassett and Munro 1985.
Maps: Bassett and Munro 1985, fig. 7, p. 406.

Solanum rostratum **Dunal**
Solanum cornutum auct.
buffalobur*, buffalo bur, buffalo-bur, Kansas-thistle.
morelle rostrée*.
Distribution: (PE) QC ON MB (SK) AB BC
Introduced; native of the United States and Mexico.
Annual; pastures, gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional to uncommon.
References: Bassett and Munro 1986.
Maps: Bassett and Munro 1986, fig. 5B, p. 983.

Solanum sarrachoides **Sendtner**
"*Solanum sarachoides*"
hairy nightshade*, cupped nightshade, green nightshade (UK).
morelle faux-sarracha*, morelle poilue.
Distribution: (AK) NF QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of South America.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, prairies, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the Prairie Provinces and southern British Columbia, uncommon elsewhere.
References: Edmonds 1979*a*; Bassett and Munro 1985.
Maps: Bassett and Munro 1985, fig. 9, p. 406.

Solanum triflorum **Nutt.**
wild tomato*, cut-leaved nightshade, cutleaf nightshade, prairie nightshade, spreading nightshade, three-flowered nightshade.
morelle à trois fleurs*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of the western United States.
Annual; cultivated fields, dry plains, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

References: Straley *et al.* 1985.

Physalis L.
References: Waterfall 1958.

Physalis alkekengi **L.**
Chinese lantern*, alkekengi, cape-gooseberry, Chinese lantern plant, Chinese lantern-plant, winter cherry, winter-cherry, Chinese lanternplant (US), chinese-lantern-plant (US).
coqueret alkékenge*, alkekenge, lanterne chinoise, alkékenge (FR).
Distribution: NB (QC) ON
Introduced; native of Asia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon and local.

Physalis heterophylla **Nees**
Physalis heterophylla var. *ambigua* (A. Gray) Rydb.
Physalis heterophylla var. *nyctaginea* (Dunal) Rydb.
clammy ground-cherry*, ground-cherry, wild ground cherry, clay groundcherry (US).
coqueret hétérophylle*, cerise-de-terre, cerise de terre sauvage.
Distribution: NS QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, old fields and forest openings; occasional.

Physalis subglabrata **Mack. & Bush**
Physalis longifolia Nutt. var. *subglabrata* (Mack. & Bush) Cronquist
Physalis virginiana Muhl. var. *subglabrata* (Mack. & Bush) Waterf.
smooth ground-cherry*, smooth groundcherry (US).
coqueret glabre*.
Distribution: ON
Native.
Perennial; dry sandy soils, cultivated fields, gardens, old fields, forest openings, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
This taxon is often considered a variety of *P. longifolia* Nutt.

Physalis virginiana **Mill.**
Virginia ground-cherry*, smooth ground-cherry.
coqueret de Virginie*, coqueret glabre.
Distribution: QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; dry sandy soils, old fields and forest openings; uncommon.

Nicandra physalodes **(L.) Gaertn.**
"*Nicandra physalodes* (L.) Pers."
Atropa physalodes L.
Physalodes physalodes (L.) Britton

apple-of-Peru*, shoo-fly plant.
nicandre faux-coqueret*.
Distribution: NS PE QC ON BC
Introduced; native of South America; probably not persisting in British Columbia.
Annual; cultivated fields, old fields and disturbed areas; sometimes used as a fly poison and herbal remedy; uncommon and local.
References: Holm *et al.* 1996.

***Lycium barbarum* L.**
Lycium halimifolium Mill.
matrimonyvine*, common matrimony vine, Duke of Argyll's teaplant (UK).
lyciet de Barbarie*, lyciet, lyciet à feuilles d'obione (FR).
Distribution: NS QC ON SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon and local.
A garden escape; previously more popular in the nursery trade.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 385.

***Hyoscyamus niger* L.**
black henbane*, henbane, foetid nightshade, insande root, poison tobacco.
jusquiame noire*, canicule, careillade, hanebane potelée, herbe à la teigne, herbe aux engelures, herbe corniculaire, herbe de Sainte-Apolline, herbe du diable, jusquiame, mort-aux-poules, potelée, tabac du diable.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB (BC)
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or biennial; gardens, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported as poisonous to humans and livestock, a source of the narcotic hyoscyamin; occasional.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990; Mitich 1992*b*.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1621, p. 811.

***Datura* L.**
Legislation: NS
References: DeWolf 1956*a*.

***Datura innoxia* Mill.**
"*Datura inoxia* Mill."
Datura metel auct., *non* L.
Datura meteloides DC. *ex* Dunal
angel's trumpet*, downy thornapple, sacred datura.
stramoine inoffensive*, stramoine parfumée.
Distribution: QC ON
Introduced; native of tropical America.
Annual; disturbed areas; poisonous; locally common.
References: Avery *et al.* 1959; McNeill 1981*a*; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Datura stramonium **L.**

Datura stramonium var. *tatula* (L.) Torr.
Datura stramonium forma *tatula* (L.) B. Boivin
Datura stramonium var. *chalybaea* W.D.J. Koch

jimsonweed*, devil's apple, Jamestown weed, jimson weed, jimson-weed, mad apple, purple thorn-apple, stinkweed, stinkwort, stramonium, stramonium thorn-apple, thorn apple, thorn-apple, thornapple, white man's plant.

stramoine commune*, bourse-du-diable, datura stramoine, herbe aux sorciers, herbe des magiciens, herbe du diable, plante de l'homme blanc, pomme du diable, pomme épineuse, stramoine, stramoine violette, herbe à la toupe (FR).

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON SK (AB) BC

Legislation: CA MB

Introduced; native of Asia.

Annual; cultivated as a garden ornamental, cultivated fields, fencerows, old fields, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous; uncommon in the Prairie Provinces, common in Ontario.

References: Avery *et al.* 1959; Weaver and Warwick 1984; Mitich 1989*a*; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996.

Maps: Weaver and Warwick 1984, fig. 2, p. 983; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1625, p. 813.

SCROPHULARIACEAE
figwort family – Scrofulariacées

Species in the subfamily Rhinanthoideae are hemiparasitic. Genera include *Rhinanthus*, *Digitalis*, *Euphrasia*, *Odontites* and *Veronica*. They contain chlorophyll, but depend to some extent on connections to the roots of nearby host plants. Most species are not restricted in their host range and do not cause serious damage to their host plants.

Verbascum blattaria **L.**

moth mullein*.

molène blattaire*, herbe aux mites (FR), molène aux teignes (FR).

Distribution: NB QC ON BC

Introduced; native of Europe.

Biennial; pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional in the east, rare in British Columbia.

Maps: Gross and Werner 1978, fig. 2, p. 406; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 389.

Verbascum thapsus **L.**

common mullein*, flannel-plant, great mullein, mullein, wild tobacco.

grande molène*, blanc de mal, bonhomme, bouillée, bouillon-blanc, cierge de Notre-Dame, molène, molène commune, molène médicinale, molène vulgaire, semelles, tabac du diable, bouillon blanc (FR).

Distribution: (AK) NF NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; pastures, old fields, shores, forest openings, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in British Columbia and eastern Canada, rare in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Gross and Werner 1978; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mitich 1989*d*.
Maps: Gross and Werner 1978, fig. 2A, p. 406; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1629, p. 815.

***Cymbalaria muralis* P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.**
"*Cymbalaria muralis* Baumg."
Linaria cymbalaria (L.) Mill.
Kenilworth-ivy*, coliseum-ivy, ivy-leaved toadflax, Kenilworth ivy.
cymbalaire des murs*, linaire cymbalaire, cymbalaire (FR), lierre de murailles (FR), ruines de Rome (FR).
Distribution: NS NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; cultivated as a garden ornamental, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare, usually not persisting.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 390.

***Linaria* Mill.**
Legislation: CA

***Linaria dalmatica* (L.) Mill.**
Linaria genistifolia (L.) Mill. subsp. *dalmatica* (L.) Maire & Petitm.
Dalmatian toadflax*, broad-leaved toadflax, broad-leaved Dalmatian toadflax, wild snapdragon.
linaire à feuilles larges*, linaire de Dalmatie.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC MB
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the Prairie Provinces.
Often considered as a subspecies of the following species.
References: DeWolf 1956*b*; Louis-Marie 1958; Alex 1962; Reed 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Vujnovic and Wein 1997; Lajeunesse 1999; De Clerck-Floate and Harris 2002.
Maps: Alex 1962, fig. 5, p. 305; Vujnovic and Wein 1997, fig. 2, p. 486.

***Linaria genistifolia* (L.) Mill.**
narrow-leaved Dalmatian toadflax, broomleaf toadflax (AU).
linaire à feuilles de genêt.
Distribution: AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.

***Linaria repens* (L.) Mill.**
striped toadflax, pale toadflax (UK).
linaire rampante.

Distribution: NF NB NS
Introduced; native of western Europe.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, thickets, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: DeWolf 1956*b*.
Maps: Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 391; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1635, p. 818.

***Linaria vulgaris* Mill.**
"*Linaria vulgaris* Hill"
yellow toadflax*, butter and eggs, butter-and-eggs, common linaria, common toadflax, toad-flax, toadflax, wild snapdragon.
linaire vulgaire*, gueule de lion, gueule-de-lion, gueule de lion des champs, lin des crapauds, linaire, linaire commune, muflier sauvage, pain et beurre, pisse de chien.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC MB SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Louis-Marie 1955, 1956, 1957*a*, 1957*b*; DeWolf 1956*b*; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mitich 1993*b*; Saner *et al.* 1995; Lajeunesse 1999; McClay and De Clerck-Floate 2002*b*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 793; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 390; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1636, p. 818; Saner *et al.* 1995, fig. 2, p. 529.

***Chaenorrhinum minus* (L.) Lange**
Linaria minor (L.) Desf.
dwarf snapdragon*, common dwarf snapdragon, small snapdragon, small toadflax (UK).
chénorhinum mineur*, linaire mineure.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; pastures, old fields, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
References: Widrlechner 1983; Grime *et al.* 1988; Arnold 1991.
Maps: Widrlechner 1983, fig. 3, 5, p. 182, 183; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1634, p. 817.

***Scrophularia lanceolata* Pursh**
lance-leaved figwort*, figwort, lanceolate figwort, lanceleaf figwort (US).
scrofulaire lancéolée*.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON SK BC
Native.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, fencerows, shores, thickets, forest edges, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
Often in large dense colonies.
References: Maher *et al.* 1978; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

***Mimulus* L.**
References: Grant 1924.

***Mimulus lewisii* Pursh**
red monkeyflower*.
mimule de Lewis*, mimule rose.
Distribution: AK AB BC
Native.
Perenial; wet soils, pastures, meadows and shores; common in the Rocky Mountains.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 796.

***Veronica agrestis* L.**
field speedwell*, field-speedwell, garden speed-well, garden speedwell, winter-weed, green field-speedwell (UK).
véronique agreste*, véronique rustique.
Distribution: NF SM NS NB QC ON AB (BC)
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1657, p. 829.

***Veronica arvensis* L.**
corn speedwell*, corn-speedwell, corn-speed-well, field speedwell, field-speedwell, wall speedwell.
véronique des champs*.
Distribution: GR YK AK (LB) NF (SM) NS NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; rocky or sterile soils, gardens, pastures, shores, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 800; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1654, p. 827.

***Veronica chamaedrys* L.**
germander speedwell*, angel's eye, bird's-eye.
véronique petit-chêne*, herbe à Thérèse, petit chêne, petit-chêne, véronique germandrée.
Distribution: AK NF NS PE NB QC ON AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; gardens, old fields, forest edges, railway lines and roadsides; occasional, rare in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 799; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1646, p. 823.

***Veronica filiformis* Sm.**
creeping speedwell*, slender speedwell.
véronique filiforme*.
Distribution: QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Asia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, gardens, lawns and turf; occasional.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1661, p. 831.

***Veronica officinalis* L.**
Veronica officinalis var. *tournefortii* (Vill.) Rchb.
common speedwell*, gypsyweed, heath speedwell (UK).
véronique officinale*, herbe aux ladres, thé d'Europe, véronique, véronique mâle.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1645, p. 823.

***Veronica peregrina* L.**
purslane speedwell*, neckweed, purslane-speedwell, American speedwell (UK).
véronique voyageuse*.
Distribution: NT YK AK PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, rock outcrops, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas.

Veronica peregrina* var. *peregrina
Distribution: PE NB QC ON BC
Occasional.
References: Bouchard *et al.* 1983.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 801; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1656, p. 828.

***Veronica peregrina* var. *xalapensis* (Humb., Bonpl. & Kunth) H. St. John & Warren**
Distribution: NT YK AK NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Occasional, locally abundant in the Prairie Provinces.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 801; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1656, p. 828.

***Veronica persica* Poir.**
Veronica persica var. *aschersoniana* (Lehm.) B. Boivin
Veronica persica var. *correnisiana* (Lehm.) B. Boivin
bird's-eye speedwell*, bird's-eye, Persia speedwell, Persian speedwell, common field-speedwell (UK), birdseye speedwell (US).
véronique de Perse*.
Distribution: AK NF NS PE NB QC ON AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 800; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1660, p. 830.

***Veronica serpyllifolia* L.**
Veronica serpyllifolia var. *nummularioides* Lec. & Lem.
thyme leaved speedwell*, thymeleaf speedwell.
véronique à feuilles de serpolet*, véronique à feuilles de thym.
Distribution: GR YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, pastures, meadows, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 801 & 802; Hultén 1971: p. 260; Hultén and Fries 1986, Maps 1640 and 1641, pp. 820-821.

***Digitalis purpurea* L.**
foxglove*, common foxglove.
digitale pourpre*, digitale pourprée (FR).
Distribution: AK NF SM NS ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Biennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, forest openings, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon, but locally abundant in Newfoundland and British Columbia, rare elsewhere.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 806; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1638, p. 819.

***Euphrasia* L.**
References: Sell and Yeo 1970.

***Euphrasia nemorosa* (Pers.) Wallr.**
Euphrasia americana Wettst.
Euphrasia canadensis auct., pro parte
hairy eyebright*, Canada eyebright.
euphraise des bois*.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Probably introduced; native of western and central Europe.
Annual; dry soils, old fields, sandy or rocky barrens, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1674, p. 837.

***Euphrasia stricta* D. Wolff *ex* J.F. Lehm.**
Euphrasia officinalis auct., pro parte
Euphrasia rigidula Jord.
stiff eyebright*, eyebright (UK).
euphraise dressée*.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON
Probably introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; dry soils, lawns, sterile pastures, old fields, rocky forest openings, railway lines and disturbed areas; common.
References: Downie and McNeill 1988; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1675, p. 838.

***Euphrasia tetraquetra* (Bréb.) Arrond.**
Euphrasia americana auct., pro parte

Euphrasia canadensis Towns.
Canadian eyebright*, eyebright.
euphraise du Canada*.
Distribution: QC ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual; dry soils, sterile pastures, old fields and roadsides; common.

***Odontites vernus* (Bellardi) Dumort. subsp. *serotinus* (Dumort.) Corb.**
Odontites serotinus Dumort.
"*Odontites serotina* (Lam.) Dumort."
"*Odontites rubra* (Baumg.) Opiz"
"*Odontites verna* (Bellardi) Dumort."
"*Odontites verna* subsp. *serotina* (Dumort.) Corb."
Odontites vulgaris Moench
red bartsia*, eyebright.
odontite rouge*, bartsie dentée.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB (SK) AB
Legislation: AB CA MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, railway lines and roadsides; common.
Nomenclatural problems have resulted in the use of many different names and various spellings for this taxon. Further research is required to resolve the appropriate name for our plant. Under the rules of botanical nomenclature the generic name must be treated as masculine.
References: Reed 1977.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1684, p. 842.

***Rhinanthus minor* L.**
Rhinanthus borealis (Sterneck) Druce
"*Rhinanthus borealis* (Sterneck) Chab."
Rhinanthus crista-galli L.
Rhinanthus crista-galli var. *fallax* (Wimm. & Graebn.) Druce
Rhinanthus minor subsp. *borealis* (Sterneck) Druce
Rhinanthus stenophyllus (Schur) Schinz & Thell.
yellow rattle*, Boston-weed, cockscomb rattleweed, common rattle, common yellow rattle, mormon-weed, rattle-box, rattle-seed, small yellow rattle, yellow-rattle.
petit rhinanthe*, bourse, claquette, cociste, cocrète, cocrête, cocriste, croquette, graines de Boston, rhinanthe à petites fleurs, rhinanthe crête-de-coq, rhinanthe mineure, rhinanthe petit, sonnette, tartaire.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Probably native and introduced.
Annual; pastures, meadows, shores, thickets and forest openings; common.
References: Maher *et al.* 1979; Van Hulst *et al.* 1986; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 119, p. 139; Hultén 1968, p. 815; Van Hulst *et al.* 1986, fig. 1, p. 1445; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1702, p. 851.

LENTIBULARIACEAE
bladderwort family – Lentibulariacées

Utricularia intermedia **Hayne**
flat-leaved bladderwort*, intermediate bladderwort.
utriculaire intermédiaire*.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; stagnant or slow moving water, marshes, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; common.
References: Taylor 1989.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 831; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 417; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1719, p. 860.

Utricularia minor **L.**
small bladderwort*, lesser bladderwort.
utriculaire mineure*.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; stagnant or slow moving water, bogs, fens, marshes, lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; common.
References: Taylor 1989.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 831; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 417; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1718, p. 859.

Utricularia vulgaris **subsp. *macrorhiza*** **(Le Conte) Clausen**
Utricularia vulgaris L.
Utricularia macrorhiza J. Le Conte *ex* Torr.
Utricularia vulgaris var. *americana* A. Gray
common bladderwort*, greater bladderwort (UK).
utriculaire vulgaire*, millefeuille des marais, utriculaire des marais.
Distribution: NT YK AK LF NF SM NS NB QC ON MB SK AB
Native.
Perennial; stagnant or slow moving water, bogs, fens, marshes, lakes, ponds, rivers, streams and ditches; common.
Taylor (1989), in his monograph of the genus, discusses the justification for taxonomic recognition of the North American common bladderwort as a distinct species, *U. macrorhiza*, from the Eurasian material, *U. vulgaris*. Few North American authors, however, have taken up the distinction at the species level.
References: Winston and Gorham 1979; Baumgarner 1987; Taylor 1989.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 830; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 416; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1720, p. 860; Fleurbec 1987, p. 88.

PHRYMACEAE
lopseed family – Phrymacées

***Phryma leptostachya* L.**
lopseed.
phryma à épis grêles.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB
Native; also native of east Asia.
Perennial; thickets, deciduous or mixed forests and railway lines; local.
References: Thieret 1972.
Maps: Thieret 1972, p. 228.

PLANTAGINACEAE
plantain family – Plantaginacées

***Plantago* L.**
Legislation: QC
References: Bassett 1973.

***Plantago aristata* Michx.**
Plantago patagonica var. *aristata* (Michx.) A. Gray
bracted plantain*, bristly plantain, buckhorn, large-bracted plantain, rat-tail plantain, western buckhorn, western ripple grass.
plantain aristé*.
Distribution: YK NS ON AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or short-lived perennial; dry soils, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon, usually not persisting.
References: Bassett 1973; Reed 1977.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 834; Bassett 1973, p. 38.

***Plantago lanceolata* L.**
Plantago lanceolata var. *angustifolia* Poir.
Plantago lanceolata var. *sphaerostachya* Mert. & W.D.J. Koch
narrow-leaved plantain*, black plantain, buckhorn, buckhorn plantain, English plantain, lance-leaved plantain, rib-grass, ribgrass, ribwort, ribwort plantain, ripplegrass.
plantain lancéolé*, bonne femme, herbe à cinq côtés, herbe à cinq coutures, herbe à coutures, herbe aux cinq coutures, oreille de lièvre, plantain, plantain à feuilles lancéolées, plantain long.
Distribution: GR AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON (MB) BC
Legislation: CA
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; lawns, pastures, hayfields, old fields, forest openings, roadsides and disturbed areas;

common.

References: Sagar and Harper 1964; Bassett 1973; Holm *et al.* 1977; Cavers *et al.* 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 835; Bassett 1973, p. 34; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1724, p. 862.

***Plantago major* L.**

Plantago major var. *pachyphylla* Pilger

Plantago major var. *pilgeri* Domin

Plantago major var. *scopulorum* Fr. & Broberg

broad-leaved plantain*, broad-leaf plantain, common plantain, dooryard plantain, greater plantain, lamb's-tongue, plantain, rat-tail, whiteman's foot, whiteman's-foot, broadleaf plantain (US).

plantain majeur*, grand plantain, pays, pied du blanc, plantain, plantain à grand épi, plantain à grandes feuilles, plantain commun, plintan, queue de rat.

Distribution: (GR) NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Probably introduced.

Perennial, or occasionally annual; cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, pastures, old fields, shores, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

References: Sagar and Harper 1964; Bassett 1973; Hawthorn 1974; Holm *et al.* 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mitich 1987*c*; Grime *et al.* 1988.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 835; Bassett 1973, p. 8; Hawthorn 1974, fig. 2, p. 386; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1725, p. 863.

***Plantago media* L.**

Plantago concinna Salisb.

Plantago incana Stokes

Plantago bertolonii Godr. *in* Gren. & Godr.

hoary plantain*, fireleaves, lamb's tongues.

plantain moyen*, plantain bâtard, plantain blanc.

Distribution: (NS) NB QC ON MB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial, or occasionally annual; lawns, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.

References: Sagar and Harper 1964; Bassett 1973.

Maps: Bassett 1973, p. 32; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 420; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1727, p. 864.

***Plantago patagonica* Jacq.**

woolly plantain*, patagonian Indian-wheat, Pursh's plantain, salt and pepper plant.

plantain de Patagonie*, plantain laineux de Pursh.

Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Annual or short-lived perennial; sandy soils, prairies, old fields, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas.

References: Bassett 1973; White and Johnson 1980.

Maps: Bassett 1973, p. 36.

Plantago patagonica* var. *patagonica
Plantago patagonica var. *gnaphaloides* (Nutt.) A. Gray
Plantago purshii auct.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Common in the Prairie Provinces.

***Plantago patagonica* var. *spinulosa* (Decne.) A. Gray**
"*Plantago patagonica* var. *spinulosa* A. Gray"
Distribution: SK AB BC
Common.
References: Bassett 1973; Argus and White 1978; Maher *et al.* 1979.

***Plantago psyllium* L.**
Plantago arenaria Waldst. & Kit.
Plantago indica L.
Plantago scabra Moench
psyllium*, fleawort, sand plantain, whorled plantain.
plantain psyllium*, herbe aux puces, oeil de chien, plantain psyllion, psyllium, pucière, plantain pucier (FR).
Distribution: NS QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; gardens, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
The name *P. psyllium* is sometimes rejected as an ambiguous name in favour of *P. arenaria* or *P. scabra*. The former name cannot be rejected at this time. The nomenclatural problems of this taxon require further study in order to properly apply a name.
Maps: Bassett 1973, p. 40; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1723, p. 862.

***Plantago rugelii* Decne.**
Rugel's plantain*, broad-leaved plantain, pale plantain, purple-stemmed plantain, silk plantain, blackseed plantain (US).
plantain de Rugel*.
Distribution: NS (PE) NB QC ON (MB)
Native.
Annual or perennial; gardens, lawns, pastures, old fields, damp shores, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
Maps: Bassett 1973, p. 10; Meusel *et al.* 1978, p. 421.

RUBIACEAE
madder family – Rubiacées

***Sherardia arvensis* L.**
field madder, blue field madder, cultivated field madder.
shérardie des champs, gratteron-fleuri, rubéole des champs.
Distribution: NS QC ON BC
Introduced; native of western Europe and the Mediterranean region.

Annual; cultivated fields, pastures, orchards, old fields, roadsides and disturbed places; uncommon.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, Map 1513, p. 757; Meusel and Jäger 1991, p. 422.

Galium aparine **L.**
cleavers*, goose-grass, goosegrass, spring cleavers, catchweed bedstraw (US).
gaillet gratteron*, caille-lait, gaillet grateron, gratteron, herbe collante, rièble, gratte-cul (FR).
Distribution: (GR) AK NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA MB SK
Native.
Annual or winter annual (rarely perennial); mesic soils, parklands, shores, thickets and open forests; common.
References: Moore 1975*a*; Holm *et al.* 1977; White and Johnson 1980; Grime *et al.* 1988; Malik and Vanden Born 1988; DeFelice 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 838; Moore 1975*a*, fig. 9, p. 886; Malik and Vanden Born 1988, fig. 4, p. 487; Meusel and Jäger 1991, p. 428.

Galium boreale **L.**
Galium boreale var. *hyssopifolium* (Hoffm.)DC.
northern bedstraw*, crosswort.
gaillet boréal*.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, pastures, old fields, shores, thickets, forests and roadsides; common.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 86, p. 105; Hultén 1968, p. 837; Meusel and Jäger 1991, p. 423.

Galium mollugo **L.**
"*Galium erectum* Huds."
Galium album Mill.
Galium mollugo var. *erectum* Asch.
"*Galium mollugo* var. *erectum* (Huds.) Domin"
Galium mollugo subsp. *erectum* Syme *in* Sowerby
"*Galium mollugo* subsp. *erectum* (Huds.) Briq."
smooth bedstraw*, baby's breath, bedstraw, cleavers, white bedstraw, wild madder, hedge bedstraw (UK).
gaillet mollugine*, caille-lait, gaillet, gratte-cul, gratteron, rable, caille-lait blanc (FR), gaillet blanc (FR), gaillet commun (FR), mollugine (FR).
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, hedgerows, fencerows, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Plants with more erect inflorescence branches and larger flowers are sometimes distinguished as *G. mollugo* subsp. *erectum* Syme (= *G. album*) and are said to be tetraploid ($2n=44$), rather than diploid as in subsp. *mollugo*. Characteristics in this diverse group have resisted correlation and arrangement into a convincing taxonomy.

Galium palustre L.
marsh bedstraw*, common bedstraw, common marsh bedstraw, marsh-bedstraw, common marsh-bedstraw (UK).
gaillet palustre*, gaillet des marais.
Distribution: YK NB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON (MB) (AB)
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, shores, bogs, swamps and thickets; common in eastern Canada.
References: Argus and White 1978; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 151, p. 171; Hultén 1968, p. 839; Meusel and Jäger 1991, p. 424.

Galium spurium L.
Galium aparine auct., pro parte
Galium aparine var. *echinospermum* (Wallr.) Farw.
Galium aparine forma *spurium* (L.) B. Boivin
false cleavers*.
gaillet bâtard*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB
Legislation: AB CA
Native.
Annual or winter annual (rarely perennial); cultivated fields, prairies, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Sometimes considered to be only a diploid form of *G. aparine* (usually a hexaploid) from which it is difficult to distinguish.
References: Moore 1975*a*; Malik and Vanden Born 1988; McClay *et al.* 2002*c*.
Maps: Moore 1975*a*, fig. 9, p. 886; Malik and Vanden Born 1988, fig. 5, p. 488.

Galium verum L.
yellow bedstraw*, bedstraw, Our Lady's bedstraw, lady's bedstraw (UK).
gaillet vrai*, gaillet commun, gaillet jaune, grappelle, herbe à Vierge, caille-lait jaune (FR).
Distribution: NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, dry soils, pastures, old fields, railway lines and roadsides; locally common, rare in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 837.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE
honeysuckle family – Caprifoliacées

Lonicera tatarica L.
Tartarian honeysuckle*, Tatarian honeysuckle, twin sisters.
chèvrefeuille de Tartarie*, chèvrefeuille, chèvrefeuille de Tatarie.

Distribution: NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB

Introduced; native of central Asia.

Shrub; cultivated as a garden ornamental, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, thickets, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in southern Ontario and Quebec and increasing elsewhere.

Plants spontaneously adventive in North America, long known under the name of *L. tatarica*, are mostly referable to *Lonicera* ×*bella* Zabel (Bell's honeysuckle, chèvrefeuille de Bell). The complex is probably the result of ongoing hybridization and backcrossing between the presumed parents *L. tatarica* and *L. morrowii* A. Gray (Morrow's honeysuckle, chèvrefeuille de Morrow), the latter being a Japanese species also popular as an ornamental shrub. In other parts of North America additional species may be involved in this hybridizing complex, such as *L. xylosteum* L.(European fly-honeysuckle, camérisier, chèvrefeuille à balais). Identification of individual shrubs as the hybrid or one of the parental species can be rather arbitrary as all manner of extremes and intermediates occur. Differences in the distributions of the separate taxa are not understood (but see Boivin 1966-7) and are probably mostly overlapping.

References: Green 1966; White *et al.* 1993.

Maps: White *et al.* 1993, fig. 13, p. 75.

***Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) S.F. Blake**

Symphoricarpos pauciflorus (J.W. Robbins *ex* A. Gray) Britton

Symphoricarpos albus var. *pauciflorus* (J.W. Robbins *ex* A. Gray) S.F. Blake

Symphoricarpos racemosus Michx.

thin-leaved snowberry*, waxberry, common snowberry (US).

symphorine blanche*, belluaine, graine d'hiver, symphorine à grappes.

Distribution: NT AK NF NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Perennial; sandy or rocky soils, old fields, shores, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

A form, var. *albus*, is common throughout the range. In eastern North America a cultivated form, var. *laevigatus* (Fernald) S.F. Blake (= *S. rivularis* Suksd.), is occasionally found as an escape along roadsides and disturbed areas. The latter has larger, usually glabrous leaves, larger fruits in clusters at the ends of branches and glabrous young twigs. It is native of the Pacific coast area.

References: Jones 1940; Gilbert 1995.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 842.

***Symphoricarpos occidentalis* Hook.**

western snowberry*, buckrush, wolfberry.

symphorine de l'Ouest*, graine de loup, symphorine occidentale, symphorine du nord-ouest (FR).

Distribution: NT (YK) QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native; adventive in the east.

Perennial; prairies, old fields, shores, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the west and apparently introduced to southern Ontario and Quebec.

***Sambucus canadensis* L.**
common elderberry*, American elder, Canadian elder, Canada elderberry, common elder, elderberry.
sureau blanc*, sirop blanc, sureau du Canada.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON
Native.
Shrub; reported as a weed of sylviculture; common.

***Sambucus racemosa* L. subsp. *pubens* (Michx.) House**
Sambucus pubens Michx.
red elderberry*, catberry, elder, red elder, red-berried elder, stinking elder.
sureau rouge*, sirop rouge, sureau pubescent.
Distribution: AK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Shrub; shores, thickets and open forests; sometimes reported as poisonous; common.
The European *Sambucus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* (European red elderberry, sureau à grappes), is cultivated and sometimes escapes into hedgerows, old fields, thickets and roadsides.
References: Maher *et al.* 1979.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 831; Lamoureux 2002, p. 118.

***Sambucus racemosa* subsp. *pubens* var. *arborescens* (Torr. & A. Gray) A. Gray**
coastal red elderberry, coastal American red elder.
sureau arborescent.
Distribution: AK AB BC
Common, particularly in British Columbia.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 841.

***Sambucus racemosa* subsp. *pubens* var. *pubens* (Michx.) Koehne**
Sambucus racemosa subsp. *pubens* var. *leucocarpa* (Torr. & A. Gray) Cronquist
"*Sambucus racemosa* var. *pubens* (Michx.) S. Watson"
eastern red elderberry, eastern American red elder.
sureau rouge de l'Est.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK BC
Occasional to common.

***Sambucus racemosa* subsp. *pubens* var. *melanocarpa* (A. Gray) McMinn**
American black-fruited elder, black-berried elder, black elder, blackberry elder.
sureau à fruits noirs.
Distribution: AB BC
Uncommon.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 831.

VALERIANACEAE
valerian family – Valérianacées

***Valeriana officinalis* L.**
common valerian*, garden heliotrope, garden-heliotrope, garden valerian.
valériane officinale*, herbe aux chats (FR).
Distribution: (NF) NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, old fields, thickets, forest edges, ditches and roadsides; locally common.
References: Meyer 1951; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1743, p. 873.

DIPSACACEAE
teasel family – Dipsacacées

***Dipsacus fullonum* L.**
Dipsacus sylvestris Huds.
Dipsacus fullonum subsp. *sylvestris* (Huds.) Clapham
teasel*, common teasel, wild teasel.
cardère des bois*, cabaret des oiseaux, cardère, cardère sylvestre, chardon des forêts.
Distribution: QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; pastures, old fields, ditches, railway lines, and roadsides; locally common.
The cultivated fuller's teasel (cardère cultivé) *Dipsacus sativus* (L.) Honck. (= *D. fullonum* subsp. *sativus* (L.) Thell.; *D. fullonum auct.*) does not appear to be established in Canada.
References: Ferguson and Brizicky 1965; Werner 1975.
Maps: Werner 1975, fig. 2, p. 786.

***Knautia arvensis* (L.) Coult.**
"*Knautia arvensis* (L.) Duby"
Scabiosa arvensis L.
field scabious*, blue buttons, bluebuttons, gypsy's rose, pincushion.
scabieuse des champs*, knautie des champs, mirliton, oreille d'âne.
Distribution: NF NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, dry soils, pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1746, p. 873.

CUCURBITACEAE
gourd family – Cucurbitacées

Thladiantha dubia **Bunge**
goldencreeper*, manchu tuber-gourd, wild potato.
thladianthe douteuse*.
Distribution: QC ON MB
Introduced; native of Asia.
Perennial vine; cultivated as a garden ornamental, cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, pastures, old fields, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.

Sicyos angulatus **L.**
bur cucumber*, angled bur-cucumber, bur-cucumber, nimble kate, one-seeded bur-cucumber, star cucumber.
sicyos anguleux*, concombre anguleux.
Distribution: QC ON
Native.
Annual vine; wet soils, fencerows, shores, swamps, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.

Echinocystis lobata **(Michx.) Torr. & A. Gray**
wild cucumber*, balsam apple, mock-apple, prickly cucumber, wild balsam-apple.
concombre grimpant*, concombre rameur, concombre sauvage, concombres grimpants, échinocyste lobé, échinocystis lobé.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual vine; cultivated as a garden ornamental, mesic to wet soils, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, shores, swamps, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in the east, introduced in Alberta and British Columbia.
Maps: Stocking 1955, fig. 5, p. 98 [poorly mapped for Canada].

CAMPANULACEAE
bluebell family – Campanulacées

Campanula glomerata **L.**
Campanula glomerata cv. 'Speciosa'
clustered bellflower*.
campanule agglomérée*, ganteline d'Angleterre, campanule à bouquets (FR).
Distribution: NS QC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, pastures, railway lines and disturbed areas; occasional.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1752, p. 876.

Campanula rapunculoides L.
Campanula rapunculoides var. *ucranica auct.*
"*Campanula rapunculoides* var. *ucrainica*"
creeping bellflower*, bell-flower, bellflower, bluebell, bluebells, garden bluebell, rampion bellflower (UK).
campanule fausse-raiponce*, campanule, campanule fausse raiponce, campanule raiponce, clochettes, raiponce, raiponcette.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Legislation: AB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, hedgerows, thickets, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Shetler 1963, 1982.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1756, p. 878.

Campanula rotundifolia L.
Campanula gieseckiana Vest *ex* Roem. & Schult.
Campanula rotundifolia var. *arctica* Lange
Campanula rotundifolia var. *lancifolia* Mert. & W.D.J. Koch
harebell*, bluebell, bluebell of Scotland, common harebell, Scottish bluebell, thimble.
campanule à feuilles rondes*, campanule à feuille ronde, cloches, clochettes bleues.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; sandy or rocky soils, pastures, meadows, rock outcrops, shores, thickets, open forests and roadsides; common.
References: Böcher 1966; Hultén 1971; Shetler 1963, 1982; Douglas *et al.* 1981; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 850; Hultén 1971, map 119, p. 129; Shetler 1982, fig. 3, p. 395; Fleurbec 1985, p. 58; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1757, p. 879.

Lobelia L.
References: McVaugh 1936, 1943; Bowden 1959*a*; Bowden 1959*b*; Bowden 1960.

Lobelia inflata L.
Indian-tobacco*, Indian tobacco.
lobélie gonflée*, herbe à l'asthme, lobèle, lobélie, lobélie brûlante, lobélie enflée, tabac indien, tabac sauvage.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON BC
Legislation: QC
Native; adventive in southwestern British Columbia.
Annual or biennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, hedgerows, old fields, shores, open forests, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to humans; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: McVaugh 1936, fig. 20, p. 323.

***Lobelia siphilitica* L.**
blue cardinalflower*, blue cardinal-flower, great lobelia.
lobélie bleue*, cardinale bleue.
Distribution: ON
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, old fields, shores, swamps, thickets and open forests; poisonous; local.
The western var. *ludoviciana* A. DC. is sometimes distinguished by its smaller inflorescence and by its narrower, more entire and less hairy leaves. It has been reported from southwestern Manitoba.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: McVaugh 1936, figs. 5 & 6, pp. 280 & 283.

COMPOSITAE [ASTERACEAE]

Composite Family – Composées (Astéracées)

***Eupatorium maculatum* L.**
Eupatorium purpureum L. var. *maculatum* (L.) Darl.
spotted Joe-Pye weed*, Joe-pye weed, Joe-Pye-weed, joepyeweed (US), spotted joepyeweed (US).
eupatoire maculée*, eupatoire pourpre.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows, shores, marshes, swamps, thickets, forests and ditches; common in eastern Canada, less common in the Prairie Provinces and southwestern British Columbia (probably introduced in BC).
References: Argus and White 1978.

***Eupatorium maculatum* var. *bruneri* (A. Gray) Breitung**
Bruner's trumpetweed.
eupatoire de Bruner.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Common.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985.

Eupatorium maculatum* var. *maculatum
Eupatorium maculatum var. *foliosum* (Fernald) Wiegand
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON
Common.

***Eupatorium perfoliatum* L.**
Eupatorium perfoliatum forma *truncatum* (Muhl.) Fassett
Eupatorium perfoliatum forma *purpureum* Britton
Eupatorium perfoliatum forma *trifolium* Fassett
boneset*, thoroughwort.

eupatoire perfoliée*, herbe à souder, herbe soude.
Distribution: NS PE NB ON MB
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, meadows, shores, marshes, swamps and ditches; common.

***Ageratina altissima* (L.) King & H. Rob.**
Eupatorium rugosum Houtt.
Eupatorium ageratoides L.f.
white snakeroot*, deer-wort-boneset, Indian sanicle, richweed, squawweed, white sanicle, white top.
eupatoire rugueuse*, agérate blanche, eupatoire à feuilles d'ortie, eupatoire agérate, eupatoire blanche, eupatorium rugueux.
Distribution: NS NB QC ON
Native.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, pastures, old fields, shores, thickets and forests; poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Blake 1941; Grant 1953; Maher *et al.* 1978; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

***Liatris* Schreb.**
References: Gaiser 1946.

***Liatris ligulistylis* (A. Nelson) K. Schum.**
meadow blazingstar*.
liatris à style ligulé*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Perennial; parklands and forest openings; fairly common.
Maps: Shinners 1943, map 6, p. 30.

***Liatris punctata* Hook.**
dotted blazingstar*, dotted gayfeather (US).
liatris ponctué*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, prairies and grasslands; common.
Maps: Atlas of Canada 1957, sheet 38, map 11.

***Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh) Dunal**
gumweed*, curlycup gumweed, curlycup-gumweed, gumplant.
herbe à gomme*, épinette de prairie, grindélie squarreuse.
Distribution: NT NF QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native and introduced.
Biennial to perennial; dry to mesic soils, saline flats, slough margins and roadsides.

References: McJannet *et al.* 1995.

***Grindelia squarrosa* var. *nuda* (A.W. Wood) A. Gray**
Distribution: ON
Introduced; native of southeastern United States.
Uncommon.

***Grindelia squarrosa* var. *quasiperennis* Lunell**
Distribution: NT NF QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Common.

***Grindelia squarrosa* var. *serrulata* (Rydb.) Steyerm.**
Distribution: ON MB SK
Native.
Common.

Grindelia squarrosa* var. *squarrosa
All records from Canada possibly refer to var. *serrulata*.

***Gutierrezia sarothrae* (Pursh) Britton & Rusby**
Solidago sarothrae Pursh
Xanthocephalum sarothrae (Pursh) Shinners
Gutierrezia diversifolia Greene
broom snakeweed*, common broomweed, broom-snakeroot, match-brush.
gutierrézie faux-sarothra*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, prairies, grasslands and parklands; reported as toxic to livestock; common.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990; Sterling *et al.* 1999.

***Chrysopsis villosa* (Pursh) Nutt.**
Heterotheca villosa (Pursh) Shinners
hairy golden-aster*, golden aster, hairy golden aster.
chrysopside velue*.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; dry sandy soils, prairies and grasslands.
Several intergrading varieties were recognized by Semple (1996). In addition to var. *minor*, he also recognized var. *foliosa* (Nutt.) Cronquist and var. *ballardii* (as *Heterotheca villosa* var. *ballardii* (Rydb.) Semple) from the Prairie Provinces.
References: Semple 1996.
Maps: Semple 1996, fig. 39A, B, C, D & E, 40A, B & C, pp. 106-107.

***Chrysopsis villosa* var. *minor* Hook.**
Heterotheca villosa var. *minor* (Hook.) Semple
Chrysopsis villosa var. *hispida* (Hook.) A. Gray
Heterotheca villosa var. *hispida* (Hook.) Harms
Distribution: MB SK AB BC

Common.
Maps: Semple 1996, fig. 40A, p. 107.

Chrysopsis villosa* var. *villosa
Heterotheca villosa var. *villosa*
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Common.
Maps: Semple 1996, fig. 39A, p. 106.

***Solidago* L.**
Legislation: ON

***Solidago canadensis* L.**
Canada goldenrod*, Canadian goldenrod, common goldenrod.
verge d'or du Canada*, bouquets jaunes, gerbe d'or, solidage du Canada, verge d'or, verge d'or commune.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, tree nurseries, fencerows, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported to be poisonous to livestock.
References: Werner *et al.* 1980; Melville and Morton 1982; Semple *et al.* 1999; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 854.

Solidago canadensis* var. *canadensis
Distribution: LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common.

***Solidago canadensis* var. *gilvocanescens* Rydb.**
Solidago gilvocanescens (Rydb.) Smyth
Solidago altissima var. *gilvocanescens* (Rydb.) Semple
canescent Canadian goldenrod.
verge d'or gris jaune.
Distribution: NT LB NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common, particularly in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Bouchard *et al.* 1983.

***Solidago canadensis* var. *salebrosa* (Piper) M.E. Jones**
Solidago canadensis subsp. *salebrosa* (Piper) Keck
creek goldenrod.
verge d'or des ruisseaux.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common, particularly in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981.

***Solidago canadensis* var. *scabra* (Muhl.) Torr. & A. Gray**
Solidago altissima L.
tall goldenrod*.
verge d'or haute*, solidage très haute.
Distribution: NB QC ON MB
Common, particularly in Ontario and Quebec.

References: Day and Catling 1991.

***Euthamia graminifolia* (L.) Nutt.**
Solidago graminifolia (L.) Salisb.
Solidago graminifolia var. *major* (Michx.) Fernald
Solidago graminifolia var. *media* (Greene) Harris
Solidago graminifolia var. *nuttallii* (Greene) Fernald
narrow-leaved goldenrod*, grassleaf goldenrod, bushy goldenrod (US), flat-topped goldenrod (US), grass-leaved goldenrod (US), narrowleaf goldenrod (US).
verge d'or à feuilles de graminée*, solidage à feuille de graminée, solidage lancéolée, verge d'or à feuilles étroites, verge d'or à feuilles lancéolées, verge d'or graminifoliée, verge d'or lancéolée.
Distribution: NT NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; pastures, meadows, fencerows, old fields, shores, forest openings, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
A wide ranging species complex in which many subspecific taxa have been described.
References: Semple *et al.* 1999.

***Machaeranthera pinnatifida* (Hook.) Shinners**
Haplopappus spinulosus (Pursh) DC.
spiny ironplant*, iron-plant.
haplopappe épineux*, aster pinnatifide.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, prairies and grasslands; common.

***Bellis perennis* L.**
English daisy*, European daisy, daisy (UK).
pâquerette vivace*, pâquerette.
Distribution: NF SM NS (NB) QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, gardens, lawns, turf and roadsides; common only in coastal areas, rare inland.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Mitich 1997*c*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 855; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1766, p. 883; Meusel and Jäger 1991, p. 453.

***Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pall. *ex* Pursh) Britton**
Ericameria nauseosa (Pall. *ex* Pursh) Nesom & Baird
stinking rabbitbrush*, common rabbitbrush, goldenbrush, rabbit brush, rabbit-brush, stinking rabbit brush, gray rabbitbrush (US), rubber rabbitbrush (US).
bigelovie puante*.
Distribution: (MB) SK AB BC
Native.

Perennial; dry soils, saline clay flats, prairies, rangeland, roadsides and disturbed areas; possibly poisonous to livestock; common.

References: Argus and White 1978; McArthur and Welch 1986; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Nesom and Baird 1993.

***Chrysothamnus nauseosus* subsp. *albicaulis* (Nutt.) H.M. Hall & Clem.**
Chrysothamnus nauseosus var. *albicaulis* (Nutt.) Rydb.
Ericameria nauseosa var. *speciosa* (Nutt.) Nesom & Baird
bigelovie à tiges blanches.
Distribution: BC
Uncommon.

***Chrysothamnus nauseosus* subsp. *graveolens* (Nutt.) Piper**
Chrysothamnus nauseosus var. *glabratus* (A. Gray) Cronquist
Ericameria nauseosa var. *glabrata* (A. Gray) Nesom & Baird
greenplume rabbitbrush.
Distribution: SK BC
Uncommon.

Chrysothamnus nauseosus* subsp. *nauseosus
Chrysothamnus nauseosus var. *nauseosus*
Ericameria nauseosa var. *nauseosa*
Distribution: (MB) SK AB BC
Locally common.

***Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus* (Hook.) Nutt. subsp. *lanceolatus* (Nutt.) Piper**
Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus var. *lanceolatus* (Nutt.) Greene
sticky-leaved rabbitbrush*, Douglas's rabbitbrush, Douglas rabbitbrush (US).
bigelovie visqueuse*.
Distribution: BC
Native.
Perennial; grasslands, shrublands and open forests; locally common.
Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus subsp. *viscidiflorus* occurs in Washington state but does not extend into Canada; subsp. *puberulus* (Easton) H.M. Hall & Clem. has been reported, apparently erroneously, from British Columbia.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985.

***Aster conspicuus* Lindl.**
Eurybia conspicua (Lindl.) G.L. Nesom
showy aster*.
aster remarquable*.
Distribution: (MB) SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; parklands, open forests and forest openings; common.

***Aster laevis* L.**
Symphyotrichum laeve (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve
Aster laevis var. *geyeri* A. Gray

Symphyotrichum laeve var. *geyeri* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom
smooth aster*.
aster lisse*.
Distribution: YK NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; introduced into eastern Canada.
Perennial; mesic to dry soils, prairies, open forests and forest openings; common.
References: Semple *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 858.

***Aster lanceolatus* Willd.**
Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willd.) G.L. Nesom
Aster lanceolatus subsp. *hesperius* (A. Gray) Semple & Chmiel.
Aster hesperius A. Gray
Symphyotrichum lanceolatum subsp. *hesperium* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom
Aster simplex Willd.
Aster paniculatus Lam.
tall white aster*, lance-leaved aster, lowland white aster, panicled aster, simple aster, small blue aster.
aster simple*, aster paniculé, aster à fleurs de pâquerette (FR).
Distribution: NT NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, pastures, fencerows, old fields, shores, marshes, thickets, forest edges, ditches and roadsides; common.
One of the most common species of aster throughout the prairies and eastern Canada. Various ploidy levels, considerable morphological variation and apparent hybridization with other species have resulted in differing taxonomic opinions of this complex (which includes the following species), sometimes with many segregate taxa being recognized (see discussion by Boivin 1967-1981, part 4, pp. 116-124). The subspecies *hesperius* (willow aster, aster lancéolé de l'Ouest), with larger inflorescence bracts and outer phyllaries, is more western in its distribution, although there is a considerable overlap with subspecies *lanceolatus* in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Boivin 1967-1981; Semple *et al.* 1996; Chmielewski and Semple 2001*a*.
Maps: Chmielewski and Semple 2001*a*, fig. 4-5, p. 833-834.

***Aster lateriflorus* (L.) Britton**
Aster lateriflorus var. *angustifolius* Wiegand
Aster lateriflorus var. *hirsuticaulis* (Lindl. *ex* DC.) Porter
Aster tradesceantii L.
Aster diffusus Aiton
Symphyotrichum lateriflorum (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve
one-sided aster*, calico aster, starved aster, white woodland aster.
aster lätériflore*.
Distribution: (NF) NS PE NB QC ON MB
Native.
Perennial; mesic to dry soils, pastures, fencerows, old fields, barrens, forest edges and openings,

ditches and roadsides; common.
Maps: Chmielewski and Semple 2001*a*, fig. 7, p. 836.
References: Semple *et al.* 1996; Chmielewski and Semple 2001*a*.

Aster pilosus **Willd.**
Symphyotrichum pilosum (Willd.) G.L. Nesom
Aster pringlei A. Gray
Aster pilosus var. *pringlei* (A. Gray) S.F. Blake
Symphyotrichum pilosum var. *pringlei* (A. Gray) G.L. Nesom
Aster pilosus var. *demotus* S.F. Blake
white heath aster*, common old field aster, frost aster, hairy aster, heath aster, old field aster.
aster velu*.
Distribution: NS QC ON
Native.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, rock outcrops, shores, thickets, forest edges and roadsides; common in southern Ontario, rare in southern Quebec and Nova Scotia.
Hexaploid plants with the stems and leaves glabrous (or nearly so) are called var. *pringlei* (Pringle's aster, aster de Pringle).
References: Semple *et al.* 1996; Chmielewski and Semple 2001*b*.
Maps: Chmielewski and Semple 2001*b*, fig. 3-4, p. 854-855.

Brachyactis ciliata **(Ledeb.) Ledeb.**
Symphyotrichum ciliatum G.L. Nesom
Distribution: NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; saline soils, prairies, shores, marshes, roadsides and disturbed areas.

Brachyactis ciliata **subsp.** ***angusta*** **(Lindl.) A.G. Jones**
Brachyactis angusta (Lindl.) Britton
Aster brachyactis S.F. Blake
rayless aster*.
aster à rayons courts*.
Distribution: YK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Annual; saline shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common in the west and adventive in the east.
References: Semple *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 860.

Brachyactis ciliata **subsp.** ***laurentiana*** **(Fernald) A.G. Jones**
Aster laurentianus Fernald
Aster laurentianus var. *contiguus* Fernald
Aster laurentianus var. *magdalenensis* Fernald
Symphyotrichum laurentianum (Fernald) G.L. Nesom
St. Lawrence aster, Gulf of St. Lawrence aster.
aster du golfe Saint-Laurent, aster du Saint-Laurent.
Distribution: PE NB QC
Annual; saline and brackish shores; rare.
This rare subspecies occurs only on shores of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. It is not known as an agricultural weed, but is included to complete the species account and for comparison with the other subspecies.
References: Hinds 1983; Houle and Haber 1990; Gilbert *et al.* 1999; Stewart and Lacroix 2001.

Maps: Houle and Haber 1990, fig. 2, p. 456; Gilbert *et al.* 1999, fig. 3, p. 33

Erigeron **L.**
References: Cronquist 1947.

Erigeron annuus **(L.) Pers.**
Stenactis annua (L.) Nees
annual fleabane*, annual daisy-fleabane, daisy-fleabane, sweet-scabious, white-top, tall fleabane (UK).
vergerette annuelle*, érigéron annuel, vergerette, vergerette perlée, vergerolle annuelle.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual or sometimes biennial; cultivated fields, pastures, fencerows, old fields, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Erigeron asper **Nutt.**
"*Erigeron glabellus* var. *pubescens* Hook."
"*Erigeron glabellus* subsp. *pubescens* (Hook.) Cronquist"
"*Erigeron oblanceolatus* Rydb."
western rough fleabane*, rough erigeron, rough fleabane.
vergerette âpre*.
Distribution: YK AK MB SK AB (BC)
Native.
Perennial; dry to mesic soils, pastures, prairies and meadows; uncommon.
Sometimes considered conspecific with *E. glabellus* Nutt.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 870.

Erigeron philadelphicus **L.**
Erigeron philadelphicus var. *glaber* Henry
"*Erigeron philadelphicus* var. *glabra* Henry"
Erigeron philadelphicus var. *provancheri* (M.-Vict. & J. Rousseau) B. Boivin
Erigeron philadelphicus subsp. *provancheri* (M.-Vict. & J. Rousseau) J.K. Morton
Erigeron provancheri M.-Vict. & J. Rousseau
Philadelphia fleabane*.
vergerette de Philadelphie*, érigéron de Philadelphie, vergerette rose, vergerolle à fleurs purpurines, vergerolle de Philadelphie.
Distribution: NT YK NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic soils, cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, fencerows, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Morton 1988; Day and Catling 1991; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 871.

Erigeron strigosus **Muhl. *ex* Willd.**

Erigeron strigosus var. *beyrichii* (Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Torr. & A. Gray *ex* A. Gray
Erigeron strigosus var. *septentrionalis* (Fernald & Wiegand) Fernald
Erigeron ramosus (Walt.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.
Erigeron ramosus var. *beyrichii* (Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) A. Gray
Erigeron annuus auct., pro parte
Erigeron annuus subsp. *strigosus* (Muhl. *ex* Willd.) Wagenitz
rough fleabane*, daisy-fleabane, rough daisy fleabane, rough-stemmed daisy, rough-stemmed fleabane, strigose fleabane, white-top, prairie fleabane (US).
vergerette rude*, érigéron hispide, érigéron rameux, érigéron rude, vergerette du Canada, vergerette rameuse, vergerette rugueuse, vergerolle à feuilles rudes, vergerolle rude, vergerolle rugueuse.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, fencerows, old fields, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
This species is sometimes considered conspecific with, or as a subspecies of, *E. annuus*.

Conyza canadensis **(L.) Cronquist**

Erigeron canadensis L.
Canada fleabane*, butter-weed, butterweed, Canadian fleabane, fireweed, hog-weed, horse-weed, hogweed, horseweed.
vergerette du Canada*, érigéron, érigéron du Canada, fausse camomille, herbe des Français, queue de renard, queue-de-renard, vergerette, vergerolle du Canada.
Distribution: NT NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: ON
Native in the more southerly parts of Canada, introduced northwards.
Annual, winter annual or biennial; cultivated fields, pastures, fencerows, old fields, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Weaver 2001, fig. 2, p. 869.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Holm *et al.* 1996; Weaver 2001.

Anaphalis margaritacea **(L.) Benth. & Hook. f.**

pearly everlasting*, life-everlasting, strawflower, white daisy.
immortelle blanche*, anaphale marguerite, anaphale perlée, antennaire des jardins, antennaire perlée, gnaphale des jardins, immortelle, immortelle perlée, mortelle, anaphalide nacrée (FR), immortelle de virginie (FR).
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; mesic to dry sandy or rocky soils, blueberry fields, pastures, old fields, rock outcrops, shores, thickets, open forests, roadsides; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 882.

Gnaphalium obtusifolium **L.**

fragrant cudweed*, catfoot, obtuse-leaved everlasting.

gnaphale à feuilles obtuses*, gnaphale à feuille obtuse.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON BC
Native.
Biennial; pastures, old fields, rock outcrops and forest openings; common.
References: Hinds 1983; Day and Catling 1991.

***Gnaphalium uliginosum* L.**
Filaginella uliginosa (L.) Opiz
low cudweed*, marsh cudweed, mud cudweed, wartwort.
gnaphale des vases*, gnaphale uligineuse, immortelle des vases.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK (LB) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON (MB) SK (AB) BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; pastures, meadows, shores forest openings, ditches and disturbed areas; common, except in the Prairie Provinces.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 882.

***Inula helenium* L.**
elecampane*, elf-dock (UK), horse-heal (UK), scabwort (UK).
inule aunée*, alliaume, aster de chien, aulnée, aunée, aunée officinale, énula-campana, grande aunée, hélénine, inule, inule aulnée, inule hélénie, soleil vivace.
Distribution: (NF) NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, fencerows, old fields, thickets, forest openings and roadsides; locally common.

***Iva axillaris* Pursh**
povertyweed*, poverty weed, small-flowered marsh elder, poverty sumpweed (US).
ive à fleurs axillaires*, herbe de pauvreté.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Legislation: SK
Native.
Perennial; heavy, somewhat saline soils, cultivated fields, pastures, prairies and disturbed areas.
References: Bassett *et al.* 1962; Best 1975; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1962, fig. 1, p. 1245.

Iva axillaris* subsp. *axillaris
Distribution: MB SK AB
Common.
Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1962, fig. 1, p. 1245.

***Iva axillaris* subsp. *robustior* (Hook.) Bassett *in* Bassett, G.A. Mulligan & Frankton**
Iva axillaris var. *robustior* Hook.
small-flowered poverty-weed.
Distribution: SK BC
Occasional.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985.
Maps: Bassett *et al.* 1962, fig. 1, p. 1245.

***Iva xanthifolia* Nutt.**

false ragweed*, burweed marsh elder, careless weed, marsh elder, prairie ragweed, tall poverty-weed, common marshelder (US), rough sumpweed (US).

ive à feuilles de lampourde*, fausse herbe à poux, fausse-herbe à poux, iva xanthifoliée.

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: MB

Native; introduced in eastern Canada.

Annual; cultivated fields, pastures, prairies, parklands, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, especially on the prairies.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

***Ambrosia* L.**

Legislation: NS ON QC

References: Wagner 1959; Mitich 1996*a*.

***Ambrosia acanthicarpa* Hook.**

Franseria acanthicarpa (Hook.) Coville

bur-ragweed*, bur ragweed, sand-bur, sandbur, annual bursage (US).

franserie lampourde*.

Distribution: MB AB

Native.

Annual; sand dunes; locally common.

References: Argus and White 1978; White and Johnson 1980; Packer and Bradley 1984.

***Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.**

Ambrosia artemisiifolia var. *elatior* (L.) Descourt.

common ragweed*, annual ragweed, bitter-weed, bitterweed, hog-weed, hogweed, ragweed, Roman wormwood, short ragweed, small ragweed.

petite herbe à poux*, absinthe du pays, ambroise à feuilles d'armoise, ambrosie à feuilles d'armoise, ambroisie à feuilles d'armoise, herbe à la roupie, herbe à poux, herbe à poux commune, herbe-chiffon, herbe frette, herbe souffreuse, jacobée, petite ragweed, roupie, sarriette.

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: CA MB SK

Native.

Annual; cultivated fields, fencerows, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common, except in British Columbia.

Hybrids with *A. psilostachya* have been named *A.* ×*intergradiens* W.H. Wagner and may be locally common where both parents occur.

References: Bassett and Terasmae 1962; Bassett and Crompton 1975; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Teshler *et al.* 2002.

Maps: Bassett and Terasmae 1962, fig. 1, p. 143; Bassett and Crompton 1975, Fig 2, p. 467.

***Ambrosia psilostachya* DC.**
Ambrosia coronopifolia Torr. & A. Gray
Ambrosia psilostachya var. *coronopifolia* (Torr. & A. Gray) Farw.
perennial ragweed*, western ragweed.
herbe à poux vivace*, ambrosie vivace.
Distribution: NS PE QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial: dry sandy or rocky soils, prairies, barrens and forest openings; locally common, rare in British Columbia.
Plants from Canada are sometimes distinguished as var. *coronopifolia*.
References: Bassett and Terasmae 1962; Bassett and Crompton 1975; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Bassett and Terasmae 1962, fig. 3, p. 144; Bassett and Crompton 1975, fig. 3, p. 467.

***Ambrosia trifida* L.**
giant ragweed*, buffalo-weed, great ragweed, kinghead, tall ragweed.
grande herbe à poux*, ambroise à trois lobes, ambroisie à trois lobes, ambroise trifide, ambroisie trifide, herbe à poux.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: CA MB
Native.
Annual; old fields, pastures, fencerows, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common, rare in British Columbia.
Occasional hybrids with *A. artemisiifolia* have been reported under the name *A.* ×*helenae* Rouleau (herbe à poux de l'île Sainte-Hélène).
References: Bassett and Terasmae 1962; Bassett and Crompton 1982*b*; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Bassett and Terasmae 1962, fig. 2, p. 143; Bassett and Crompton 1982*b*, fig. 3, p. 1006.

***Xanthium spinosum* L.**
spiny cocklebur*, bathurst-bur, cocklebur, spiny burweed.
lampourde épineuse*, petite bardane.
Distribution: NB ON (SK) BC
Introduced; native of South America.
Annual; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, shores, ditches and disturbed areas; occasional.
References: Holm *et al.* 1977; Mitich 1987*d*.

***Xanthium strumarium* L.**
Xanthium strumarium var. *canadense* (Mill.) Torr. & A. Gray
"*Xanthium strumarium* var. *canadensis* (Mill.) Torr. & A. Gray"
Xanthium strumarium var. *glabratum* (DC.) Cronquist
cocklebur*, heartleaf cocklebur, rough cocklebur, common cocklebur (US).
lampourde glouteron*, glouteron, gratia, lampourde.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB

Native.

Annual; cultivated fields, shores, sloughs, ditches and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common.

References: Löve and Dansereau 1959, Holm *et al.* 1977, Weaver and Lechowicz 1982, Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Maps: Weaver and Lechowicz 1982, fig. 3, p. 216.

Rudbeckia hirta L. var. _pulcherrima_ Farw.

Rudbeckia serotina Nutt.

Rudbeckia serotina var. *lanceolata* (Bisch.) Fernald & B.G. Schub.

Rudbeckia serotina var. *sericea* (T.V. Moore) Fernald & B.G. Schub.

black-eyed Susan*, blackeyed Susan, yellow daisy, blackeyed-susan (US), blackeyedsusan (US).

rudbeckie hérissée*, marguerite jaune, marguerite orangée, moutarde orange, obéliscaire, rudbeckie, rudbékie bicolore, rudbéckie hérissée, rudbeckie hirsute, rudbeckie tardive.

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of the central and eastern United States.

Biennial or perennial; pastures, prairies, rocky barrens, old fields, shores, thickets, open forests and disturbed areas; may cause poisoning in livestock; common.

Rudbeckia hirta var. *hirta* is a native of the eastern United States from Pennsylvania southward.

References: Dress 1961; Packer and Bradley 1984; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Rudbeckia laciniata L.

Rudbeckia laciniata var. *gaspereauensis* Fernald

cut-leaved coneflower*, coneflower, golden glow, tall coneflower, cutleaf coneflower (US).

rudbeckie laciniée*, rudbeckia à feuilles dentelées, rudbeckia laciné, rudbékia lacinié.

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB

Native.

Perennial; mesic to wet soils, meadows, shores, thickets, open forests and ditches; may cause poisoning in livestock; common.

The 'double-flowered' cultivar Hortensia (= cv. 'Hortensis', = var. *hortensis* L.H. Bailey) is sometimes found established. It has been reported from New Brunswick, Quebec and Prince Edward Island.

References: Dress 1961; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Helianthus L.

References: Heiser *et al.* 1969.

Helianthus annuus L.

sunflower*, common annual sunflower, common sunflower.

tournesol*, grand soleil, hélianthe annuel, soleil, tourne-soleil, soleil tournesol (FR).

Distribution: (NT) AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native and introduced.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 883; Heiser *et al.* 1969, map 7, p. 62.

Helianthus annuus* subsp. *annuus
Helianthus annuus cv. 'Giganteus'
Distribution: (NT) AK NS PE QC ON MB SK AB
Introduced; native of the United States southward to the South American continent.
Annual; cultivated as a crop and garden ornamental, gardens, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.

***Helianthus annuus* subsp. *lenticularis* (Douglas *ex* Lindl.) Cockerell**
Helianthus annuus forma *fallax* B. Boivin
Helianthus annuus forma *lenticularis* (Douglas) B. Boivin
Distribution: PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native in the Prairie Provinces; introduced elsewhere.
Annual; prairies, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

***Helianthus petiolaris* Nutt.**
Helianthus couplandii B. Boivin
prairie sunflower*, annual sunflower, plains sunflower (US).
hélianthe des prairies*.
Distribution: (QC) ON MB SK AB BC
Native; introduced into Ontario and British Columbia.
Annual; cultivated as a garden ornamental, sandy soils, prairies, dunes, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Heiser *et al.* 1969, map 5, p. 55.

***Helianthus tuberosus* L.**
Jerusalem artichoke*.
topinambour*, artichaut, artichaut de Jérusalem, hélianthe tubéreux.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK
Introduced; native of the United States and tropical America.
Perennial; cultivated as a crop and a garden ornamental, fencerows, old fields, thickets, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; frequently cultivated and can be a serious weed; uncommon.
References: Swanton *et al.* 1992.
Maps: Clevenger and Heiser 1963, fig. 4, p. 123; Heiser *et al.* 1969, map 28, p. 126; Meusel and Jäger 1991, p. 469; Swanton *et al.* 1992, fig. 3, p. 1373.

***Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg *ex* Sweet**
tickseed*.
coréopsis grandiflore*.
Distribution: NB QC ON
Introduced; native of the southeastern United States.
Annual or short-lived perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.

***Coreopsis tinctoria* Nutt.**
plains coreopsis*, common tickseed, eye-flower, tickseed.
coréopsis des teinturiers*, coréopsis élégant.

Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; introduced in eastern Canada.
Annual; cultivated as a garden ornamental, mesic sites, prairies, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common but populations fluctuate.

Bidens cernua L.
"*Bidens cernuus*"
Bidens cernua var. *dentata* (Nutt.) B. Boivin
Bidens cernua var. *eliptica* Wiegand
Bidens cernua var. *integra* Wiegand
Bidens cernua var. *minima* (Huds.) Pursh
Bidens cernua var. *oligodonta* Fernald & H. St. John
Bidens cernua var. *radiata* DC.
nodding beggarticks*, bur marigold, nodding bur-marigold, nodding beggar-ticks, pitchfork, stick-tight.
bident penché*, fourchettes.
Distribution: NT AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual; wet soils, cultivated fields, pastures, old fields, shores, marshes, swamps and ditches; common.
References: Crowe and Parker 1981; Douglas *et al.* 1981; Day and Catling 1991.
Maps: Hultén 1958, map 260, p. 279; Hultén 1968, p. 884; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1797, p. 899.

Bidens frondosa L.
"*Bidens frondosus*"
Bidens frondosa var. *anomala* Porter
Bidens frondosa var. *pallida* Wiegand
Bidens frondosa var. *stenodonta* Fernald & H. St. John
devil's beggarticks*, beggar-ticks, boot-jacks, common beggar-ticks, common beggarticks, devils beggarticks, large-leaved beggar-ticks, stick-tight, beggarticks (UK).
bident feuillu*, bident touffu, fourchettes.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB (AB) BC
Legislation: MB
Native.
Annual; mesic to wet soils, cultivated fields, shores, marshes, ditches and disturbed areas; common.
References: Crowe and Parker 1981; Packer and Bradley 1984; Straley *et al.* 1985; Mitich 1994*a*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 884.

Bidens tripartita L.
"*Bidens tripartitus*"
Bidens comosa (A. Gray) Wiegand
Bidens connata Muhl.

Bidens connata var. *fallax* (Warnst.) Sherff
Bidens connata var. *petiolata* (Nutt.) Farw.
Bidens connata var. *submutica* Fassett

three-parted beggarticks*, beggar-ticks, beggar-ticks of Europe, beggar's-ticks, leafy-bracted beggar-ticks, leafy-bracted beggarticks, stick-tight, swamp-beggarticks, trifid bur-marigold (UK), bur beggarticks (US).

bident à trois divisions*, bident à trois arêtes, bident en toupet, chanvre d'eau, cornes, fourchettes, bident tripartit (FR).

Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON (AB) (BC)

Native and introduced.

Annual; wet soils, old fields, shores, marshes, swamps, thickets, ditches and disturbed areas; common.

A highly variable species. Some authors separate one or two native forms, *B. connatus* and *B. comosus*, from the European *B. tripartitus*.

References: Crowe and Parker 1981; Packer and Bradley 1984; Day and Catling 1991; Mitich 1994*a*.

Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1799, p. 900.

***Bidens vulgata* Greene**

"*Bidens vulgatus*"
Bidens frondosa var. *puberula* Wiegand
Bidens vulgata var. *puberula* (Wiegand) Greene
Bidens vulgata var. *schizantha* Lunell

tall beggarticks*, beggar-ticks, common beggar-ticks, stick-tight.

bident vulgaire*.

Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Native.

Annual; cultivated fields, shores, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

References: Crowe and Parker 1981; Packer and Bradley 1984; Straley *et al.* 1985; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

***Megalodonta beckii* (Torr. *ex* Spreng.) Greene**

Bidens beckii Torr. *ex* Spreng.

water-marigold*, Beck's beggar-ticks.

bident de Beck*.

Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK BC

Native.

Perennial; shallow water, lakes, ponds, marshes, rivers and streams; common in the east, rare west of Ontario, possibly introduced in British Columbia.

References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

Maps: Fleurbec 1987, p. 85.

***Galinsoga parviflora* Cav.**

small-flowered galinsoga*, field scabious, galinsoga, gallant soldier, joey hooker, kew weed, yellow weed, smallflower galinsoga (US).

galinsoga à petites fleurs*, galinsoga, scabieuse des champs.
Distribution: NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of southern North America and South America.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens and disturbed areas; common.
References: Warwick and Sweet 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Warwick and Sweet 1983, fig. 4, p. 702; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1800, p. 901.

***Galinsoga quadriradiata* Cav.**
"*Galinsoga quadriradiata* Ruiz & Pav."
Galinsoga ciliata (Raf.) S.F. Blake
hairy galinsoga*, ciliate galinsoga, quickweed, shaggy galinsoga, shaggy soldier (UK).
galinsoga cilié*, galinsoga, galinsoge velue (FR).
Distribution: NS (PE) NB QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Central and South America.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, hedgerows and disturbed areas; common.
References: Warwick and Sweet 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Warwick and Sweet 1983, fig. 3, p. 701; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1801, p. 901.

***Madia glomerata* Hook.**
cluster tarweed*, mountain tarweed, stinking tarweed.
madia glomérulé*.
Distribution: YK AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; introduced in the north and east.
Perennial; prairies and disturbed areas; common, except rare east of the Prairie Provinces, increasing in south-central British Columbia.
Reports of *Madia sativa* Molina in eastern Canada are probably this taxon.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 885.

***Helenium autumnale* L.**
sneezeweed*, common sneezeweed, false sunflower, swamp sunflower, yellow ox-eye.
hélénie automnale*, hélénie d'automne (FR).
Distribution: NT QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; poisonous to livestock; locally common.
References: Straley *et al.* 1985; Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Helenium autumnale* var. *autumnale
Helenium autumnale var. *canaliculatum* (Lam.) Torr. & A. Gray
Distribution: ON
Pastures, meadows, shores and thickets; occasional.

***Helenium autumnale* var. *fylesii* B. Boivin**
Distribution: QC ON
Meadows, shores and thickets; occasional.

***Helenium autumnale* var. *grandiflorum* (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray**
Distribution: NT AB BC

Meadows and shores; occasional.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.

Helenium autumnale **var.** ***montanum*** **(Nutt.) Fernald**
mountain sneezeweed*.
hélénie des montagnes*, hélénie automnale des montagnes.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Meadows and shores; common.

Helenium flexuosum **Raf.**
Helenium nudiflorum Nutt.
naked-flowered sneezeweed*, purple-headed sneezeweed, purplehead sneezeweed (US).
hélénie nudiflore*.
Distribution: QC ON
Introduced; adventive from the eastern United States.
Perennial; old fields, marshes, ditches, roadsides and disturbed sites; poisonous; local, but increasing in abundance and distribution.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990.

Gaillardia aristata **Pursh**
gaillardia*, brown-eyed Susan.
gaillarde aristée*, gaillarde, gaillarde vivace.
Distribution: NT YK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; dry soils, prairies, grasslands, and roadsides; common.

Anthemis arvensis **L.**
Anthemis arvensis var. *agrestis* (Wallr.) DC.
corn chamomile*, corn-chamomile, corn-chamomille.
camomille des champs*, camomille sauvage, fausse-camomille (FR).
Distribution: GR NF NS (PE) NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Kay 1971*b*; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1802, p. 901.

Anthemis cotula **L.**
stinking mayweed*, chamomile, dog-fennel, fetid chamomile, mayweed, stinking chamomile.
camomille des chiens*, amaroude, bouillot, camomille fétide, camomille maroute, camomille puante, camomille romaine, camomille sauvage, chamaron, maroune, maroute, maroute des chiens, maroute puante, petite marguerite, queneron.
Distribution: YK AK NF NS (PE) NB QC ON MB (SK) AB BC
Legislation: CA
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual: cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; may

cause dermatitis; common.
References: Kay 1971*a*; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 886; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1803, p. 902.

***Anthemis tinctoria* L.**
yellow chamomile*, yellow chamomille.
camomille jaune*, camomille des teinturiers, oeil de boeuf, oeil-de-boeuf (FR).
Distribution: AK NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 885; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1804, p. 902

***Achillea millefolium* L.**
common yarrow*, fern tansy, milfoil, noble yarrow, nosebleed, sanguinary, soldier's woundwort, thousandleaf, yarrow, sneezewort (UK).
achillée millefeuille*, achillée, achillée mille-feuille, arabadinde, grassette, herbe à dinde, herbe à dindes, herbe à dindon, herbe à dindons, herbe à la couture, herbe à la saignée, herbe à mille feuilles, herbe au charpentier, herbe aux charpentiers, herbe aux dindons, herbe aux militaires, mille-feuille, millefeuille, millefeuille commune, saigne-nez, sourcil de Vénus, sourcils de Vénus.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native and introduced.
Perennial; lawns, pastures, meadows, fencerows, old fields, shores, thickets, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported to be poisonous to livestock, imparts disagreeable flavour to milk when grazed, may cause dermatitis.
An Old World form is sometime cultivated as a garden ornamental which rarely escapes. The native North American plants form a polyploid complex that has resisted easy classification.
References: Mulligan and Bassett 1959; Warwick and Black 1982; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mitich 1990*b*.

***Achillea millefolium* var. *borealis* (Bong.) Farw.**
Achillea millefolium subsp. *borealis* (Bong.) Breitung
Achillea borealis Bong.
Achillea millefolium var. *nigrescens* E. Mey.
northern yarrow.
achillée boréale.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Shores and forest openings; common.
More northern in its distribution than var. *lanulosa*.
References: Maher *et al.* 1978; Warwick and Black 1982; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 888; Warwick and Black 1982, fig. 4, p. 169; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1805, p. 903.

***Achillea millefolium* var. *lanulosa* (Nutt.) Piper**
Achillea lanulosa Nutt.
Achillea millefolium subsp. *lanulosa* var. *alpicola* (Rydb.) Garrett
Achillea millefolium var. *occidentalis* DC.

western yarrow.
achillée laineuse.
Distribution: NT AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Lawns, pastures, old fields, prairies, forest clearings, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1981; Warwick and Black 1982; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 889; Warwick and Black 1982, fig. 3, p. 168; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1805, p. 903.

Achillea millefolium* var. *millefolium
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Lawns, old fields, pastures, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in eastern Canada.
References: Warwick and Black 1982.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 888; Warwick and Black 1982, fig. 5., p. 170; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1805, p. 903.

***Achillea millefolium* var. *pacifica* (Rydb.) G.N. Jones**
Distribution: BC
Native.
In coastal forests and forest openings; occasional.

***Achillea ptarmica* L.**
sneezewort yarrow*, sneezeweed, white tansy.
achillée ptarmique*, herbe à éternuer, achillée sternutatoire (FR), bouton d'argent (FR).
Distribution: GR AK LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 887; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1806, p. 903.

***Matricaria discoidea* DC.**
Matricaria matricariodes auct., non (Less.) Porter
Chamomilla suaveolens (Pursh) Rydb.
pineappleweed*, pineapple weed, pineapple-weed, rayless chamomile, wild marigold.
matricaire odorante*, herbe à crapaud, matricaire suave, pomme de pré.
Distribution: GR NU NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native of western North America and introduced eastward.
Annual; dry soils, cultivated fields, lawns, prairies, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 889; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1808, p. 904.

***Matricaria maritima* L.**
Tripleurospermum maritimum (L.) W.D.J. Koch
seaside chamomile*, bachelor's button, barnyard daisy, maritime camomile, mayweed, scentless chamomile, false chamomile (US).
matricaire maritime*.
Distribution: GR NT (AK) LB (NF) (SM) NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB (BC)
Legislation: AB CA QC
Introduced: native of Eurasia.

Annual, biennial or perennial; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.

The taxonomy and nomenclature of *Matricaria* is complex and controversial. Some authors choose to separate the genus *Tripleurospermum* (seeds with one adaxial and 2 lateral ribs) from *Matricaria* (seeds with 4 or 5 adaxial ribs); however, misapplication and differing interpretations of *Matricaria* have resulted in some confusion. A broader concept of *Matricaria* is taken here, and scentless chamomile is distinguished from seaside chamomile.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1809, p. 905.

***Matricaria perforata* Mérat**

Tripleurospermum perforatum (Mérat) Lainz
Matricaria maritima auct., pro parte
Matricaria maritima var. *agrestis* (Knaf) Wilmott
Matricaria maritima subsp. *inodora* (L.) Soó
"*Matricaria inodora* L."
"*Tripleurospermum inodorum* (L.) Sch. Bip."
Tripleurospermum maritimum auct., pro parte

scentless chamomile*, scentless mayweed.

matricaire inodore*, camomille, camomille inodore.

Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB BC MB QC SK

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

Sometimes considered as *M. maritima* subsp. *inodora*.

References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Woo *et al.* 1991; Kay 1994; McClay *et al.* 2002*b*.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 890; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1809, p. 905; Woo *et al.* 1991, fig. 2, p. 1107.

***Matricaria recutita* L.**

Matricaria chamomilla L., *pro parte*
Matricaria chamomilla var. *coronata* (Gay) Coss. & Germ.
Chamomilla recutita (L.) Rauschert

wild chamomile*, German chamomile, herbal chamomile, scented mayweed, wild-chamomile.

matricaire camomille*, camomille, camomille allemande, camomille commune, camomille d'Allemagne, camomille ordinaire (FR), petite camomille (FR).

Distribution: GR NF NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual; old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.

References: Toman and Stary 1965; Cayouette *et al.* 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Holm *et al.* 1996.

Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1807, p. 904.

***Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.**

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.

Leucanthemum leucanthemum (L.) Rydb.
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum var. *subpinnatifidum* Fernald
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum var. *pinnatifidum* Lecoq. & Lam.
Leucanthemum praecox auct., *non* (Horvatić) Horvatić
Leucanthemum ircutianum DC.
Chrysanthemum ircutianum (DC.) Turcz.
Leucanthemum vulgare var. *ircutianum* (DC.) Krylov
Leucanthemum vulgare subsp. *ircutianum* (DC.) Tzvelev
Leucanthemum ircutianum var. *pinnatifidum* D. Löve & J.-P. Bernard
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum var. *boecheri* B. Boivin

ox-eye daisy*, bulb's-eye, bull's eye, daisy, dog daisy, field daisy, great white ox-eye, marguerite, mid-summer daisy, moon daisy, moon-penny, ox-eye-daisy, oxeye daisy, poorland flower, poverty weed, white daisy, white ox-eye, white-weed, whiteweed, field oxeye-daisy (US).

marguerite blanche*, bouquet blanc, chrysanthème à fleur blanche, chrysanthème blanc, chrysanthème des prés, chrysanthème grande-marguerite, chrysanthème leucanthème, grande marguerite, leucanthème, leucanthème commun, marguerite, marguerite des champs, oeil-de-boeuf, pâquerette.

Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB BC CA MB QC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; cultivated land, lawns, pastures, rangeland, shores, forest openings, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; rarely reported to cause contact dermatitis; common.

Diploid and tetraploid races occur in Canada and are sometimes recognized as distinct at a rank of variety, subspecies or species. The diploid race is the more widespread, occurring in most provinces and territories and the tetraploid race is of scattered occurrence and common only in eastern Canada. Some cultivars of the complex hybrid Shasta daisy, *Leucanthemum* ×*superbum* (Bergmans *ex* J.W. Ingram) D.H. Kent, may be difficult to distinguish from the common ox-eye daisy. Shasta daisies usually have larger heads (up to10 cm in diameter), stems little or not branched and leaves not lobed or deeply toothed. Horticultural forms are very rarely reported outside of cultivation and probably do not persist.

References: Howarth and Williams 1968; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Soreng and Cope 1991; Holm *et al.* 1996; Olson and Wallander 1999; Mitich 2000*b*.

Maps: Howarth and Williams 1968, fig. 2, p. 587; Hultén 1968, p. 894; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1813, p. 907.

***Tanacetum balsamita* L.**
Chrysanthemum balsamita (L.) Baill., *non* L.
Balsamita balsamita (L.) Rydb.
Balsamita major Desf.
Chrysanthemum balsamita forma *tanacetoides* (Boiss.) B. Boivin

costmary*, mint geranium, alecost (US), costmary chrysanthemum (US).

chrysanthème balsamique*, grand baume, herbe au coq, balsamite (FR), menthe-coq (FR), menthe de Notre-Dame (FR).

Distribution: NS QC ON SK BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, fencerows, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
A rayless form (*tanacetoides*) is sometimes distinguished as a variety or form.
References: Soreng and Cope 1991.

Tanacetum parthenium **(L.) Sch. Bip.**
Matricaria parthenium L.
Leucanthemum parthenium (L.) Godr.
Chrysanthemum parthenium (L.) Bernh.
feverfew*.
chrysanthème matricaire*, grande camomille, malherbe.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
References: Soreng and Cope 1991.
Maps: Meusel and Jäger 1991, p. 482.

Tanacetum vulgare **L.**
Chrysanthemum vulgare (L.) Bernh.
Tanacetum vulgare cv. 'Crispum'
tansy*, common tansy, english fern, golden-buttons.
tanaisie vulgaire*, balsamite amère, bardotine, barmise, herbe à puce, herbe amère, herbe aux vers, herbe de Saint-Marc, remise, tanacée, tanacet, tanaisie, tanaisie commune, tanaisie crépue, tenze, tisane, willie puant.
Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, thickets, forest openings, ditches, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Soreng and Cope 1991; Mitich 1992*a*; White 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 891.

Artemisia absinthium **L.**
Artemisia absinthium var. *insipida* Stechm.
absinth*, absinthe, absinthium, common wormwood, wormwood, absinth wormwood (US).
armoise absinthe*, absinthe, armoise.
Distribution: NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, fencerows, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Maw *et al.* 1985; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Maw *et al.* 1985, fig. 2, p. 392; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1819, p. 910.

***Artemisia biennis* Willd.**

biennial wormwood*, biennial sagewort.
armoise bisannuelle*, fausse tanaisie, herbe Saint-Jean.
Distribution: NT YK AK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of the western United States.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, gardens, shores, forest openings, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 909.

***Artemisia cana* Pursh**

silver sagebrush*, sagebrush, wild sage.
armoise argentée*.
Distribution: MB SK AB
Native.
Perennial; prairies and grasslands; common.
References: Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 900.

***Artemisia frigida* Willd.**

pasture sage*, French sage, prairie sagewort, fringed sagebrush (US).
armoise douce*.
Distribution: NT YK AK NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native; introduced in Ontario and eastward.
Perennial; dry soils, prairies, rangelands, parklands, shores and disturbed areas; common (often abundant on over-grazed rangelands).
References: McArthur and Welch 1986.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 904.

***Artemisia ludoviciana* Nutt.**

prairie sage*, prairie sagewort, western mugwort, western sage, white sage, Louisiana wormwood (US).
armoise de l'Ouest*, armoise de Louisiane.
Distribution: NT PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; prairies, grasslands, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: McArthur and Welch 1986; Douglas *et al.* 1998*a* (var. *incompta* (Nutt.) Cronquist)

Artemisia ludoviciana* var. *ludoviciana
Distribution: NT PE NB ON MB SK AB BC
Perennial; prairies; very common in the southern Prairie Provinces, adventive in eastern Canada.

***Artemisia ludoviciana* var. *gnaphalodes* (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray**
Artemisia gnaphalodes Nutt.
Artemisia pabularis (A. Nelson) Rydb.

slender sage.
Distribution: AK QC ON MB SK AB BC
Perennial; mesic prairies, shores, marshes, sloughs; common, adventive in eastern Canada.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 899.

***Artemisia vulgaris* L.**
mugwort*, common mugwort, common wormwood.
armoise vulgaire*, armoise commune, herbe à cent goûts, herbe Saint-Jean.
Distribution: GR NF PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, meadows, shores, open forests and disturbed areas; common.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996; Barney and DiTommaso 2003.
Maps: Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 484; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1817, p. 909; Barney and DiTommaso 2003, fig. 4, p. 210.

***Soliva sessilis* Ruiz & Pavón**
Soliva pterosperma (Juss.) Less.
Soliva daucifolia Nutt.
carpet burweed*, lawn burweed, onehunga weed, spurweed.
soliva sessile*.
Distribution: BC
Introduced; native of South America.
Annual; dry soils, grasslands, lawns, turf, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
References: Ray 1987.

***Tussilago farfara* L.**
colt's-foot*, clayweed, coltsfoot, common coltsfoot, coughwort, dovedock, ginger root, horsehoof.
tussilage pas-d'âne*, herbe à la toux, oreilles de souris, pas-d'âne, taconnet, tacouet, tussilage, tussilage farfara, pas-d'âne commun (FR).
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Legislation: NS ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; pastures, hedgerows, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Waltz 1962; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1828, p. 914; Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 494; Lamoureux 2002, p. 1466.

***Erechtites hieraciifolia* (L.) Raf. *ex* DC**
"*Erechtites hieracifolia* (L.) Raf."
Erechtites hieraciifolia var. *praealta* (Raf.) Fernald
Erechtites hieraciifolia var. *intermedia* Fernald
American burnweed*, fireweed, pilewort (US).

érechtite à feuilles d'épervière*, crève-à-yeux, crève-z-yeux.
Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON BC
Native; adventive and probably not persisting in British Columbia.
Annual; mesic to wet soils, pastures, old fields, shores, marshes, thickets, forest openings and disturbed areas; locally common.

***Senecio congestus* (R. Br.) DC.**
Senecio palustris (L.) Hook.
Senecio congestus var. *palustris* (L.) Fernald
marsh ragwort*, marsh-fleabane, marsh fleabane.
séneçon des marais*, séneçon palustre.
Distribution: NU NT YK AK LB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual or short lived perennial; fresh, saline or alkaline shores and marshes; probably poisonous to livestock; common.
Maps: Porsild 1957, map 325, p. 201; Hultén 1968, p. 926; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1838, p. 919; Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 496.

***Senecio jacobaea* L.**
tansy ragwort*, baughlan, British ragwort, ragwort, staggerwort, stinking Willie, stinking-willie, tansy-ragwort, common ragwort (UK).
séneçon jacobée*, fleur de Saint-Jacques, herbe de Saint-Jacques, jacobée, séneçon.
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Legislation: BC CA NS
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Winter annual or biennial; pastures, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; common, especially in the Maritime Provinces and southwestern British Columbia.
References: Harper and Wood 1957; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Bain 1991; Mitich 1995*b*; Coombs *et al.* 1999.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1841, p. 921; Bain 1991, fig. 2, p. 131.

***Senecio viscosus* L.**
sticky groundsel*, clammy groundsel, fetid groundsel, stinking groundsel, sticky ragwort.
séneçon visqueux*.
Distribution: NF NS PE NB QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; probably poisonous to livestock; common.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1847, p. 924.

***Senecio vulgaris* L.**
common groundsel*, common ragwort, garden groundsel, groundsel.
séneçon vulgaire*, grand mouron, herbe aux charpentiers, petit séneçon, séneçon, séneçon commun, séneçon des oiseaux, toute venue.

Distribution: GR NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; cultivated land, gardens, lawns, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock; occasional.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mulligan and Munro 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 1995*a*.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 932; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1848, p. 924.

Cardueae
thistle tribe – tribu des Carduées

References: Moore and Frankton 1974.

Echinops sphaerocephalus **L.**
globe thistle*, common globe-thistle.
boulette commune*, chardon boulette, échinops à tête ronde (FR).
Distribution: QC ON MB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, fencerows, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.

Arctium **L.**
Legislation: BC ON QC

Arctium lappa **L.**
great burdock*, cuckle-buttons, greater burdock (UK).
grande bardane*, artichaut, bardane, bardane commune, bardane majeure, catherinettes, croquia, glouteron, graquias, gratteau, herbe aux teigneux, piquant, rapace, rhubarbe du diable, rhubarbe sauvage, roses-bardine, toques.
Distribution: (NS) NB QC ON MB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; chiefly calcareous soils, pastures, fencerows, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; seeds may cause physical injury to livestock; locally common.
References: Arènes 1950; Gross *et al.* 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Gross *et al.* 1980, fig. 2B, p. 626; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1852, p. 926.

Arctium minus **Bernh.**
"*Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernh."
"*Arctium minus* Schkuhr"

Arctium minus **subsp.** ***minus***
common burdock*, burdock, clotbur, lesser burdock, wild burdock.
petite bardane*, amoureux, artichaut, bardane, bardane microcéphale, bardane mineure, bourrier, cibourroche, crakia, glouteron, graquias, grateau, grateron, gratia, gratte, gratteron, herbe aux teigneux, péterolle,

piquant, R'quin'ben, rapace, rhubarbe, rhubarbe crapaud, rhubarbe du diable, rhubarde sauvage, tabac du diable teigne, toques.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, shores, thickets, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; seeds may cause physical injury to livestock; common.
References: Lodge *et al.* 1968; Gross *et al.* 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Gross *et al.* 1980: fig. 2A, p. 626; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1853, p. 927.

***Arctium minus* subsp. *nemorosum* (Lej.) Syme**
Arctium nemorosum Lej.
"*Arctium nemorosum* Lej. & Court."
Arctium vulgare auct., *non* (Hill) Druce
Arctium minus auct., *pro parte*
wood burdock*, woodland burdock.
bardane des bois*.
Distribution: NF NS NB QC ON MB AB (BC)
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; thickets, open forests and disturbed areas; seeds may cause physical injury to livestock; occasional.
References: Arènes 1950.

***Arctium tomentosum* Mill.**
woolly burdock*, cotton burdock.
bardane tomenteuse*.
Distribution: NF NS (PE) NB QC ON MB SK AB
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; roadsides, fields, river banks, disturbed areas; seeds may cause physical injury to livestock; rare.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1854, p. 927.

***Carduus* L.**
Legislation: ON
References: Mulligan and Frankton 1954; Kazmi l963, 1964; Mitich 1988*b*.

***Carduus acanthoides* L.**
Carduus acanthoides forma *albiflora* (L.) Gross
Carduus acanthoides forma *ochranthus* Wallr.
Carduus fortior Klokov
Carduus camporum Boiss.
plumeless thistle*, welted thistle.
chardon épineux*, chardon acanthin.
Distribution: NS QC ON BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
Hybrids with *C. nutans* are often found where the two species occur together.

References: Mulligan and Moore 1961; Moore and Frankton 1974; Desrochers *et al.* 1988; Warwick *et al.* 1989.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1858, p. 929; Desrochers *et al.* 1988, fig. 3, p. 1060; Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 511.

***Carduus crispus* L.**
welted thistle*, curled thistle.
chardon frisé*, chardon crépu.
Distribution: NS NB ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare.
Maps: Mulligan and Frankton 1954, p. 33; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1857, p. 929; Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 511.

***Carduus nutans* L.**
nodding thistle*, musk thistle, musk-thistle.
chardon penché*.
Distribution: NF NS SM NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB CA MB QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; pastures, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Moore and Mulligan 1956; Mulligan and Moore 1961; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Desrochers *et al.* 1988; Warwick *et al.* 1989; Popay and Medd 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996; Beck 1999.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1859, p. 930; Desrochers *et al.* 1988, fig. 2, p. 1058.

***Carduus nutans* subsp. *leiophyllus* (Petrovič) Stoj. & Stef.**
Carduus nutans var. *leiophyllus* (Petrovič) Arènes
Carduus nutans var. *petrovicii* Arènes
Carduus nutans var. *vestitus* (Halácsy) B. Boivin
Carduus nutans var. *macrocephalus sensu* B. Boivin, *non C. macrocephalus* Desf.
Carduus thoermeri Weinm.
smooth-leaved nodding thistle*.
chardon glabre*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK (AB) BC
Biennial; disturbed areas; occasional.
References: Popay and Medd 1990.

Carduus nutans* subsp. *nutans
Distribution: NF NS SM NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

***Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.**
Canada thistle*, creeping thistle, field thistle, California thistle (US).
chardon des champs*, chardon, chardon commun, chardon des prés, chardon du Canada, chardron, chaudron, cirse des champs, minou.
Distribution: GR NT YK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA MB ON QC SK

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; cultivated fields, gardens, lawns, pastures, fencerows, old fields, shores, thickets, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas.

A number of subspecific taxa have been recognized, but their recognition may be of limited value.

References: Peschken 1971; Moore 1975*b*; Holm *et al.* 1977; Evans 1984.; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; White *et al.* 1993; Donald 1994; Morishita 1999; McClay *et al.* 2002*a*.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 939; Moore 1975*b*, fig. 1, p. 1035; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1862, p. 931; Mitich 1988*b*; White *et al.* 1993, fig. 10, p. 72.

Cirsium arvense* var. *arvense
Distribution: NS QC ON MB
Common.

***Cirsium arvense* var. *horridum* Wimm. & Grab.**
Cirsium arvense var. *arvense auct.*
spiny Canada thistle.
chardon des champs à feuilles très épineuses.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Common.

***Cirsium arvense* var. *integrifolium* Wimm. & Grab.**
Cirsium arvense var. *arvense auct. pr o parte*
entire-leaved Canada thistle.
chardon des champs à feuilles entières.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB BC
Occasional.

***Cirsium arvense* var. *vestitum* Wimm. & Grab.**
Cirsium incanum (S.G. Gmel.) Fisch. *ex* M. Bieb.
woolly Canada thistle.
chardon des champs laineux, chardon des champs inerme.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK
Occasional.

***Cirsium discolor* (Muhl. *ex* Willd.) Spreng.**
Carduus discolor (Muhl. *ex* Willd.) Nutt.
Cirsium altissimum auct.
field thistle, pasture thistle.
chardon discolore, cirse discolore.
Distribution: QC ON MB
Native.

Biennial or short-lived perennial; pastures, meadows, old fields, thickets, open forests and roadsides; locally common.

References: Moore and Frankton 1974.

Maps: Moore and Frankton 1974, fig. d, p. 44.

Cirsium flodmanii (Rydb.) Arthur
Carduus flodmanii Rydb.
Cirsium oblanceolatum Rydb.
Cirsium plattense auct.
Flodman's thistle*, prairie thistle.
chardon de Flodman*.
Distribution: QC ON MB SK AB
Legislation: MB
Native; introduced in eastern Canada.
Perennial; prairies, parklands, roadsides and disturbed areas.
References: Frankton and Moore 1961; Moore and Frankton 1974; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Frankton and Moore 1961, fig. 9, p. 24; Moore and Frankton 1974, fig. h, p. 49.

Cirsium palustre (L.) Scop.
Carduus palustris L.
marsh thistle*, marsh plume thistle.
chardon des marais*, cirse des marais.
Distribution: NF SM NS BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; mesic to wet soils, meadows, marshes, bogs, ditches and roadsides; rare in eastern Canada, increasing in BC
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1865, p. 933; Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 516.

Cirsium undulatum (Nutt.) Spreng.
Cirsium undulatum var. *megacephalum* (A. Gray) Fernald
wavy-leaved thistle*, prairie thistle, woolly thistle, wavy leaf bullthistle (US), wavyleaf thistle (US).
chardon des prairies*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native.
Biennial or short-lived perennial; dry soils, prairies, parklands, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Moore 1961; Moore and Frankton 1974; White and Johnson 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Frankton and Moore 1961. fig. 10, p. 25 and fig. 11, p. 26; Moore and Frankton 1974, fig. g (sic), p. 49.

Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten.
Cirsium lanceolatum auct., non Hill
bull thistle*, bull-thistle, common thistle, Fuller's thistle, spear thistle, lance-leafed thistle (US).
chardon vulgaire*, chardon, chardon anglais, chardon lancéolé, cirse, cirse lancéolé, cirse vulgaire, gros chardon, pépiques, pet-d'âne, piquants, piqueux, piqueux chardon.
Distribution: AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: MB ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Winter annual, biennial or monocarpic perennial; turf, pastures, clearings, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Moore and Frankton 1974; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Klinkhamer and De Jong 1993; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 1998*d*; Beck 1999.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 939; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1867, p. 934.

***Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn.**
milk thistle*, blessed milk-thistle, lady's-thistle, milk-thistle, blessed milkthistle (US).
chardon Marie*, chardon-Marie, silybe, silybum marial, chardon-marie commune (FR), lait de Notre-Dame (FR).
Distribution: NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Winter annual, biennial or monocarpic perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, hedgerows, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; scattered and uncommon, probably not persisting.
References: Moore and Frankton 1974.

***Onopordum acanthium* L.**
"*Onopordon acanthium* L."
Scotch thistle*, Scotch common-thistle, cotton thistle (UK).
onoporde acanthe*, acanthe sauvage.
Distribution: (NF) NS NB QC ON BC
Legislation: BC ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; sometimes cultivated, pastures, shores, gravel pits, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common in southwestern Ontario, occasional elsewhere.
References: Dress 1966; Moore and Frankton 1974; Vézina and Grandtner 1980; Beck 1999.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1860, p. 930.

***Centaurea* L.**
Legislation: ON
An intractable group which has borne much taxonomic confusion. Hybridization between some species has added further to the difficulties of identification. Several Old World species have been introduced to North America, but are as yet uncommon, highly localized, or not yet reported in Canada. Species not listed below which may become agricultural problems in the future include *C. triumfettii* All. (= *C. virgata* Lam., *C. squarrosa* Willd.), *C. nigrescens* Willd., *C. scabiosa* L. and *C. paniculata* L. (see Moore and Frankton 1974).
References: Moore and Frankton 1954; Moore 1972; Moore and Frankton 1974; Mitich 1988*c*.

***Centaurea cyanus* L.**
cornflower*, bachelor's-button, blue poppy, bluebonnets, bluebottle, bachelor button (US).
centaurée bleuet*, barbeau, bleuet, casse lunette, centaurée bleue, centaurée bluet, barbeau bleu (FR), bleuet (FR).
Distribution: GR NF NS PE NB QC ON MB (SK) AB BC

Introduced; native of the Mediterranean region.
Annual or biennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, cultivated fields, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; local.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1870, p. 935; Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 524.

***Centaurea diffusa* Lam.**
diffuse knapweed*, diffuse star-thistle.
centaurée diffuse*.
Distribution: QC ON AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA MB SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; rangeland, dunes, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; rare in Alberta, more common in British Columbia.
Possibly hybridizing with *C. maculosa* where the species grow together.
References: Moore and Frankton 1954; Watson and Renney 1974; Maddox 1982; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Roché and Roché 1999; Bourchier *et al.* 2002*b*.
Maps: Watson and Renney 1974, fig. 4, p. 692.

***Centaurea jacea* L.**
brown knapweed*.
centaurée jacée*, jacée des prés, jacée (FR).
Distribution: GR QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; old fields, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1869, p. 935.

***Centaurea maculosa* Lam.**
Centaurea biebersteinii DC.
spotted knapweed*, Jersey Knapweed (UK).
centaurée maculée*, centaurée tachetée.
Distribution: YK NS NB QC ON AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA MB SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; cultivated fields (rarely), rangeland, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
North American plants are sometimes considered to be the dubiously different *C. biebersteinii*.
References: Moore and Frankton 1954; Watson and Renney 1974; Maddox 1982; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Sheley, Jacobs and Carpinelli 1999; Bourchier *et al.* 2002*b*.
Maps: Watson and Renney 1974, fig. 5, p. 692.

***Centaurea nigra* L.**
Centaurea nigra var. *radiata* DC.
black knapweed*, common knapweed, knapweed, Spanish-buttons, hardheads (UK), lesser knapweed (UK).

centaurée noire*.
Distribution: NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1871, p. 936.

Centaurea solstitialis **L.**
yellow star-thistle*, Barnaby's thistle, St. Barnaby's thistle, yellow starthistle (US).
centaurée du solstice*, auriole, chardon doré.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB (BC)
Legislation: AB BC CA
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, pastures, rangelands, grasslands, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock (horses); uncommon and probably not persisting in most parts of Canada.
Not yet known from British Columbia (Douglas *et al.* 1998*a*), but to be expected as an invasive from Washington State where it is a serious weed.
References: Mulligan and Munro 1990; Sheley, Larson and Jacobs 1999; Roché and Thill 2001.

Centaurea thuillieri **(Dostál) J. Duvign. & J. Lambinon**
Centaurea debeauxii Gren. & Godr. subsp. *thuillieri* Dostál
Centaurea pratensis Thuill., *non* Salisb.
Centaurea ×*pratensis* Thuill., *non* Salisb.
Centaurea jacea L. subsp. *pratensis* (Thuill.) Celak
meadow knapweed*.
centaurée de Thuillier*, centaurée des prés.
Distribution: BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; uncommon.
This species is considered to be a hybrid between *Centaurea nigra* and *C. jacea* (Moore and Frankton 1974). In Britain hybrids between these two species are known under the name *C.* ×*moncktonii* C.E. Britton.

Acroptilon repens **(L.) DC.**
Centaurea repens L.
Russian knapweed*, Turkestan thistle, Turkestan-thistle.
centaurée de Russie*.
Distribution: ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA MB SK
Introduced; native of Asia.
Perennial; rangeland, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; poisonous to livestock (horses) and allelopathic; common.
Very similar to species of the genus *Centaurea* with which it is often included.

References: Moore and Frankton 1954; Reed 1977; Moore and Frankton 1974; Watson 1980; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Whitson 1999.
Maps: Watson 1980, fig. 3, p. 997.

***Crupina vulgaris* Cass.**
common crupina*, crupina, starry scabious (UK), bearded-creeper (US).
crupine*, crupine vulgaire (FR).
Distribution: Not yet reported in Canada, but to be expected.
Legislation: BC CA
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or winter annual; dry soils, rangeland, grasslands, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas.
References: Thill *et al.* 1999; Roché and Thill 2001.
Maps: Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 525.

***Cichorium intybus* L.**
chicory*, blue daisy, blue sailors, coffee-weed, common chicory, succory, wild chicory, wild succory.
chicorée sauvage*, barbe de capucin, chicorée, chicorée à café, chicorée amère, chicorée bleue, chicorée commune, chicorée cultivée, chicorée frisée, chicorée ordinaire, endive, endive sauvage.
Distribution: LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB (SK) AB BC
Legislation: CA
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial or short-lived perennial; sometimes cultivated as a crop, pastures, fencerows, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Holm *et al.* 1996; Mitich 1993*a*.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1875, p. 938.

***Lapsana communis* L.**
nipplewort*, nipple-wort, swine's cress.
lapsane commune*, graveline, herbe aux mamelles.
Distribution: (GR) AK NF NS NB QC ON (MB) BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; gardens, hedgerows, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 941; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1918, p. 959.

***Hypochaeris radicata* L.**
"*Hypochoeris radicata*"
spotted cat's ear*, cat's ear, common cat's ear, coast dandelion, false dandelion, flatweed ear, gosmore, hairy cat's-ear, long-rooted cat's, common catsear (US).
porcelle enracinée*, herbe à l'épervier, oreille de chat.
Distribution: AK NF SM NS NB QC ON SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; cultivated fields, berry crops, lawns, old fields, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported as poisonous to livestock; common in British Columbia, locally common from Newfoundland to Ontario, rare in the Prairie Provinces.

References: Aarssen 1981; Turkington and Aarssen 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 942; Aarssen 1981, fig. 4, p. 370; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1882, p. 941.

***Leontodon autumnalis* L.**

fall hawkbit*, arnica, august flower, augustflower, autumnal hawkbit, fall dandelion, fall-dandelion.

liondent d'automne*, léontodon automnal, léontodon d'automne.

Distribution: GR AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Perennial; pastures, lawns, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common in eastern Canada.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 942; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1883, p. 942.

Leontodon autumnalis* subsp. *autumnalis
Leontodon autumnalis var. *autumnalis*
Distribution: AK NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Occasional.

***Leontodon autumnalis* subsp. *pratensis* (Link) Arcang.**
Leontodon autumnalis var. *pratensis* (Link) W.D.J. Koch
Distribution: GR LB NF SM NS (PE) NB QC
Common.

***Picris echioides* L.**

bristly oxtongue*, bristly ox-tongue, ox-tongue.

picris fausse-vipérine*, helminthie fausse-viperine ("hélminthie fausse-viperine").

Distribution: (NS) NB QC ON SK AB

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual or biennial; old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional and usually not persisting.

References: Reed 1977; Cayouette *et al.* 1983.

***Picris hieracioides* L.**

hawkweed oxtongue*, hawkweed ox-tongue, hawkweed picris, oxtongue hawkweed.

picris fausse-épervière*, helminthie fausse-épervière ("hélminthie fausse-épervière"), picride épervière.

Distribution: AK ON (BC)

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Annual or biennial (rarely perennial); old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas;

uncommon.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 943.

Picris hieracioides **subsp.** ***hieracioides***
Distribution: ON (BC)
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Uncommon.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 943; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1886, p. 943.

Picris hieracioides **subsp.** ***kamtschatica*** **(Ledeb.) Hultén**
Picris hieracioides var. *alpina* Koidz.
Picris hieracioides var. *kamtschatica* (Ledeb.) B. Boivin
Distribution: AK.
Native.
Not reported in Canada, but to be expected .
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 943; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1886, p. 943.

Tragopogon **L.**
Legislation: ON
References: Hall *et al.* 1966.

Tragopogon dubius **Scop.**
Tragopogon major Jacq.
goat's-beard*, yellow goat's-beard, yellow salsify, western salsify (US).
salsifis majeur*.
Distribution: NT YK NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Biennial; cultivated fields, pastures, hedgerows, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Clements *et al.* 1999.
Maps: Clements *et al.* 1999, fig. 3, p. 157.

Tragopogon porrifolius **L.**
common salsify*, oyster plant, oyster-plant, salsify, vegetable oyster.
salsifis cultivé*, huître végétale, salsifis, salsifis à feuilles de poireau, salsifis commun, salsifis des jardins, scorsenaire.
Distribution: (NS) QC ON MB AB BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Biennial or perennial; cultivated as a garden ornamental, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; occasional.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Clements *et al.* 1999.
Maps: Clements *et al.* 1999, fig. 3, p. 157.

Tragopogon pratensis **L.**
Tragopogon pratensis subsp. *orientalis auct.*
meadow goat's-beard*, common goat's-beard, goat's beard, goat's-beard, jack-go-to-bed-at-noon, johnny-go-to-bed-at-noon, meadow salsify, salsify, yellow goatsbeard.

salsifis des prés*, barbe de bouc, salsifis, salsifis blanc, salsifis des champs, salsifis des prés à fleurs jaunes, salsifis sauvage.

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC

Legislation: MB

Introduced; native of Eurasia.

Biennial; cultivated fields, pastures, hedgerows, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

Tragopogon pratensis subsp. *orientalis* (= *T. orientalis* L.) has been reported from British Columbia but specimens involved are referable to subsp. *pratensis*.

References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Clements *et al.* 1999.

Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1878, p. 939; Clements *et al.* 1999, fig. 3, p. 157.

***Taraxacum* Weber *in* F.H. Wigg.**

Legislation: SK

There are considerable taxonomic and nomenclatural problems with this largely agamospermic genus. Anywhere from 60 to 500 species are recognized depending on the species concept employed. Some workers, wishing to distinguish the many forms and biodiversity within the genus, have recognized hundreds of microspecies in Europe alone. Broad groups of 'lumped' microspecies are recognized below under species names that are familiar in North America.

***Taraxacum erythrospermum* Andrz. *ex* Besser *sensu lato* (= *Taraxacum* Section *Erythrosperma* Dahlst.)**

Taraxacum laevigatum (Willd.) DC.

Taraxacum scanicum Dahlst.

red-seeded dandelion*, smooth dandelion, redseed dandelion (US).

pissenlit à graines rouges*, pissenlit lisse.

Distribution: (NU) NT YK AK NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Introduced; native of Europe.

Perennial; dry soils, lawns, ditches, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.

References: Doll 1973*a*, *b*; Grime *et al.* 1988.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 947.

***Taraxacum officinale* Weber *in* F.H. Wigg. (= *Taraxacum* Section *Taraxacum*)**

dandelion*, blowballs, common dandelion, faceclock.

pissenlit officinal*, dandelion officinal, dent-de-lion commune, florion d'or, pissenlit, pissenlit dent-de-lion, dent-de-lion.

Distribution: NT YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC

Legislation: AB MB QC

Introduced; native of Europe.

Perennial; cultivated fields, pastures, lawns, grasslands, old fields, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas.

References: Fernald 1948; Reed 1977; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Mitich 1989*c*; Holm *et al.* 1996; Stewart-Wade *et al.* 2002*a*, 2002*b*.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 945; Lamoureux 2002, p. 148; Stewart-Wade *et al.* 2002*b*, fig. 3, p. 831.

***Taraxacum palustre* (Lyons) Symons *sensu lato* (= *Taraxacum* Section *Palustria* Dahlst.)**
Taraxacum officinale subsp. *palustre* (Lyons) Bech.
Taraxacum officinale var. *palustre* (Lyons) Blytt
Taraxacum turfosum (Sch. Bip.) Soest
marsh dandelion*.
pissenlit palustre*, pissenlit des marais.
Distribution: (LB) NF SM NS PE NB QC ON
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; mesic to wet soils, saline ditches and roadsides; occasional.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988; Brunton 1989.

***Chondrilla juncea* L.**
rush skeletonweed*, devil's grass, gum succory, hogbite, naked weed, skeleton-weed.
chondrille*, chondrille à tige de jonc (FR), chondrille effilée (FR).
Distribution: ON BC
Legislation: BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia and North Africa.
Perennial; dry soils, cultivated fields, pastures, rangeland, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; local, increasing in abundance and distribution.
The species is wholly agamospermous. Many self-replicating and genetically stable forms or biotypes are sometimes recognized in Europe, of which several have been introduced into North America.
References: Reed 1979; Panetta and Dodd 1987; Holm *et al.* 1996; Sheley, Hudak and Grubb 1999.
Maps: Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 543.

***Sonchus* L.**
Legislation: ON
References: Boulos 1972; Mitich 1988*c*; Zollinger and Parker 1999.

***Sonchus arvensis* L.**
perennial sow-thistle*, corn sow-thistle, creeping sow-thistle, field sow thistle, field sow-thistle, field-sow-thistle, perennial sow thistle, perennial sowthistle (US).
laiteron des champs*, bouquet jaune, crève-z-yeux, florent, laiteron, laiteron vivace, roi des champs.
Distribution: NT YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB BC CA QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, fencerows, hedgerows, shores, thickets, open forests, roadsides and, disturbed areas; common.
Intermediates between the subspecific taxa, *arvensis* and *uliginosus*, have been called *Sonchus arvensis* var. ×*shumovichii* B. Boivin. The two subspecies are sometimes considered as distinct species.
References: Shumovich and Montgomery 1955; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Lemna and Messersmith 1990; Holm *et al.* 1996; McClay and Peschken 2002.

Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 950; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1887, p. 944; Lemna and Messersmith 1990, fig. 3, p. 517.

Sonchus arvensis **subsp.** ***arvensis***
perennial sow-thistle*, rough perennial sow-thistle.
laiteron des champs*, chaudron-jaune.
Distribution: AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Very common.

Sonchus arvensis **subsp.** ***uliginosus*** **(M. Bieb.) Nyman**
Sonchus uliginosus M. Bieb.
Sonchus arvensis var. *glabrescens* Günther, Grab. & Wimm.
smooth perennial sow-thistle*, marsh sowthistle (US).
laiteron glabre*, laiteron des champs glabre.
Distribution: NT YK NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Common.
The name "*Sonchus glabrescens*" is given as a noxious weed in the Manitoba weed control act. This is not a valid name and is presumed to refer to this variety of *S. arvensis*.

Sonchus asper **(L.) Hill**
Sonchus asper subsp. *glaucescens* (Jord.) Ball
Sonchus glaucescens Jord.
Sonchus nymanii Tineo & Guss.
spiny annual sow-thistle*, annual sow thistle, annual sow-thistle, prickly annual sow thistle, spiny-leaved sow thistle, spiny-leaved sow-thistle, spiny annual sow thistle, prickly sow-thistle (UK), spiny sowthistle (US).
laiteron rude*, chaudronet, chaudronnet, laiteron âpre, laiteron épineux, laiteron, laiteron âpre.
Distribution: GR YK AK LB NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, thickets, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Lewin 1948; Hutchinson *et al.* 1984; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Holm *et al.* 1996.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 951; Hutchinson *et al.* 1984, fig. 2, p. 734; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1888, p. 944.

Sonchus oleraceus **L.**
annual sow-thistle*, annual sowthistle, common annual sow-thistle, common sow thistle, common sow-thistle, common-sow-thistle, milk-thistle, smooth sow-thistle (UK).
laiteron potager*, chardon blanc, laiteron, laiteron annuel, laiteron âpre, laiteron commun, laiteron lisse.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK NF SM NS PE NB QC ON MB AB BC
Legislation: AB BC MB QC SK
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, fencerows, hedgerows, old fields, shores, thickets, open forests, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Lewin 1948; Holm *et al.* 1977; Hutchinson *et al.* 1984; Frankton and Mulligan

1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 951; Hutchinson *et al.* 1984, fig. 3, p. 735; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1889, p. 945.

***Sonchus palustris* L.**
marsh sow-thistle*.
laiteron des marais*.
Distribution: ON
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; shores, roadsides, disturbed wetlands; rare.
Although this adventive species is known from only two sites (Ottawa and Cambridge), it is very likely to increase in abundance and distribution in Canada.
References: Brunton and Crompton 1993; Morton and Venn 1995.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, Map1890, p. 945; Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 536.

***Mycelis muralis* (L.) Dumort.**
Lactuca muralis (L.) Gaertn.
"*Lactuca muralis* (L.) Fresen."
wall lettuce*, wall-lettuce.
laitue des murailles*.
Distribution: QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; shores, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
This taxon has been known for a long time under the name *Lactuca muralis*, which is accepted by some authors.
References: Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1913, p. 957.

***Lactuca biennis* (Moench) Fernald**
tall blue lettuce*, blue lettuce, blue wild lettuce, biennial lettuce (US).
laitue bisannuelle*, grande laitue bleue, laitue à épis, laitue en épi, mulgedie en épi.
Distribution: YK AK LB NF SM NS (PE) NB (QC) ON MB SK AB BC
Native.
Annual or biennial; pastures, hedgerows, fencerows, old fields, thickets, open forests and roadsides; occasional.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 952.

***Lactuca canadensis* L.**
Lactuca canadensis var. *latifolia* Kuntze
Lactuca canadensis var. *longifolia* (Michx.) Farw.
Canada lettuce*, Canadian wild lettuce, devil's weed, tall lettuce (US).
laitue du Canada*, chicorée blanche, laitue à feuilles sagittées, laitue de montagnes, laitue sauvage.

Distribution: NS PE NB QC ON MB (SK) (AB) BC
Native.
Annual or biennial; pastures, old fields, thickets and open forests; common, except in the Prairie Provinces where it is rare.

***Lactuca serriola* L.**
Lactuca scariola L.
Lactuca serriola var. *integrata* Gren. & Godr.
prickly lettuce*, compass plant, wild lettuce.
laitue scariole*, chardon de Russie, escarole, laiteron, laitue épineuse, laitue piquante, laitue sauvage, laitue serriole, laitue vireuse, plante boussole, scariole.
Distribution: (PE) NS NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or biennial; cultivated fields, gardens, pastures, fencerows, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; has been reported to cause poisoning in cattle; common, except in the Prairie Provinces.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Mulligan and Munro 1990.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1915, p. 958.

***Lactuca tatarica* (L.) C.A. Mey. subsp. *pulchella* (Pursh) Stebbins**
Lactuca tatarica var. *pulchella* (Pursh) Breitung
Lactuca pulchella (Pursh) DC.
blue lettuce*, blue-flowered lettuce, blue flowering lettuce, common blue lettuce, perennial lettuce, showy lettuce, wild blue lettuce.
laitue bleue*.
Distribution: NT AK (NS) QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native.
Perennial; open areas, cultivated fields, prairies, shores, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
Lactuca tatarica subsp. *tatarica* occurs in Eurasia.
References: Reed 1977; Bouchard *et al.* 1983; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Labrecque and Lavoie 2002.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 952; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1917, p. 959.

***Lygodesmia* D. Don**
References: Tomb 1980.

***Lygodesmia juncea* (Pursh) D. Don *ex* Hook.**
skeletonweed*.
herbe squelette*.
Distribution: MB SK AB BC
Legislation: MB
Native.

Perennial; dry sandy soils, prairies and grasslands; common.
Maps: Tomb 1980, fig. 39, p. 27.

Crepis capillaris (L.) Wallr.
smooth hawk's-beard*, hawk's-beard, smooth hawksbeard.
crépis capillaire*, crépis glabre.
Distribution: AK NS NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Annual or biennial; lawns, old fields and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 955; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1930, p. 965.

Crepis tectorum L.
narrow-leaved hawk's-beard*, annual hawk's-beard, annual hawksbeard, narrowleaf hawksbeard, (US).
crépis des toits*, crépide.
Distribution: GR NT YK AK PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Legislation: AB MB
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Annual or winter annual; light soils, cultivated fields, lawns, pastures, old fields, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
References: Najda *et al.* 1982; Frankton and Mulligan 1987.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 954; Najda *et al.* 1982, fig. 2, p. 475; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1936, p. 968.

Hieracium L.
A difficult genus with both native and introduced species. Many microspecies and subspecific taxa are recognized by some authors. Hybrids between many of the species are reported to occur. Definitive identifications are often difficult, even for the experienced.
References: Lepage 1971; Voss and Böhlke 1978; Grime *et al.* 1988; Wilson *et al.* 1997; Wilson and Callihan 1999.

Hieracium albiflorum Hook.
Hieracium helleri Gand.
Chlorocrepis albiflora (Hook.) W.A. Weber
white hawkweed*.
épervière à fleurs blanches*.
Distribution: NT (YK) AK (MB) SK AB BC
Native.
Perennial; grasslands, open mountain forests and roadsides; locally common.
Frequent in the lodgepole pine forests of the western cordillera; reported from Manitoba, but probably introduced there.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 960.

Hieracium aurantiacum L.
orange hawkweed*, devil's paint-brush, king devil, king-devil, orange paint-brush.
épervière orangée*, bouquet rouge, bouquets rouges, boutique d'or, charbonnier lugubre, épervière de Hongrie, épervière des Alpes, marguerite rouge, pirevire orangée, roi des champs, Saint-Louis.
Distribution: AK NF (SM) NS PE NB QC ON (MB) (SK) AB BC
Legislation: BC QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; cultivated fields (rarely), gardens, lawns, pastures, rangeland, old fields, rock outcrops, shores, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common in Eastern Canada, increasing in abundance and distribution in Alberta and British Columbia.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Wilson and Callihan 1999.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 959; Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1895, p. 948.

Hieracium caespitosum Dumort.
Hieracium pratense Tausch
yellow hawkweed*, field hawkweed, hawkweed, king devil, meadow hawkweed.
épervière des prés*, épervière branchue, épervière élevée, roi des prés.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated fields (rarely), gardens, lawns, pastures, rangeland, old fields, rock outcrops, shores, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; reported to cause allergic reactions in some people; common, increasing in abundance and distribution in British Columbia.
References: Wilson and Callihan 1999.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1896, p. 948.

Hieracium ×floribundum Wimm. & Grab.
Hieracium floribundum Wimm. & Grab.
yellow devil hawkweed*, king devil, king-devil, yellow devil, yellowdevil hawkweed (US).
épervière à fleurs nombreuses*, épervière à fleurs multiples, épervière florifère.
Distribution: NF SM NS (PE) NB QC ON (BC)
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; pastures, old fields, rocky areas, roadsides and open disturbed areas; common.
This species is sometimes considered part of the larger and highly variable *H. piloselloides*.

Hieracium lachenalii C.C. Gmel.
"*Hieracium vulgatum* Fr."
common hawkweed*.
épervière vulgaire*, épervière molle.
Distribution: GR LB NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Europe.

Perennial; hedgerows, shores, forest openings and edges, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
A highly polymorphic species with many microspecies segregated by some European authors.
References: Lepage 1971.

***Hieracium maculatum* Sm. *in* Sowerby**
spotted hawkweed*.
épervière tachetée*.
Distribution: GR LB NF NS PE NB QC ON BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; sometimes cultivated as a garden ornamental, forest openings and edges, shores, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
Very similar to the preceeding species except for the spots and streaks on the leaves. Perhaps not worthy of species distinction.

***Hieracium pilosella* L.**
Hieracium pilosella var. *niveum auct.*
Pilosella officinarum F. Schultz & Sch. Bip.
mouse-eared hawkweed*, mouse-ear, mouse-ear hawkweed, mouseear hawkweed (US).
épervière piloselle*, épervière, oreille de souris, piloselle oreille de souris.
Distribution: NF SM NS PE NB QC ON BC
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Eurasia.
Perennial; sometimes cultivated as a garden ornamental, cultivated fields (rarely), lawns, pastures, old fields, shores, open forests, roadsides, and disturbed areas; common.
References: Vander Kloet 1978; Frankton and Mulligan 1987; Grime *et al.* 1988; Gadella 1991; Bishop and Davy 1994.
Maps: Hultén and Fries 1986, map 1891, p. 946.

***Hieracium piloselloides* Vill.**
Hieracium florentinum All.
king devil hawkweed*, king devil, king-devil, tall hawkweed, kingdevil hawkweed (US).
épervière des Florentins*, épervière florentine.
Distribution: NF SM NS NB QC ON (BC)
Legislation: QC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; cultivated fields (rarely), gardens, lawns, pastures, rangeland, old fields, rock outcrops, shores, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; common.
References: Frankton and Mulligan 1987.

***Hieracium praealtum* Vill. *ex* Gochnat**
Hieracium praealtum var. *decipiens* W.D.J. Koch
tall hawkweed*, king devil, tall king devil hawkweed, tall kingdevil hawkweed (US).
épervière élevée*.
Distribution: NF NB ON BC

Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; gardens, lawns, pastures, old fields, rock outcrops, open forests, railway lines, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common.
This species is sometimes considered part of the larger and highly variable *H. piloselloides*.

Hieracium sabaudum **L.**
European king devil.
épervière de Savoie.
Distribution: BC
Introduced; native of Europe.
Perennial; forest edges and openings, roadsides and disturbed areas; locally common in southwestern British Columbia.
Distribution: Meusel & Jäger 1991, p. 551

Hieracium umbellatum **L.**
Hieracium scabriusculum Schwein.
Hieracium umbellatum var. *scabriusculum* (Schwein.) Farw.
Hieracium kalmii L.
Hieracium canadense Michx.
Hieracium canadense var. *kalmii* Scoggan
Hieracium umbellatum var. *canadense* (Michx.) Breitung
Hieracium umbellatum subsp. *canadense* (Michx.) G.A. Guppy
Hieracium columbianum Rydb.
umbellate hawkweed*, narrow-leaved hawkweed, Canada hawkweed, Kalm's hawkweed, northern hawkweed.
épervière en ombelle*, accipitrine, épervière de Kalm.
Distribution: NT YK (AK) LB NF NS PE NB QC ON MB SK AB BC
Native; possibly genotypes introduced from Eurasia are also present.
Perennial; sandy or rocky soils, pastures, grasslands, hedgerows, old fields, shores, thickets and open forests; common.
Taxonomy and species recognition in the holarctic *H. umbellatum* complex are confusing and controversial. Boivin (1967-1981) and Guppy (1978) adopted a broad species concept of *H. umbellatum*, including Canada hawkweed, épervière de Kalm (*H. kalmii*, = *H. canadense*), a native form which is widely distributed east of the Rocky Mountains. Other recent authors (e.g. Voss 1972-1996, Scoggan 1978-1979, Gleason and Cronquist 1991) have recognized *H. kalmii* as a distinct species, which is said to be distinguishable by its lack of stout, subconic hairs on the margins of its wider leaves (long and/or stellate hairs are present on the leaves of both taxa). North American plants possessing subconic hairs are sometimes distinguished from the Eurasian forms under the name *H. scabriusculum*.
References: Guppy 1978.
Maps: Hultén 1968, p. 960; Meusel and Jäger 1992, p. 550.

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